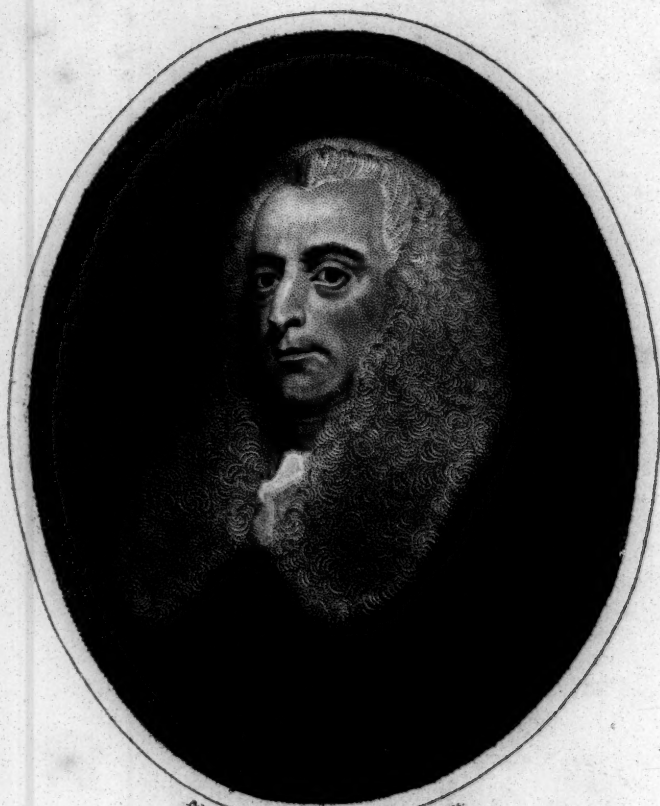


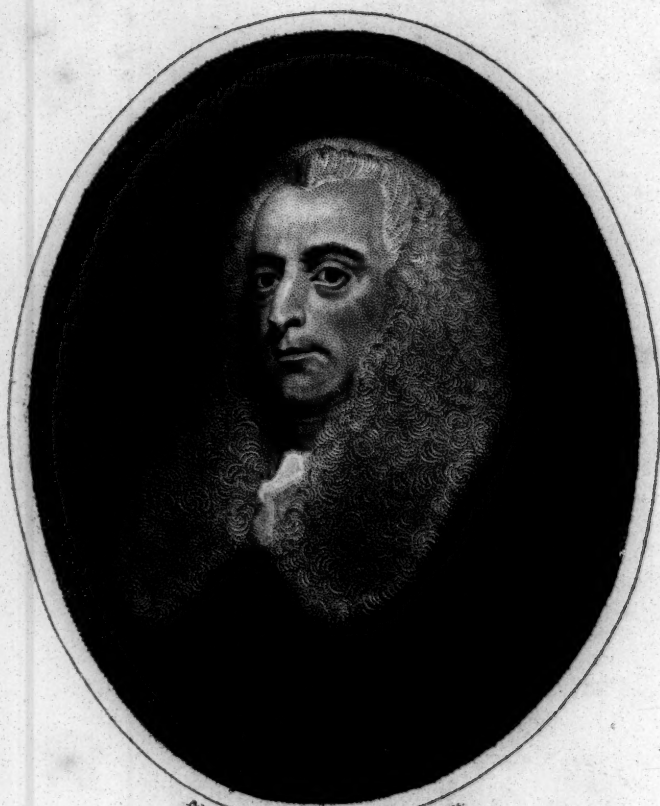


Engraved by J. Chapman. No. 52, Fleet Street, Aug. 1795.



Alexander Lord Loughborough

Lord High Chancellor.



Engraved by T. Chapman. No. 52, Fleet Street, Aug. 1795.



Alexander Lord Loughborough

Lord High Chancellor.

AN
IMPARTIAL REPORT
OF THE
DEBATES

THAT OCCUR IN THE
TWO HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT

In the Courfe of the Fifth Session of the Seventeenth Parliament
of Great Britain, called to meet at Westminster, on
Tuesday the 30th of December 1794.

WITH
SOME ACCOUNT OF THE RESPECTIVE SPEAKERS,
AND
NOTES AND ILLUSTRATIONS.

INCLUDING COPIES OF ALL
STATE PAPERS, TREATIES, CONVENTIONS, &c.

By WILLIAM WOODFALL,
AND ASSISTANTS.

VOL. IV.

Being the SECOND SESSION of DEBATES written and published
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1795.

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WOODFALL'S

PARLIAMENTARY REPORTS.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

MONDAY, *June 8, 1795.*

DATCHET CANAL BILL*.

COUNSEL were called to the bar on the second reading of the Datchet Canal Bill, when Mr. Darell was heard against the Bill on the part of the Grand Junction Canal Company, who stated that they had made a bargain with the citizens of London for a valuable consideration, when their project was under discussion in Parliament; and that if the Bill then before their Lordships passed, the Grand Junction Canal Company ought to be exonerated from their bargain, as the Datchet Canal would materially injure and diminish the advantages resulting at present from their Canal.

Mr. Plumer, who attended on behalf of the city of London in support of the Bill, contended that all that his Learned Friend had argued upon was fit matter of consideration for the Committee, when the Bill should be before the Committee; and there, if the objection pressed by his Learned Friend should be found weighty enough, it might be cured by the introduction of a clause for that purpose; but that it did not apply at all to the principle of the Bill, and therefore required no answer, when the second reading of the Bill was before the House. Mr. Plumer urged the great public benefits that would result from the Datchet Canal if allowed to be carried into execution, and laid great stress on the various petitions in favour of it that had been presented, whereas not a single petition against it had been heard of.

* The Datchet Canal Bill is what is generally termed a private Bill, and not usually noticed by Reporters; but as the debate, like that on the Bill for the prolongation of Marshal Conway's Patent, contained some general arguments on the particular subject of an instructive nature, it was thought proper to give a sketch of the arguments of the several Noble Speakers.

As soon as Counsel were directed to withdraw, the *Marquis of Buckingham* strenuously opposed the Bill, and assigned the reasons which had induced him to move that the Bill be read a second time that day three months. The *Marquis* complimented the Counsel on having wisely and properly confined themselves to the precise points in question, and reasoned with great perspicuity and force, but rested his main objection on the manifest injustice of the Bill, the operation of which would materially injure a considerable number of individuals, by cutting through their gardens and grounds. He stated some of the cases to amount to that extent of injury that they would deprive their residences of all degree of desirableness and comfort. In one instance he had heard that the Canal would pass within twenty-five yards of a Gentleman's house. He said undoubtedly great benefits had resulted to the country from its inland navigations by the means of Canals, which had greatly increased the internal trade and commerce of the kingdom, but he reminded their Lordships that it was a Parliamentary rule not to sanction the project of a canal, which promised great advantages in speculation, if it were obviously injurious to the property of private individuals, and equally adverse to their opinions, their wishes, and their interests. The *Marquis* mentioned the injury that the project would do the Thames, on the banks of which he had passed several of the early years of his life (at Eton School) between Datchet and Isleworth; and said that as to the argument respecting the number of petitions presented in favour of the Datchet Canal from a variety of trading towns, they all knew how easy it was to obtain those petitions; but if they were examined, their Lordships would see that several of the towns from which petitions had come could have little or no interest or connexion with the canal in question. For instance, what could the town of Cardiff, situated at such a distance, have to do with Datchet Canal? After stating his objections at considerable length, the *Marquis* concluded with repeating, that he moved that the second reading of the Bill be adjourned to that day three months.

The Earl of Coventry said, there was a part of the case of the city of London to which he must object, viz. the injury that the operation of the canal would effect on those individuals, whose gardens and grounds would be cut through, because their Lordships all knew, that it was an invariable rule with Parliament never to make private injustice the basis of public convenience. To the other part of the case of the friends and parties to the Bill, his Lordship owned himself favourably inclined.

The

The Earl of Radnor professed himself a friend to the Bill, and very forcibly displayed the great advantages that would result from it to the Public. He reminded their Lordships that it was not an avaricious aim to get immense wealth that had led the projectors to ask the sanction of the Legislature to the proposed undertaking. By the Bill their profits were restrained to a dividend of ten per cent. and all the surplus tolls were to be appropriated to the discharge of the present debt on the Thames, and the preservation and improvement of the navigation in future. The navigation of the river would therefore rather be improved than impeded, and the more especially as the whole water of the canal would be delivered into the Thames at Isleworth. His Lordship spoke of the various other circumstances that would attend the navigation of the canal in respect to the commerce of the country, not only internally and confined to England, but as it extended to Ireland, and all other kingdoms and countries, whose convenience it suited to carry on a maritime-intercourse with the western counties of England, and which were situated on the coast. He spoke of the shortening of time that it would make in the carriage of goods from those parts to London, as well from its diminishing the length of the present navigation, as from the acceleration of passage that must necessarily attend it. Nor would it, he said, be without its advantages to the soil of the country through which it was intended to be cut, that being for the most part common and waste lands, must of course feel its beneficial effects in an eminent degree. With regard to its being at all likely to prejudice the interests of the small towns on the river from Staines to Isleworth, from the apprehended danger of its interfering with the water carriage already long since established and carried on with those towns, the apprehension was altogether idle and groundless, as it was matter of notoriety that each of those towns situated on or near the banks of the Thames had a double security, their own peculiar barges and boats, and the circumstance of its not being worth the while of those who meant to be, and probably would be the persons who would navigate the Datchet Canal, to take goods of short carriage, and stop either to deliver them or take up others by the way, at the small towns as they passed, because their great object must be to load with goods destined to be carried on board their barges to and fro, the whole length of their intended navigation. His Lordship declared that it was not necessary to say a word respecting the Basingstoke Canal Company, as they had not thought it worth their while to appear by counsel at their bar; and with regard to the arguments urged in favour of the Grand Junction Canal Company, they certainly did not

apply to the second reading of the Bill. Great stress, he observed, had been laid on their bargain with the city of London: Persuaded as he had been that the agreement for that bargain was fair and liberal, he had prepared for the original of it being at hand; and if any of their Lordships wished to see it, a person was in the House ready to produce it at their bar. The Grand Junction Canal Company found it their interest to enter into that agreement; they had since derived considerable advantage under it, and there was no good ground whatever for that Company now standing forward and opposing the present Bill. His Lordship added further arguments in favour of the Bill, and concluded with repeating that the agreement might be immediately referred to if necessary.

The Duke of Clarence rose to state in as few words as possible his objections to the Bill. His Royal Highness said, their Lordships might recollect that a former Bill had been brought into Parliament for cutting a canal from Windsor to Isleworth, and that it met with great resistance, on account of the effect its operation would have on the town of Windsor; the consequence was, the Bill was lost. By the present Bill their Lordships would see, that the projectors had taken away the objection relied on in the former case, by making the commencement of their cut from Datchet, just one mile nearer to London; but the present Bill was liable to all the other objections that had been urged against the Windsor Canal Bill, and so ably stated by the Noble Marquis who opened the debate. Certainly the proposed canal could not be carried into effect without manifest injustice to many private individuals, through whose grounds and gardens situated on the coast of the Thames it was intended to pass; and it would produce another consequence not unworthy of their Lordships consideration, as it was of a public nature: What he meant was, the injury it would do to the navigation of the Thames between Datchet and Staines, and Staines and Isleworth. The navigation of that part of the Thames, his Royal Highness said, was well known to be much incommoded by the growth of stiff weeds, which from the shallowness of the water shot up in the summer, and in October, when the rains fell, they rotted towards their roots, and the towing of barges through them contributed effectually to remove them. By the means of the new canal opening a shorter passage from Datchet to Isleworth, the navigation of barges through the part of the river to which he had alluded would in a great measure be diverted, and consequently diminished. The Duke said, he had, like the Noble Marquis, a strong predilection for that noble river the Thames, on pretty nearly the same account, having spent much of his time in
early

early life on its banks; and indeed, another person for whom he entertained the highest respect and esteem, the Prince of Wales, felt as he did on the occasion, and wished the Bill to be thrown out. Nor did he wonder at it, since his brother had good reason to entertain that feeling, and had given him his proxy to use as he thought proper; but as he rather wished the fate of the Bill to be decided by its own merits, than any personal interests, he assured their Lordships he did not mean to use his brother's proxy on the occasion.

The Earl of Caernarvon in a very strong speech supported the Bill, and reinforced the arguments of the Earl of Radnor by additional arguments of his own. The Earl ridiculed the idea of its being of greater public utility to continue the navigation of the Thames, confessedly so bad and so clogged with weeds, that to keep it at all fit for the passage of boats and barges, it required the constant clearance occasioned by vessels of burden being dragged over the crowds of weeds which filled it, than of countenancing a canal which would be free from all such inconvenience, and would return every drop of water it either prevented from falling into the Thames, or acquired by means peculiar to itself, into the Thames, at Isleworth, as well as accelerate the conveyance of goods by shortening the passage in the degree of fourteen miles saved out of twenty-eight. The Earl dwelt on the circumstance of the canal's being more likely to prove advantageous to the navigation of the Thames, than detrimental, as by the Bill the proprietors would be restricted to a dividend of ten per cent. profit, and the surplus produce of the tolls would be appropriated to the improvement of the navigation of the Thames between Staines and Isleworth. He mentioned a letter from Mr. Finch, a miller, who would undertake to deliver a given quantity of water into the Thames, through the medium of the Datchet Canal, for a moderate price. (His Lordship was interrupted by the Marquis of Buckingham and other Lords, who said Finch had sold his water to the Datchet Canal Company, provided the Bill should pass.) His Lordship added many further arguments in favour of the Bill.

The Earl of Moira argued forcibly against the Bill, and in reply to the most material parts of the Earl of Caernarvon's speech. The letter which the Noble Earl had mentioned, his Lordship said, could not be much relied on, as it came from a miller, known to have sold his water to the proprietors of the canal for ten thousand pounds. The Noble Earl had also not fairly stated the argument of the Noble Duke near him relative to the use of the barges navigating the part of the Thames between Datchet and Isleworth, by preventing the growth of weeds
which

which were apt to shoot up in the river in the spring, and would impede the navigation of it considerably if not kept down and prevented by barges passing to and fro, through that part of the channel. He touched upon most of the topics adverted to by the Marquis of Buckingham, and said, it would be in the highest degree unjust to countenance a project which would manifestly tend to injure, if not deprive, not only persons of rank and fortune, but persons who by the pursuits of honest industry had entitled themselves to possess villas and houses on the bank of the Thames, of those villas and houses, which they probably considered as the highest comforts of their lives. His Lordship concluded, after a variety of further observations, with declaring that he should concur with the Noble Marquis in voting "that the Bill be read a second time that day three months."

The Earl of Caernarvon, and *Lord Moira*, both spoke shortly in explanation.

The Earl of Hardwicke supported the Bill in a short speech.

The Lord Chancellor argued at some length against it, and rested his objection principally on the injustice to individuals that would attend its operation—a matter which it would ill become their Lordships to disregard at any time.

The Earl of Carlisle spoke in favour of the Bill, and declared that he did not see the force of the argument that the canal would injure the Thames by running so near it, and taking part of the water, as it would return considerably more water than it took into the Thames at the entrance of it at Isleworth, and he supposed no canal had ever been cut which did not run near some river or other: If therefore that were relied on as a main objection, the same objection would apply to all canals.

The Marquis of Buckingham, in explanation, said, that when a canal took the water from a navigable river, it was always felt as an injury that must be made good by the proprietors of that canal. The Marquis declared he had been versed in inland navigations in the county in which he lived, and he had known instances where, in order to recompense the injury, canal proprietors conveyed large quantities of water overland in troughs, and by other means, at a very considerable expence.

The Bishop of Rochester opposed the Bill very strenuously. He began with declaring himself to have been much struck with the grounds on which the Noble and Learned Lord on the woolsack had rested his objection to the Bill, *viz.* on the manifest injustice of it. He said he was himself impressed with the same sentiment; and when he had been applied to by
the

the agent to obtain the consent of a respectable body, of which he had the honour to be the head, who possessed estates connected with the parts of the country the canal was intended to pass through, he had directly answered the agent by saying, that if the chapter of Westminster should ever be willing to consent, he would rise up in his place, as a Lord of Parliament, and oppose it on account of its public injustice. His Lordship expatiated on the mortification and disappointment that all those individuals who had houses, villas, and grounds on the delicious banks of that noble river the Thames, would experience, when, if the canal were carried into effect, they would find themselves on the sudden transported as it were by a magician's wand to the side of a common sewer or a dry ditch; for such in appearance and in fact would that part of the Thames become that now ran between Datchet and Isleworth. He said, he was somewhat astonished at the answer that had been given by the Noble Earl who spoke last to the objection that the intended canal would materially injure the Thames by running so near it, and depriving it of the water that would otherwise fall into it. The Noble Earl had said, that the same objection would apply to all other canals, as every one ran near some river or other. But did the Noble Earl recollect that all rivers were not navigable rivers? and that was the circumstance which gave the argument the whole force it possessed. The Bishop said, much stress had been laid in the course of the debate respecting the payment of the surplus of the tolls after dividing 10 per cent. profit among the proprietors to the city of London, in order to its being appropriated to the improvement of that part of the Thames, the navigation of which would be in a great degree deserted, if not wholly abandoned, in consequence of the shorter passage by the new canal. He said, he was willing to take it for granted that the city of London would strictly comply with the terms of the Act, that they would not fail to appropriate the surplus to the improvement of the navigation of the Thames between Datchet and Isleworth, or rather that they would not consume the money in adding to their feasts—in plain English, that they would not eat the tolls; still he could not think that was any compensation for taking away the water from the Thames, nor would the returning it at Isleworth make any amendment, as the shallowness complained of in the river was principally in that part of it between Datchet and Isleworth, and not between Isleworth and London. His Lordship adverted to the petitions which had been presented in favour of the Bill, and so much relied on at the bar, and said, he had taken the trouble to look into them. Two of them came from towns of which he knew some-

something, though they were at a considerable distance from each other; the one was Wootton Bassett, the other Carmarthen. He was at a loss to imagine what connexion the former could have with the intended Datchet Canal, or in what manner its interest was concerned in it. The latter, Carmarthen, was a town he had spent some years of his life in, and therefore he was naturally anxious to see who of his old acquaintance had signed the petition in favour of the present Bill. Upon looking to the names subscribed to the petition he found two or three physicians, several apothecaries, and a list of people, who he believed were not materially interested in any trade carried on between Carmarthen and London. But their Lordships were no strangers to the manner in which such petitions were obtained, nor the little reliance that was to be placed on them. Having put this in a forcible point of view, the Bishop added other arguments, and concluded with declaring, that he should vote for the motion of the Noble Marquis.

The House divided on the question :

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HOUSE OF COMMONS.

MONDAY, June 8.

BANKERS CLERKS.

The Order of the Day was read for the second reading of the Bill for more effectually protecting bankers and others from the depredations of their clerks.

Mr. Dent said, that this Bill would add to the already immense code of penal laws, without being adequate to the prevention of speculation. The salary of clerks was too low, considering that they were placed in situations of trust and responsibility; and the security given with them was also too low; they commonly gave bonds of indemnification to the amount of 1000*l.*, or possibly 2000*l.*, whereas they had in their pocket-books every day bills and notes to a much larger amount, sometimes 15,000*l.* To the inadequate salary and security might be traced the causes of various frauds and robberies; and if bankers and merchants would be more cautious and more liberal, it would be altogether unnecessary to pass this Act, which proposed to make these frauds liable to the punishments of great and petty larceny. He had another objection, the lateness of the session, which would prevent the Bill's obtaining so full a discussion as it ought to receive. He would not then

then divide the House, but he would oppose it in the Committee.

Alderman Curtis said, that the Bill was produced early in the session, and due time and notice given; and as to the other objections of the Hon. Gentleman, they seemed to his understanding strong arguments in favour of the Bill, so strong and full indeed, that he did not think it necessary to say another word on the subject.

The Bill was read a second time, and committed for Thursday.

The Bill for explaining certain doubts concerning the duty on excise, went through the Committee, and was ordered to be reported the next day.

The House then resolved itself into a Committee of Ways and Means.

IMPERIAL LOAN.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer said, that when the British and Austrian loans were agreed for, the subscribers who were to contribute to the British loan were allowed also a certain share in the Austrian loan; but that loan being now only for 4,600,000*l.* instead of 6,000,000*l.* to which it was then supposed it would amount, their bonus was not so great, and therefore, by agreement, in such a case, he was to give a bonus in the British loan, in a just proportion to the deficiency in the Austrian loan. He would therefore move, "That every subscriber to the British loan should have 1*s.* in the long annuities for every 100*l.* subscribed, from the 10th of October 1794, for 65½ years, in addition to the 8*s.* 6*d.* already granted, to which it should be added as joint stock."—Agreed to, and the report to be received next day.

Mr. Dent gave notice, that at an early period of the next sessions he should bring in a Bill to correct abuses which now existed in the carriage of newspapers.

COMMITTEE OF SUPPLY.

It was moved that a sum of 1,500*l.* should be granted to the Veterinary College, for the purpose of establishing and making provision for persons skilled in farriery.

Mr. Powys was against the motion. It was a sum that, he said, he did not think at this time ought to be granted.

Mr. Folliffe also opposed it.

Mr. Sumner said, that where the losses in horses were for some time back found to be so great, and the benefits that were likely to arise from the grant were likely to be so considerable, he did not think that any Gentleman would dissent from it.

General Tarleton voted for the sum required, considering that the cultivation of the science of farriery was a thing very desirable to the army, as well as to the Public in general.—The resolution passed, and the report was ordered to be brought up the next day.

ENGLISH PRISONERS IN FRANCE.

Mr. Maurice Robinson said, he wished to know of a Right Hon. Gentleman (*Mr. Dundas*), whether any measures had been adopted for the purpose of effecting an exchange of prisoners with the French?

Mr. Secretary Dundas replied, that there certainly had been a person sent to France for that purpose, but that the French said they did not deem it expedient to enter upon a negotiation of that nature with us, and declared, "that we stood in need of men more than they did."—He assured the Hon. Member that every measure on that score, consistent with the dignity of the country, had been taken.

PRINCE OF WALES'S DEBTS.

The House resolved itself into a Committee to consider of appropriating an annual sum out of the consolidated fund for the payment of such part of the Prince's debts as may remain unpaid at his decease.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer said, that he had already given notice of the nature of the instruction which he intended to propose, and should therefore move,

"That provision be made for the appropriation of an annual sum of 65,000*l.* out of the consolidated fund, towards the liquidating of such part of the debts, now owing by his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, as may remain unpaid, in the event of the decease of his Royal Highness.

"That it be an instruction to the Committee of the whole House, to whom the Bill for enabling his Majesty to settle an annuity on his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, during the life of his Majesty, and of the life of his said Royal Highness; for making provision for the payment of any debts, that may be due from his Royal Highness, out of his revenues; for preventing the contracting of the like debts in future; and for regulating the mode of expenditure of the said revenues, is committed, That they have power to make provision in the said Bill pursuant to the said resolution."

General Smith rose to express his sentiments upon the arrears of Cornwall in the Prince's minority; they would, if forthcoming, amount to within 100,000*l.* of the Prince's debts; it was therefore in the highest degree important to consider, whether the Prince had a right to be paid them; if he had, the creditors had a right, and they ought to be applied to the

the extinction of their demands. He regretted the absence of the Attorney General, but declared that he had been little influenced by the arguments of that Learned Gentleman and respectable Law Officer on a former night; as he had since examined all the Charters and Acts of Parliament, he would venture to assert that such arguments were wholly without foundation. What had been said relative to Knights service on the occasion, he thought erroneous, and that the situation of the Prince, circumstanced as he is in the Bill before the House, is perfectly trammelled. It was proper for that House to probe this matter to the bottom, particularly as their efforts may tend to extricate the Prince from those disgraceful fetters and trammels in which he is bound, and which may subject him to a kind of dependence on ministers, which would be tending neither to his honour nor dignity. He did not pretend to say that the House could decide on these claims, for they involved points which were fit to be decided by judges of the land; but, they might be cognizable before a commission appointed by Parliament, and he thought the House should come to some plain, positive, and decisive resolution on the subject, which he should endeavour to effectuate on another day.

Mr. Lambton thought the House ought to come to such decision before one blank was filled up in the Bill. Many persons had avowedly voted for the large income with a view to the payment of debts; if they could be paid out of the Prince's own property, and that a fund could be produced from the arrears before the Bill passed, many Gentlemen, and himself among the number, would consider a smaller income sufficient, possibly 100,000*l.* or 110,000*l.*

Sir M. White Ridley said, that the revenue of the Duchy of Cornwall during the minority must have been applied either to the privy purse, or to the other purposes of the civil list: In either case it was a debt to the Prince from his Majesty, or from the Public. As a debt due to him it belonged undoubtedly to his creditors. He thought that it was a claim which well deserved to be inquired into, as the result might tend to rescue the Prince from that odium artfully attempted to be thrown upon him on account of the extent of his debts, an odium which the enemies of the constitution might be desirous to transfer from his person to that office which he was one day destined to fill.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer said, Gentlemen, when they spoke so, did not appear to have sufficiently considered the matter. As to what the Attorney General said, who was not then in his place, and which became so much the subject of the

animadversion of the Hon. General (Smith), he would reply, was not the law of the land open for the determination of the matter in dispute? The question of property, he thought, ought not to be swayed by legislative interference. If the Prince had any right to the proceeds of the Dutchy during his minority, either he or his creditors had it in their power to urge the claim, and to recover by the common course of law. It was by no means proper for that House to interfere in the investigation. Supposing that the Prince had a right to recover from his Royal Father, he must refund whatever had been granted to him by his Majesty, which he had no right to receive. With respect to the odium incurred by the debts, however he might regret the impression, he could not so far deceive himself or the Public, as to suppose that the establishment of his claim would have any effect to remove that odium. That there had been some blame was true; some of which, as being just and moderate, he could not disapprove; but a great deal of which, as being acrimonious and indecent, he must strongly disapprove. Neither the Prince in contracting these debts, nor Parliament in the former provision which they had made, had in contemplation any such sum as was now contended to be due to him from the Dutchy of Cornwall. The Prince received his establishment without any view to such a claim. His debts had been paid in 1787, and a large sum given for the repairs of Carlton-house, which Parliament never would have given if such claims were thought of. The revenues of that Dutchy during the minority had, with other funds, been applied to the purposes of the civil list; as such they had been recognized by Parliament; and the only question with respect to the Public was, Whether they should make provision to pay the debt by instalments in the event of the demise of the Prince, or make the whole amount of the proceeds chargeable at once upon the country, with a view to the immediate liquidation of so much of the debt?

Sir Matthew White Ridley having spoken a few words in explanation, proceeded to state that it would appear to the Public highly indecorous in the Prince to engage in any legal litigation with his Royal Father upon the matter. Such a proceeding would tend to throw more obloquy on him than any thing which has heretofore occurred, and it would be his earnest wish that all litigation in the business should be entirely avoided.

Sir W. Milner gave it as his opinion, that were the Prince advised to pursue his claim to the amount of the revenues of the Dutchy of Cornwall, he would find himself involved in a most disagreeable and disgraceful litigation with his Royal Father, which

which would rather increase than diminish the public odium already incurred by the discussion of his debts in Parliament.

Mr. Sheridan said, he was sorry that the Right Hon. Gentleman (*Mr. Pitt*) had spoken so largely of the odium that had been thrown upon his Royal Highness, in consequence of what had been the subject of discussion relative to him, as all the odium that seemed to attach itself had been the result of the conduct of the Right Hon. Gentleman towards his Royal Highness. As to the assertion of the Hon. Gentleman, that no practical good could accrue to the country from the consideration and determination of the question, he would answer to this, that this good would arise, that the country would then say his Royal Highness paid his debts with his own money, instead of that of the people. The Prince might say, "I did not, in setting out in the world, receive my due—if I had, these debts would never have been incurred; but as I am involved, I have a right to pay them with my own property, and I am by no means liable to censure for spending my own money."

Had the arrears of the Dutchy been given at his setting out, he would not now, in all probability, be so much involved. The arrears of the Dutchy of Osnaburgh were paid to the Duke of York, which tended much to relieve him.—He would ask then, upon what principle of distinction were those of the Dutchy of Cornwall withheld from the Prince of Wales? The same principle appeared to him to apply to both equally. As to the right of the proceeds of the Dutchy during the minority of his Royal Highness, and the right to them, he supposed his Majesty could have no possible objection to put the matter in some amicable train of adjustment.

It was not unusual, *Mr. Sheridan* said, for friendly suits to be put into Chancery, and he did not see why this business might not be settled, and the Prince's right fairly recognized—as it signifies not to the creditors how they are paid (if paid at all), whether by the country or by the Prince, and they are not so materially concerned, he thought, that an instruction should be given to the commissioners to take measures as to the determination of the right of his Royal Highness to the proceeds, which he thought decidedly to be his.—It had been advanced that the income had been expended in the education of the Prince. Were even this the case, he could not see the less the Prince's right to it, as he conceived that the Prince, were no Dutchy existing, should be brought up at the expence of his Majesty, whom he looked upon merely as a guardian, who was afterwards to be accountable to his Royal Highness. The case of Charles the First, adverted to by a Learned Gentleman (*Mr. Anstruther*) on a former night, he could not think at all

in point, because it was to be recollected that Charles the First was not *filius primogenitus*, and must therefore have had the Dutchy from the Sovereign, either by grant or purchase. The Act of Charles the Second, in respect to feudal tenures; had also a bearing on the Dutchy of Cornwall, and had consequently exempted it from guardianship in chivalry.

Mr. Sheridan entered into nearly the same legal observations made by him on a former night on this subject, and concluded by declaring it to be his opinion, that the commissioners ought to be instructed as to the speedy adjustment of this important matter.

Mr. Anstruther said, that however foreign it might be to his inclinations to enter widely into the subject of discussion, the official situation which he held under his Royal Highness, would notwithstanding urge him to throw what light he was able upon the subject. As to the revenues of the Dutchy, from the birth of the Prince to his being of age, the Public had seen their application, and their appropriation to the civil list, and no contest could possibly, he was of opinion, arise on that head. The Prince himself had never disputed the propriety of their appropriation, or once imagined them withheld from him.

He took an historical survey of the Dutchy from its original tenure, and said, that from all that he could collect from the documents he consulted, he could not find himself justified, as the law officer of his Royal Highness, in giving advice to him to enter into any litigation concerning the Dutchy. He entered into a minute detail of particulars respecting the Dutchy, in the reign of Charles the Ist and IId, and quoted the opinion of the judges in 1615, who were all of them of a different opinion from the Gentleman who spoke last; that opinion, he said, had been sanctioned by Lord Hardwicke, who had declared that the *primogenitus filius* was the eldest son then living.

From all therefore that he had seen, he was fully justified in preventing the Prince from instituting any proceedings as to his right to the income of the Dutchy, because the creditors could not derive any advantage from them, however their appropriation might be arranged. He was sorry that a considerable share of acrimony had been introduced into the discussion of the business, which could not reflect in any degree on the dignity of the House, or afford satisfaction to the Public. Mr. Anstruther concluded by saying, that he thought that the present discussion was totally foreign to the question proposed to the Committee.

Mr. Sheridan said, there was an obvious difference of opinion between the Learned Gentleman and the Chancellor of the Exche-

Exchequer : The latter thought the business came entirely under the cognizance of the law, and was not properly subject to the legislative interference of Parliament ; whereas the Hon. Gentleman who just sat down had indeed put an end to the claims ; he had delivered an opinion that the creditors could not sue, and said that he would not advise the Prince to sue. His opinion, he hoped, would not lead the Prince in a point of such magnitude, whatever dependence may be placed on his legal knowledge. If any Gentlemen did not feel how far the Prince's character was concerned, they should at least consider, that he was for nine years to be sent into a degraded and ignominious bondage ; shackled and manacled like a culprit ; his hands tied up ; put into a situation where no trust would be given him, nor liable to be sued for his debts ; put in the trammels of tawdry eclipse ; in a kind of shrivelled dignity, like a mouse under a canopy of state, with his treasurer and his various officers, but without splendour, figure, or comfortable feeling.

General Smith replied to the arguments of *Mr. Anstruther* ; and in support of what he had said in reference to the Dutchy, he cited the preamble and some of the enacting clauses of the Act of Charles the II^d, whence, he contended, it appeared, that the Dutchy of Cornwall was not subject afterwards to the guardianship of chivalry, or to any feudal jurisdiction.

Mr. Anstruther explained.

Mr. Lambton thought, in the present stage of the business, they were in that situation that they should examine the account, and see what lay on both the debtor and creditor sides, and, after striking a just balance, let the country see whether the Prince had any legal claim on the Dutchy or not.

Mr. Sumner wished to know whether the debts for which his Royal Highness was surety in behalf of his brothers, were in that state that there was a certainty of their not finally falling on him—and this also was a matter that ought to be settled to the satisfaction of the House.

Mr. Sheridan declared, that this was a material circumstance. The debts of the Dukes of York and Clarence, it had been said, were in a train of liquidation, and therefore were not included in the account of the Prince of Wales's debts. But though they were not included in the account, the House did not mean to extinguish the security which creditors of their Royal Highnesses possessed ; and besides, it ought to be remembered, that the death of either the Duke of York, or of Clarence, was not an improbable event. In that case, the creditors would certainly come on the Prince of Wales.

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The Chancellor of the Exchequer said, that the discussion would come with more propriety in the Committee on the Bill. The debts of the Dukes of York and Clarence were put into such a state of liquidation, that their creditors would not come upon the Heir Apparent.

Mr. Sheridan said that he meant to take an opportunity in another stage of the proceeding, to propose that mode of liquidating the debts which he considered was most consistent with the honour and dignity of the Crown, and the interests of the people; and he trusted when he brought forward the proposition, that it would not be attempted to be got rid of by a motion for adjournment at two o'clock in the morning. He meant to move an address to his Majesty to require and implore his Majesty to grant some aid out of the civil list towards liquidating the debts; and also to propose to the House that some provision should be made out of the sinecure places for the same purpose; if the House should negative the address, and refuse to entertain the discussion, he would then not consent to vote either one sum or other for the liquidation of the debt.

Mr. Burton proposed that the creditors should be left to take such means as they should think proper to procure payment from the present revenue of his Royal Highness; and that the additional revenue should be secured to him by legislative regulation. There were two sets of creditors, the one fair and honest, the other of a contrary description; the former would be able to urge their claims with a good grace, the other would not dare to bring them forward to public view. The Prince would then be freed from the odium of having the Public called in to guarantee his debts, and would be left with a large income, to take such measures as might tend to satisfy his fair creditors. He mentioned the example of the venerable Lord Lyttelton, the historian, who, having got into embarrassments, in order to extricate himself, was accustomed, during one month in the year, to live at his noble seat at Hagley, with all the splendour befitting his high rank, and during the other eleven months, to confine himself to the establishment of a private Gentleman.

The Master of the Rolls objected strongly to the mode proposed by the Hon. Gentleman: Whatever the House thought proper to grant to the Prince, they should also enable him to enjoy. He thought that his Royal Highness should be put in a situation as little painful as possible. He could not subscribe to any thing that would put him in an eclipse eleven months in the year, in which the Hon. Gentleman (*Mr. Burton*) wished to see him.—He wished, if his establishment was to be arranged

arranged at all, to see it done in such a manner as to insure him comfort, and not perplexity and anxiety in it.

Mr. Wilberforce said, that he should vote against the resolution, as he still entertained his opinion, that the House ought not in any way to be burdened with the debts. He declared he opposed the motion, because it eventually gave a chance of the Public being charged with the payment of a part of the Prince's debts, which he could by no means agree to. He said, in pursuing this line of conduct he was convinced he was acting with the greatest loyalty to the Sovereign, and friendship for the Prince; for that nothing would tend more to shake the monarchy, and to render the Prince very unpopular, than the belief in the public mind, that the burden of those debts would ultimately fall on them.

Mr. Burton said a few words in explanation.

Mr. Sheridan said he could not agree to the present motion for the same reason adduced by the Hon. Gentleman who spoke last, that it eventually might charge the Public with the payment of part of the Prince's debts, which he, for one, would never consent to. Exclusive of his hope that his Majesty would come forward and assist the discharge of the debts, he was of opinion, that the Dutchy of Cornwall ought to be sold, and the proceeds appropriated for the immediate payment of the debts, which he said would be far preferable to the mode proposed for liquidating them, and, if adopted, would render unnecessary so large a sum as 125,000*l.* a year for the establishment.

Mr. Anstruther, in reply to *Mr. Sheridan*, said a few words on the subject of the Dutchy of Cornwall.

Mr. Hawkins Browne observed, that when the 100,000*l.* was first granted for the establishment of his Royal Highness, and only 25,000*l.* was appropriated for the liquidation, the House undertook to guarantee the debts for the splendour and comfort of his Royal Highness; but since he had submitted to consign 65,000*l.* a year for the reduction, it made a material alteration. The creditors neither ought to have nor could have any claim upon what was allotted for his income, and upon that point both parties seemed agreed, and therefore it was no injustice. He begged leave however, to suggest on a sudden, whether by an annual appropriation of 60,000*l.* per annum to the reduction of the debts, and 60,000*l.* for his Royal Highness's expences, the remaining 5000*l.* might not be disposed of in such a way as to facilitate the object they had in view. It was to be remembered also, that a great number of claims may be struck off or lessened by the commissioners as unwarrant-

able, which would of course diminish the number of years computed, and then he would return to a splendour, affluence, and popularity beyond what any other Prince of Wales ever enjoyed. And upon such proceedings the Members of that House might return to their constituents, and say, they had consulted entirely for the public good, and without imposing one additional shilling upon them.

Mr. Fox, in answer to the Hon. and Learned Gentleman opposite, declared his wish to preserve this question free. He did not entirely disapprove of the last Gentleman's plan, though, as he had not sufficiently considered it, he could not so readily approve of it. If, however, there was no other alternative, and the proposition of the last Hon. Gentleman should be found impracticable, he must again enforce the propriety of recurring to the civil list.

The House divided :—

<i>Ayes</i> (for the instruction)	-	-	93
<i>Noes</i> (against it)	-	-	68

Mr. Anstruther after a short preface moved,

"That it be an instruction to the said Committee, that they have power to make provision in the said Bill for appropriating a certain yearly sum, out of the revenues arising from the Duchy of Cornwall, towards the liquidation of the debts."

Mr. Baker thought this was too unlimited. It should be confined to his Highness's interest. There was a possibility of his Highness's demise; nor did he think such a measure should be proceeded upon, until his Royal Highness's express consent was had upon that point; he thought it would be a more respectful mode of proceeding; as also, his Majesty's.

Mr. Anstruther asked whether such doubts were at that time necessary, since the instruction for the Committee did not tend to the absolute appropriation? But if when the clause was added, it should be drawn so as to affect his Majesty's life interest in the estate, they might assuredly be proper.

Mr. Baker said he had hinted it merely upon contingency; to recur to the last resolution, for example, a sum was appropriated from the consolidated fund upon contingency, and why not one as well as another? It was possible the estates alluded to might be burdened during his Majesty's life interest, and therefore he conceived it proper to have his intimation on the subject.

The Speaker observed, that the message from the Throne might come to the House any time before the passing of the Bill; it was

was not absolutely necessary at the commencement of any measure in which the Crown had a proprietary interest.

The Master of the Rolls nevertheless thought that another message ought first to be received. The fair interpretation of that passage which had just been read, in his opinion, did not extend so far as the construction put upon it, but merely so long as the interest of the Prince was concerned.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer thought consent would be found to be given in the words of his Majesty's message, where the appropriation of part of the Duchy of Cornwall was expressly intimated; that therefore must be a virtual consent.

Mr. Fox contended, that the interest of the other persons who had a contingent right in the Duchy should not be impaired. For instance, the demise of his Royal Highness might take place; then his successor, the Duke of York, would have the resources of the Duchy imperfect and not complete.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer replied, that in such case Parliament, in making a new provision for the new rank of the Duke of York, would of course consider that incumbrance, and extend his establishment in like proportion.

Mr. Fox said, if the Duke of York inherited the estate by succession, he presumed that such an appropriation as was offered ought not to be secured against him.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer would not attempt to discuss that question now, for he did not imagine it important to the Public whether his Royal Highness the Duke of York received an income from that, or an equivalent from the consolidated fund. The Duchy of Cornwall, he remarked, was a fee in the possession of the Crown, out of which the Prince of Wales had a life estate: But he was not a tenant of it with remainder to the Duke of York.

Mr. Fox did not understand this went upon the principles of justice, though law did commonly go so. If they deprived the Duke of York of his inheritance by succession, they deprived him of a right which was independent of Parliament, and for which no fair compensation, although superior in point of real value, could be given.

Mr. Powys asked, whether the consent of the Prince of Wales ought not also to be previously obtained?

The Attorney General said a few words.

Mr. Sheridan objected upon the same principle as before. It ought to extend to the Prince's own interest, and no farther; for if it extended to the Duke of York, he said, although it was not probable but Parliament would make ample provision in lieu of it, yet as it was optional and dependent, it was extremely objectionable; nor ought the Duke of York to come

to Parliament for relief on account of the Prince's extravagance. In one point of view it was objectionable to extend it any way without the consent of the Duke of York, the Duke of Clarence, and Prince Edward, since they had all an equal right in it; and therefore the best mode would be to obtain their consent, and dispose of the property at once, by which means a sum might be raised that would liquidate the whole, and 12,000*l.* a year might be set aside for the survivors, without any loss but patronage, which the House, he hoped, would consider an advantage. He concluded, therefore by proposing an amendment—

“That it be an instruction to the said Committee, that they have power to make provision in the said Bill, for appropriating a certain yearly sum out of the revenues arising from the Duchy of Cornwall, towards the liquidation of the debts of his Royal Highness, during such term as his Majesty, or his Royal Highness, may continue to be interested in the revenues of the said Duchy.”

The Chancellor of the Exchequer had no objection to the amendment.

The original question, with the amendment, were both carried without a division.

Mr. Fox said, he had an instruction to propose. It was already decided that the Committee should be empowered to receive a clause for charging the consolidated fund; but that did not extend to exclude them from charging the civil list, if their opinion should lead them to think proper so to do.

Mr. Fox then moved, “That it be an instruction to the Committee on the Bill, that they have power to receive a clause for appropriating part of the civil list towards the liquidation of the debts, in case of the death of his Royal Highness before the demise of his Majesty.”

The Chancellor of the Exchequer opposed this motion, on the ground that the House had decided already, that in the event which this motion specified, the consolidated fund should be charged rather than the civil list.

Division—Ayes	-	-	58
Noes	-	-	96

The Bill being read a second time, it was proposed to go into a Committee of the whole House upon it; for which purpose it was moved—That the Speaker do now leave the chair.

Mr. Whitbread opposed the motion; he said, that by the provisions which this Bill contained, ministers proposed to degrade and disgrace the Prince, under the pretence of providing for his dignity and splendour; and therefore he should not for one

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consent to the Speaker leaving the chair. It became the wisdom of the House to do away all restraint, and he could not avoid noticing the indecency of the minister's providing a magnificent arrangement before they knew whether Parliament would agree to the payment of it. In the course of his declamation, he complained against the situation which the Prince would thus be put in.

Mr. Lambton differed from his Hon. Friend upon this occasion. He did not think his Royal Highness disgraced or degraded, nor did his Royal Highness himself see the matter at all in that odious light. On the contrary, he had reason to know that the Prince totally and entirely assented to the principle of the Bill, and approved generally of the restrictions of it; that the Prince had seen the particulars of his debts, and he declared he knew not by what means they had been contracted; and that if these restrictions were not agreed upon, he might be again exposed to the same inconveniences, as many of them were things over which, in his present state, he had no controul; these restrictions were with the desire of his Royal Highness in general.

Mr. Powys said, if it were a proposition that the Bill should be thrown out, he would give it his negative; he regretted that the House should have been so thin, but he apprehended that the attendance of Members would become thinner day after day as this business should be brought forward in the discussion, and therefore it was fitting that some points should be explained before the business was proceeded upon too far. He was of opinion that the House would do well to postpone the provision for the eventual payment of any part of the incumbrances, in case of the death of the Prince of Wales, until all the doubts were removed. The objects he had in view could not, he believed, all of them be had and carried into effect, without the consent of the illustrious parties interested, and particularly the Prince himself; but the advice of the House might be given upon such an occasion without any indelicacy whatever. As to the Duchy of Cornwall, he did not see that it was essential to the dignity of his Royal Highness to preserve that appanage to the Crown, and that was a matter to be discussed in the course of this Bill's passing through the House. They were to transfer from that House, very properly he believed, the examination of these debts to commissioners, but the House ought to know exactly the amount of them. They were stated at something more than 600,000*l.* Now he would ask if Gentlemen were wholly satisfied that they were incurred *bona fide*. They were under three distinct heads—debts for which securities were given; tradesmens bills; and arrears

of establishment from October 1794. He wanted to know whether the 68,000*l.* the expence of the marriage, &c. were included under the head of tradesmens bills. These were points on which he wished to be informed.

Mr. Fox said, if he voted for the Speaker leaving the chair, he ought to state the ground under which he did so; for he confessed there were doubts and difficulties in this business. If the question was put, that the Bill be put off for two months, he should certainly give his negative to such a proposition, because he thought that this business ought to be discussed, but he was of opinion also that time ought to be given to examine into the different parts of it. He saw much in the Bill that he approved, and much that he disapproved. There were, in his opinion, many arrangements to be made by his Royal Highness, and many arrangements also by his Majesty's advisers, with regard to the Dutchy of Cornwall, before the subject was matured for the decision of that House. Much of this Bill, he confessed, he considered as proper. He thought that making up the income of the Prince of Wales to 125,000*l.* a year was proper; he thought it becoming the honour and the wisdom of Parliament. With respect to the provisions in the Bill, to prevent his Royal Highness and all succeeding Princes of Wales from incurring any debt in future, that had also his complete approbation. What appeared to him objectionable was, that by this Bill they gave to his Royal Highness that which they did not give him the management of. The whole matter, he feared, would be under the management and approbation of the minister. It was placing the Prince in a state of dependence on the the King's Treasury, which was, in other words, subjecting the Prince to the power of the minister. He was dissatisfied with regard to the regulation of Carlton House. The property there was added to the debts of the Prince of Wales. To whom should the furniture there belong? To the Prince of Wales, who paid for it, certainly. And yet they were to be made heir-looms—so that Parliament might say this to the Prince—"You have furnished Carlton House more expensively than you ought to have done, but we shall have it." This was a little unfair with regard to the Prince; it was very unfair with regard to the creditors; in fact it was disgraceful; because the furniture, if this provision were not in the Bill, would be moveable assets, subject to the payment of the debts; and perhaps this would operate to the prejudice of those very creditors who had provided this very furniture. If he voted for the Speaker leaving the chair, it must be under an understanding that these difficulties should be removed; because, without a better understanding of many of the topics,
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he would venture to say, that the House might be doing what would neither effectually relieve the Prince, nor secure the public property. As to the Duchy of Cornwall, he confessed he was exceedingly anxious that it should be wholly sold. He confessed there would be some difficulty in ascertaining precisely the value of the interest which his Royal Highness had in that Duchy, because it was not a life estate that he had in it, it was only while he continued Prince of Wales; but in any event, the sale would produce more than it will produce to his Royal Highness in its present state. He thought it would produce 600,000*l.*—He was far below the value he believed, but he would take it at that. The sum to be appropriated out of that for this debt would be very considerable; instead of the 13,000*l.* a year, it would amount to 30,000*l.* if the money from the sale was put into the hands of commissioners, in the name and for the use of his Royal Highness. If this was called bargaining with the Prince, and therefore unworthy of the House of Commons, he should answer, that it was a perfectly constitutional proceeding, and that this country never had better security for its liberty than when it made these kind of bargains with its Princes, which, however embarrassing to them, as they proceeded from their own misconduct, were generally fortunate for the constitution. He should wish that something of this kind should be moved, and he had rather that any other person should move it than himself. His desire was, that it might come free from Parliament, and he thought it might be obtained from his Majesty. He wished to give ministers an opportunity, and although he should prefer it to be brought forward as a separate question by them, if no other person did move it, perhaps he might; this, however, he did not pledge himself to do; the session was far advanced, and the House might not like to have a new subject discussed; but he should be sorry if this business passed without due consideration. Nor did he like such extreme tenderness for every thing in which the influence of the Crown was concerned. He alluded also to a difficulty that would occur without an agreement between his Royal Highness and his creditors as to the manner of arranging them.

Mr. Lambton, in explanation, observed, that he did not mean to say that all the restrictions in the Bill were agreeable to his Royal Highness, but they generally received his approbation.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer objected to two things; the *quantum*, upon which the sense of the House had been often taken, and the details the House was entering into, which ought

to be discussed in the Committee. He declined arguing on the propriety of the propositions, though he stated the influence of Administrations, either now or in former times, in the Dutchy of Cornwall, to be very little.

He did not see that any previous agreements were necessary for the passing of the Bill, and much more so as there was no basis to proceed on, either in regard to the sum to be applied or mode of application.

He reserved all particular distinctions on Carlton House to the Committee. He did not believe he should be convinced by arguments that would be brought forward, of the propriety of selling the Dutchy of Cornwall; however, if that was to be moved, he hoped Gentlemen would give as early a notice as possible, of the time they intended to bring it forward. In reply to an Hon. Gentleman's inquiry on the nature and validity of the debts, he replied, that they were *bona fide* nothing more than the Prince's debts, nor would the commissioners validate any others. As to the arrears of marriage, whatever differences there might be, they were included under the heads of arrears or tradesmens bills.

Mr. Sheridan thought himself bound to give his negative to the present motion, because no answer had ever been given to the question, Whether the Prince's debts could be paid by any other means than that of raising money on the people of this country? He was convinced they might do themselves credit, do the King credit, and the Prince of Wales credit, if they chused to lay their shoulders to this business, and adopt a plan that ought to be adopted, namely, to sell the Dutchy of Cornwall, and with a well-guarded declaration as to the mode of granting the civil list, to sell also the Crown lands, and any part that was necessary. He expected still, he said, that some communication would come from the Throne, stating that his Majesty will bear part of the burden. He expected, secondly, something from useless offices and pensions. Thirdly, from the sale of the Dutchy of Cornwall. Fourthly, from an account of the arrears of the Dutchy during the minority of his Royal Highness. A fifth resource he found in the sale of the Crown lands, accompanied by the declaration which he had already made concerning the civil list; for these were times of difficulty, and the people were not to be taxed if it was possible to avoid it. With regard to the Bill being intended to disgrace his Royal Highness, he apprehended it might have that effect. An Hon. Friend of his (Mr. Lambton) said, that the Prince agreed to these restrictions, which he afterwards qualified in a certain degree; it was very necessary to do so. But what
ever

ever the Prince might chuse to do in that case, that House would take care that he should not agree to any thing injurious to him. His honour was also the honour of the nation; and he hoped his Royal Highness was incapable of agreeing to such shameful restrictions, and consenting to such indignities as were offered to him in this Bill. If he did agree to them, he could only say it reminded him of a passage in the work of a great Poet—"Is such a man fit to reign?" nor should he be sorry, in such a case, to add the rest of the passage.—In the course of his speech Mr. Sheridan said, that the Chancellor of the Exchequer had grafted one plan upon another. He had at the outset proposed to make the Prince's establishment 100,000*l.* a year, and appropriate 25,000*l.* to the payment of the debts; and according to that plan, he had formed an establishment for the Prince's household; since which he had adopted Mr. Fox's plan of appropriating 65,000*l.* a year to the debts, and letting the Prince live in retirement, as a private Nobleman; but by this Bill he was to be a private Nobleman with a Prince's establishment; for instead of the groom and the footman, the Bill talked of his Master of the Horse and Lord of the Bedchamber. It was altogether an heterogeneous mass—a variegated tissue, a hodge-podge of absurdity.—He repeated his intention of moving an address to his Majesty to come forward with a sum; and also another motion respecting the abolition of sinecure places and pensions; and concluded his speech by giving his decided negative to the Speaker's leaving the chair.

Colonel Fullarton, in answer to Mr. Sheridan, said, the Hon. Gentleman objected to the whole tenor of the Bill, whereas he objected to the mode in which that Gentleman and others had conducted the discussion respecting the object of the Bill. If the object were to pull the keystone out of the arch of royalty, and to strip the Royal bird of all his plumes, leaving him a bare, plumeless biped, like a peacock without a tail, in that case he should understand the meaning of the prolonged invectives uttered against the Prince of Wales by that Hon. Gentleman and others. If we were sitting in a Convention, and if the object were to degrade royalty, and to pull down the fabric of the constitution; or if the object were to reduce the Heir Apparent to the condition of Buckhorse, so as never to receive a shilling without a buffet and a blow along with it—he said he should understand the meaning of that Gentleman's invectives. But upon what principle a British House of Commons, professing attachment to the establishment under which we live, should persist in outraging every feeling which ought to exist in the Heir Apparent's breast, he could not tell;

neither could he tell what were the sensations of Royal Persons on such occasions; but of this he was sure, that there was not a beggar in the streets, who would not rather live under a hedge, than owe a shilling to their liberality, if thrown at him with such bitter taunts as those which had been vented by the Hon. Gentleman and others against the Prince of Wales.

Colonel Fullarton said, one might have hoped, that after every change had been rung on every note in the Parliamentary gamut, from the lowest tones of obloquy to the shrillest shrieks of reprobation, at some period or other, the philippic strains of censure and reproach might cease—especially after the conciliatory Message which had been sent by the Prince of Wales to that House. So far however from having produced returning sentiments of civility and conciliation from the House, it seemed only to have provoked additional severities from some Gentlemen, whose own conduct was by no means exempted from irregularity and extravagance.—In particular, the Message seemed to have excited the animosity of an Hon. Gentleman, who, till the Message was delivered, never attended, nor took any part in those debates. That Hon. Gentleman appeared at present in the character of what Sir Peter Teazle, or Sir Fretful, calls a “*damn’d good natured friend*,” and he himself has informed us that he has been a most *confidential friend* of the Prince of Wales, who has honoured him with extraordinary marks of confidence and condescension—of the Prince of Wales, whose most secret councils he has not hesitated to reveal within these *unconfidential walls*.—He then laments that so much good counsel with which he, *unobliged*, or *disobliged*, had *obliged* the Prince of Wales, should have been gratuitously expended; laments that so many unwise things should have been done, and so many unkind things said; and then, in the true spirit of Mrs. Candour and Sir Benjamin Backbite, lodges his bullet in the *thorax* with such an explosion, as will render it no less impossible to heal the wound than to extract the ball.

The Hon. Gentleman assures the House, he has administered large doses of wholesome counsel *gratis* to the Prince of Wales.—As his advice was given without any valuable consideration, perhaps in some instances it might have been better, if his advice had been received as *not* entitled to consideration.

He next proceeds a step farther, and after inveighing against all offices of trust and profit, he very modestly appoints himself to the office of the greatest trust that can possibly exist, as Counsel General, Adviser General, to the King, Queen, and all

all the Royal Family. Here, too, his advice is gratuitously given; but as it cannot be gratuitously fulfilled, perhaps it may be received like the advice of a pious Bishop to a poor parishioner, who had asked him for *pence*, and being refused, informed his *Reverence*, that if his advice had been worth a penny, he would not have parted with it.

Colonel Fullarton then said, that considering the Hon. Gentleman, in this high predicament, as the Adviser General of King, Queen, and all the Royal Family, he could only say of him, as Mr. Prig, in the farce, says of Mr. Squib, the auctioneer, "It would ill become me to advise that great man." He would, however, take the liberty of asking him a simple question—Did he, or did he not, reveal the secret counsels of the Prince of Wales, with Lord Loughborough, Lord Thurlow, and the Duke of Portland, with or without the consent of those great characters? If he did so with their consent, they were not the safe and cautious statesmen he supposed them; and if he did so, without their consent, they would prove themselves to be no statesmen at all, if ever they hold communication or consultation with that Gentleman, except as they would with a herald at Charing-Cross, for purposes of promulgation and proclamation.

Mr. Sheridan said, he never was a secret counsellor of the Prince of Wales. He never gave him any advice in which he did not wish it were possible for the King to stand on one side, and the people of England on the other. He had stated what was true, that Lord Thurlow gave the Prince wise advice, in a manly manner, and that Lord Loughborough counteracted that advice. As to some parts of the speech of the Hon. Gentleman, some of the sentences he believed nobody understood, and he believed that somebody had advised him to prepare a speech against what he imagined would be said that night, as what he had said, was rather of that sort than against any thing that had been advanced.

Colonel Jenkinson said a few words.

Mr. W. Smith opposed the motion.

The House divided,

Ayes	-	-	-	-	-	157
Noes	-	-	-	-	-	36

Majority 121

The House went into a Committee, the Right Hon. Charles Townshend in the chair, upon a motion by Mr. Anstruther for filling up the first blank, That the Prince be allowed an annuity of 65,000*l.* per annum.

Mr. Whitbread objected to the largeness of the sum, and hinted that he thought an amendment ought to be moved,

from the same quarter that had all along opposed the increase of income proposed by this Bill.

Mr. Walberforce agreed in the suggestion of the Hon. Gentleman, and moved an amendment, That, instead of 65,000*l.* the sum of 40,000*l.* be inserted.

Mr. Curwen was for the larger sum.

Mr. Pitt was for the larger sum, and said it was no more than proportionable to the allowances of former Princes of Wales, respect being had to the difference of the times.

Mr. Fox was of the same opinion with the Chancellor of the Exchequer.

General Smith spoke in favour of the larger sum.

The Speaker said, that the serious and important nature of the business was before the House in that stage in which it became his duty to state his reasons for the vote he meant to give. He had always been for the larger sum, because he thought it barely adequate to the situation in which the Prince was placed, and not equal to what his grandfather had enjoyed, when the difference of expence was considered between the two periods. He lamented, in common with every Member of the House, the circumstance of his Royal Highness's incumbrances, but he equally differed with those who wished to swell the burden which the Public was to sustain, and those who wished not to deduct any part of the income for the payment of debts.—After the gracious communication which the House had recently received from his Royal Highness, he thought the House had every reason to place a reliance on an avowal that must give them so much satisfaction, a communication equally brilliant and constitutional upon the part of his Royal Highness, and to be particularly admired when the principle upon which it came to them was considered, *viz.* the principle that the public opinion in this country must always operate on the conduct and sentiments of persons the most exalted in birth and situation, and would always have its due weight. The House and the country were interested in his Royal Highness's character and dignity, and he approved of the Bill, both as diminishing the time for the payment of the debts, and likewise satisfying the creditors that they were to be paid.

Mr. Buxton, Mr. Canning, and Sir George Howard, spoke upon the amendment, and the House divided,

<i>Ayes, for the Amendment</i>	-	-	38
<i>Noes</i>	-	-	141
<i>Majority</i>			103

Another

Another division took place, on which the numbers were,

<i>Ayes, for the Amendment</i>	-	-	35
<i>Noes</i>	-	-	132

Majority 97

Upon the next clause, for taking the annuity out of the consolidated fund,

Sir W. Young moved, as an amendment, that it should be payable out of the civil list. The Hon. Baronet reasoned strongly in support of this motion, from the general distress of the people. Some loose expression in his speech excited a smile in the Committee. He observed, that the present was not the time for levity. If they did not chuse to listen to him, they would soon be compelled to listen to the imperious voice of the people.

Mr. Sheridan seconded the motion. He thought the Committee would not discharge its duty, if they did not try every means to discharge the debt, before they resorted to additional burdens on their constituents. It might be said, that the civil list was inadequate. It should be tried, whether the reduction of useless places, paid by that list, would not supply the necessary means.

Mr. Pitt was against the motion. He said, it was the proposition of *Mr. Sheridan* brought forward in another shape. If any places were deemed useless, the question respecting their abolition should be brought forward in a distinct shape.

Sir W. Young suggested the propriety of appointing a Committee of Grievances to inquire into this subject.

Sir Elijah Impey said, that the House in its address had promised to "enable" his Majesty to discharge these debts; it was not the mode to enable his Majesty, if they were to be thrown as a load upon the civil list.

Mr. Fox was against the amendment.

Mr. Sheridan remarked, that in the preamble to *Mr. Burke's* Bill of Reform, it was stated that his Majesty had himself invited the House to consider what places may be abolished with advantage. His Majesty had now more than double the patronage which he possessed on the passing of that Bill. The Committee could not, in justice, vote that the money should be paid out of the consolidated fund, until it was seen whether, by a reduction of those places, the civil list could not be made to bear the burden.

Mr. Wilberforce was against the amendment.

The Committee divided on the amendment;

<i>Ayes</i>	-	-	149
<i>Noes</i>	-	-	16

Majority 133

It was then agreed that the Chairman should report progress, and ask leave to sit again.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer presented the Emperor's Loan Bill, which was read the first time, and ordered to be read a second time the next day.

Mr. Dundas put off the India Budget till Monday next.

Adjourned at twelve o'clock.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

TUESDAY, June 9.

At four o'clock the *Speaker* counted the House, when thirty-eight Members only being in their places, they immediately adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

WEDNESDAY, June 10.

SIR GILBERT ELLIOT.

Mr. Fox said, that as the appointment of Sir Gilbert Elliot, as Viceroy of Corfica, was laid on the table, he would next day move for a new writ for Hellstone.

DUTCHY OF CORNWALL.

General Smith gave notice, that he would on Friday next make a motion on the subject of the arrears of the Dutchy of Cornwall in the Prince's minority.

IMPERIAL LOAN.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer moved the second reading of the Bill for guaranteeing the payment of the annual dividends by the Emperor to the subscribers to the loan of 4,600,000*l.*

General Tarleton opposed the guarantee, as an idle, profligate, and profuse expenditure of the public money; the stipulations by the Emperor not being likely to be fulfilled. This, he said, would be evident, if a view were taken of the relation in which

which the Emperor stood as King of Bohemia, and head of the Empire; and the state of the continent from the defection of Prussia. What hopes were there of success, even if the Emperor's co-operation were certain? The season was far advanced, and the preparations not so formidable by the allies as last year: If we considered that our past efforts, when every nerve was strained, were marked only by failure and miserable defeat, what could be expected from diminished exertions but more fatal disgraces? Suppose the Emperor's army full, according to his bargain, furnished with military stores, and every other preparation for war; we must on the other hand consider what was to be expected from General Pichegru, at the head of a conquering and glorious army, superior in numbers, on the Rhine, the Sambre, and the Moselle—an army which not only was sufficient last year to combat all the allies, but would have invaded England, if the season had not been remarkably bad for provisions. The French armies were now supplied by several boats of provisions sent up the Rhine by the King of Prussia. How could Luxemburg be relieved? it was 75 miles from the Rhine, and every inch the Emperor advanced in the intermediate country, he must fortify and garrison; if this army was once defeated, there would be an end to all his hopes. Suppose the Emperor's Generals tell him that they cannot make offensive war, must it not strike a gloom into every Gentleman, that we guarantee 4,600,000*l.* to carry on a protracted and defensive war, the very worst for a commercial country? He thought it vain to attempt the conquest of twenty-four millions of people, and that with a view to destroy their republic; it would be better to make peace. Let us look at the present state of France, torn with intestine divisions; this has been occasioned by our not pressing them; he was convinced that on a proper view it would appear that all the distractions in that country had been in proportion to the relaxation of our efforts. He was sorry to see so thin a House on this important business. He had opposed the motion to discharge the call, but ministers supported it; they courted thin houses and obscurity, that their measures might steal through without due discussion.

General Smith said a few words in opposition to the Bill.

Mr. M. Robinson saw perfidy in the whole of this proceeding on the part of the Emperor; and if we agreed to this Bill, Parliament would lose its dignity, and the people of this country would become the dupes of the Emperor. He said, that the new method of subsidizing and guaranteeing was a distinguishing trait in the character of ministers; they would rather give 4,600,000*l.* to the Emperor, than try by a well-directed

directed application of a small sum, to get 6000 seamen (now in the prisons of France) restored to their country. He thought that the Chancellor of the Exchequer required a good deal of the correction of adversity, for that he had hitherto too much success with the majority of Parliament.

Mr. Lechmere said, it appeared to him that we were carrying on an abominable and destructive war; that the situation of this country was truly lamentable, for that the whole expence would fall on the heads of the people. He saw also great danger to the constitution, to which he had the warmest and most sincere attachment. He thought that this loan was a gross imposition on the people of this country. We had subsidized the King of Prussia, who immediately afterwards declared it was not in his power to bring troops into the field against the French. He could however find troops sufficient for the robbery of Poland, although he had none to assist us. Between him and that harpy the Empress of Russia, they dethroned the King of Poland, and divided the kingdom between them.—To this shameful and crying injustice we lent our assistance, by allowing the King of Prussia twelve hundred thousand pounds. That honourable Prince, the King of Prussia, had plundered the people of Poland, picked the pocket of poor John Bull, and made a treaty with the French; and now it was modestly proposed that the Emperor should have four millions six hundred thousand pounds of our money to enable him to follow the steps of the King of Prussia, and that too without our having any power to prevent him, or even being acquainted with his intention. Sardinia was subsidized to protect itself, and Austria is to be guaranteed in a loan, without our knowing the Emperor's intention, or demanding from him any engagements. This being the case, he could not consent to a measure which would so much add to the burdens of the poor, who are already so dreadfully loaded with taxes. He begged leave to ask those who were best acquainted with the law of nations, whether the object of this war would fall in with the rules of that law by which a war was declared just and necessary. One of the objects of the war was to settle a disturbed nation; it was better for Great Britain that France should not have a regular government. Seven hundred years intolerable despotism was succeeded by a system of anarchy, and the most abominable cruelty; and he did not wish the French should establish any good constitution. France was a great and powerful nation, rich in internal resource, and admirably situated for trade; the advantages she had by nature over England were only to be kept down by the oppression of her government. France was the natural enemy of Great

Britain, and would crush us if they could establish a superiority; he did not wish for such superiority, and therefore he would not try to settle their government. He proceeded to shew the cause of the superiority which this little island had enjoyed for 100 years over France, and he said it was in our constitution; but in pursuing this war we were likely to destroy it, by making it impossible for the poor to bear their burdens, for so it must soon be if we granted these vast subsidies to German Princes for nothing. He confessed he was strongly prejudiced against France; he thought it the natural enemy of Great Britain: But the way for us to oppose it was not by paying these monstrous sums of money for foreign alliances, by which we were robbed daily; but by concentrating our force within our wooden walls. By this policy we might bid defiance to the whole world. This was the true policy of this country; and as the measure proposed was the reverse of it, he found it impossible for him to consent to the second reading of this Bill.

Mr. Fox declined entering into general arguments upon the subject then, because it had been so frequently discussed. It had been said, and he believed truly, that the French were at present in much distress, and therefore it was argued that we should stand aloof in order that they might divide among themselves. This might be good policy, and he had no objection to it, but in doing so he did not wish that we should be at the expence of thirty millions a year; he had rather see us at a peace establishment, if standing aloof was our policy. It had been asked, what reason had we for desiring to make peace with France at this time, and what had Holland and Prussia gained by making peace? To this he would answer, that the question was not so much to us what Holland and Prussia had gained, but if we are to contend with France, what had France gained by that peace? And with regard to the probability that internal dissensions will destroy the present government of France, he had argued, and experience had confirmed him, that the more they were opposed, the more they were likely to unite; and therefore if it was our object to avail ourselves of the dissensions in France, the measure now proposed, to employ force against them, was at variance with the end we had in view. With regard to the inclination of the Emperor, he should be glad to know how an historian, for instance, would be able hereafter to distinguish the security which Great Britain had for trusting to the Emperor more than to the King of Prussia. On the first day of this session, and often since, he had asked, whether, if his Royal Highness the Duke of York were to take a chair in that House, he would not inform

it that there was no willingness whatever on the part of Austria to co-operate vigorously with us in the prosecution of this war? There were many British officers now returned, who had witnessed the conduct of Austria in this war, and he defied the minister to produce one of them, or any one man in this kingdom, who would undertake to say that the House of Austria was hearty in the prosecution of the war; we had seen abundant reason to be convinced of the contrary, and now we were going to give to the Emperor four millions six hundred thousand pounds, without a certainty of his co-operation for one hour after the loan is settled. With these impressions it was impossible for him to agree to the present Bill, and therefore he should move an amendment, That instead of the word "now," be inserted "this day two months."

The Chancellor of the Exchequer said, he should resist the amendment, but he should decline entering into general argument, because he had delivered his sentiments at large upon the subject already, and he had heard nothing that day, but a repetition of former objections. He should allude, however, to one point brought forward by the Right Hon. Gentleman who spoke last, That if we stood aloof from France, we should be at a peace establishment instead of a war expenditure; the argument was this, that we should continue the pressure on France, while she was making exertions on her part to which her resources were unequal, and for that purpose the present measure was necessary, for by this we were to have great military aid from the Emperor. With regard to the conduct of Austria demonstrating an unwillingness to proceed in the prosecution of the war; he must observe, that at so great a distance, and under all the circumstances, it was difficult to judge of the co-operation of the combined armies. Austria was deeply interested in this contest. It was the interest of Austria to proceed. No man would say that Austria had not a great military power; and the question here was, whether, under all the circumstances, we should not furnish the Emperor with pecuniary aid.

The House divided,

<i>Ayes</i> (for the Amendment)	29
<i>Noes</i> (against it)	55
<i>Majority</i>	26

The House resolved itself into a further Committee of the whole House, on the Bill for providing an establishment for the Prince of Wales, and to provide for the liquidation of his debts, &c. &c.

Mr.

Mr. Lechmere said, he would trouble the Committee but with a few words. No person, he would venture to affirm, had a higher respect for his Majesty, and all the illustrious branches of his family, than himself; but when the kingdom was already so much oppressed, he thought it his duty to prevent, as much as possible, further burdens falling on it. The Hon. Member then adverting to some things that were the substance of a clause of the Bill already filled up, was called to order by *Sir Watkin Lewes* and *Mr. Pitt*. The latter moved that the clause of the Bill immediately under the observation of the Committee, should be read.

The same being accordingly read by the Chairman;

Mr. Lechmere said, he bowed with deference to the opinion of the Right Hon. Gentleman (*Mr. Pitt*) and the Chair.

Sir M. White Ridley objected to the commission appointed to inquire into debts, being attended with any expence.

Mr. Pitt explained; that it was not intended to give any salary to the commissioners; nothing more was meant than to provide for the necessary contingent expence attendant on a commission of that sort, which would amount to so trifling a sum, as, he apprehended, would afford to the Hon. Baronet no ground of objection. The nomination of the commissioners would naturally fall to the Crown.

Mr. Powys said, that from the active interest they had taken in the business, the nomination ought to belong to the House of Commons.

Sir William Milner thought that the right of nominating the commissioners ought not to be taken from the Prince. The particular arrangement was left for future discussion.

Mr. Powys said, that a statement of the debts had been laid on the table; the provision, however, with respect to their liquidation, was so worded as to have the effect to bind the House to pay those debts to an unlimited amount.

Mr. Anstruther said, that the account of the debts had been made up with as much accuracy as possible; it was necessary, however, that a little latitude should be allowed, as it would be extremely difficult to fix the sum with absolute precision. It would not, however, be found to exceed the statement by above 3000*l*. It was proposed and adopted that the amount of the debts to be paid should be fixed in the preamble at a sum not exceeding 65,000*l*.

Mr. Curwen suggested, whether it would not be better for the Public to borrow a sum in order to pay off the debts at once, and in lieu to take the annuity which was by the present Bill to be appropriated to the creditors.

Mr. Pitt said, that the provision was so worded as to leave it open to the Public to pay off the debts at any time, when money might be borrowed at a lower rate of interest, than it could be had at present.

General Smith adverted to the peculiarly hard situation of the Princess of Wales, and proposed that a separate provision should be made for her Royal Highness.

Colonel Stanley said, as he could not consent to any further burdens being laid on the Public, he should propose the provision to her Royal Highness to be made out of the 60,000*l.* to be allotted for the expenditure for the Prince.

Mr. Pitt and *Mr. Fox* both reprobated the idea of any separate provision being made for her Royal Highness out of the income of the Prince, as he conceived that he would be disposed to set aside, out of the sum allotted him, whatever proportion could with propriety be granted, for the ease and comfort of her Royal Highness.

Mr. Pitt observed, that it must be the first object of the Prince's heart to make her all the pecuniary allowance in his power, and was averse to any such measure.

Mr. Whitbread could not allow that the House (as stated) was a party in the Prince's marriage. But it was only just and fair in his Majesty, who had taken such a decided part in that business, to give liberal assistance in the present case, and save her Royal Highness from any unpleasant circumstances.

Mr. Fox and *Mr. Lechmere* thought his Majesty ought to contribute.

Mr. Addington (the Speaker) thought that the most delicate and respectful mode of proceeding would be to add a sum to the present income intended for the Prince, which should be understood to be in the nature of a provision for the use of her Royal Highness.

It was understood that this business should be farther debated on the report.

Mr. Whitbread desired to know whether creditors upon bond were to have their claims investigated by the commissioners before they would be allowed.

Mr. Anstruther said, that all who took the benefit of that act, must submit their claims to the commissioners.

This caused a long conversation.

Mr. Fox, *Mr. Whitbread*, and *Mr. Curwen*, thought one of the main provisions of the Bill would by this be lost. Those creditors who would not submit claims might call upon the Prince at law, and proceed to take possession of his personal effects, as assets in his hands.

The Attorney General, Mr. Pitt, and Mr. Anstruther, contended, that the debentures would give a much better offer to the fair creditor; and those who would not submit their claims to investigation, if they were bad, though nominally they might recover at law, yet a court of equity would interfere to stop their progress.

Mr. Serjeant Adair came in afterwards, and stated the same objection, which caused the conversation again to turn upon the same subject.

Mr. Fox contended, that though the advantage might be evident when the creditors were considered as an aggregate body, yet the obstinacy of any one might induce him to prefer the old remedy of an action at law.

Mr. Pitt stated, that it was proposed to give power by a clause in the Bill, to any one who thought his debt not fairly reduced, to bring an action against the commissioners.

The Committee then went through other clauses of the Bill, some of which were debated. At length having gone through the Bill, the Committee rose, and the House was resumed, when it was settled that the report should be made on Friday.

The House sat till near twelve; after which they adjourned till next day.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

THURSDAY, June 11.

The Emperor's Loan Bill passed the Committee after a few observations against it from Mr. M. Robinson. The report was ordered to be received the next day.

AGRICULTURE.

Mr. Whitbread observed, that on account of the lateness of the session, he must defer to the next, his intended motion with regard to a Bill for ascertaining by returns from parish officers the quantity of arable land in England and Wales, and the qualities and proportion of the different kinds of grain, distinguishing each from the other.

The Speaker informed the House that returns had been received, giving accounts of the different persons who are now confined in different gaols of this kingdom, in consequence of processes issued out of the ecclesiastical courts.

SIR GILBERT ELLIOT.

Mr. Fox observed, that differences of opinion might arise on the appointment of Sir Gilbert Elliot to the office of Vice-

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roy of Corsica. It was a question also, how far it was agreeable to the principles of our constitution for the Crown to annex any thing to its dominion without the authority of Parliament. These were points which he should not at present discuss, but he apprehended, that by accepting that office, Sir Gilbert Elliot vacated his seat in that House. This was clear from the Act of Parliament passed in the time of Queen Ann, and from various authorities which it was needless for him to mention; and therefore he should move, "That the Speaker do issue his warrant to the Clerk of the Crown for a new writ to be issued for the election of a burgess to serve in Parliament for the borough of Hellstone in the county of Cornwall, in the room of Sir Gilbert Elliot, Baronet, who since his election has accepted of the office of Viceroy of Corsica."—Ordered.

The Bill for the more speedy payment of certain officers in the navy, &c. was ordered to be ingrossed.

PRINCE OF WALES'S DEBTS.

The consideration of the report on the Bill for liquidation of the debts, &c. of the Prince of Wales, was deferred to Monday next.

General Smith postponed to the same day his motion relative to the arrears of the Dutchy of Cornwall.

Mr. Secretary Dundas deferred the India Budget to Tuesday.

PETITION FROM THE MERCHANTS TRADING TO THE ISLANDS OF GRENADA AND ST. VINCENT'S.

Lord Sheffield moved for leave to present the petition: He observed that it was unnecessary to go at length into the particulars of the devastation which had taken place in the islands of Grenada and St. Vincent's, but that in another stage of the business, proofs would be brought forward of the general mischief which was likely to arise from the calamity in question. When it was first proposed to give relief by Exchequer bills, he felt great difficulty in resorting again so soon to that measure; but that afterwards, having an opportunity of more complete information, he was convinced there was great danger of widely-extended bankruptcy, which would greatly affect the manufactures and commerce of this country, and that unless such relief was given as would re-establish the plantations in the islands of Grenada and St. Vincent's, the advantage of a produce, equal to a million yearly, would be lost to this country, and also the revenue arising from such a produce. He knew several very eminent houses had
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accepted bills, which, in consequence of the failure of returns from those islands, could not be paid; that the amount of those bills was very great; and that the failure of those houses would involve in ruin many great houses in London, Bristol, Liverpool, and Glasgow. He therefore thought it his duty to recommend the case of the merchants and planters to the attention of the House, and to move that the petition should be referred to the consideration of a Select Committee.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer seconded the motion. He entered at large into the merits of the Bill that was passed two years ago for the relief of our commercial credit. He expatiated on the beneficial effects of that Bill; and expressed himself of opinion that something upon the same principle should be adopted in the present case. He maintained that no blame was imputable to the merchants who made this application, nor would any be found to attach to Government if an inquiry was to be instituted; certainly and evidently none to the merchants, for the calamity which had befallen the islands was unforeseen and unavoidable. The general course of West India property was such as to require considerable time in its arrangement; and as this business was of great importance, he was of opinion that some legislative aid, in the way he had already mentioned, should be granted to the present petitioners; and he had the fullest confidence in the good effects which it would produce, from the experience he had had already of the plan of the Bill to which he had alluded. He chose to open this business generally, in order that the House might be apprised at once of the nature of the subject.

Mr. Wilberforce did not wish to give any decisive opinion on the subject of the petition; but he begged to call the attention of the House to the full consideration of it as a matter of the greatest importance. Public aid was to be given to individuals—the grounds upon which it was to be granted, ought to be seriously considered, as it established a precedent of the most dangerous tendency. It would be very often difficult to discriminate the application of a principle to one case more particularly than another; besides, as the instances of such aid increased, we should by degrees extend the limitation of these principles. He would advise the House to be particularly cautious. He was determined to study the matter with the closest application until he had made up his mind. Gentlemen should also consider the stability and safety of West India property in general. He observed, that when individuals had hopes of aid of this nature, it was to be feared that it
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would create a great increase of influence of ministers, in order that they may support or present petitions for such assistance. This was to be dreaded, and ought to be narrowly watched. He was sure in that principle the Right Hon. Gentleman (Mr. Pitt) agreed with him; certainly to afford relief to suffering individuals accorded with the strongest wishes of his heart, if it did not interfere with the public interest.

Mr. Fox said, that among the many and various calamities which this war had already heaped upon us, beyond any thing of which the whole history of the country furnished an example, this was a striking instance. In former wars the West Indies had experienced many disasters. We had lost islands; we had gained them: We had also seen the same chance happen in this war; but to it was particularly reserved the consequence of making necessary such extraordinary expedients as the present.

When the Bill for the relief of our commercial credit was proposed, he doubted the expediency of it, because, if reliefs of this kind were to be granted whenever they were asked, every one must see what the influence of the minister must be with all persons connected with commercial dealings. This very application proved to him the truth of this observation, for he could not forget how often he had been told in private by persons of considerable importance in public affairs, "We have West India property, and we must support Administration." Here was at once an explanation of the cause of the support of commercial men, with regard to the measures of the King's ministers; they apprehended that their own credit might be in danger, and therefore in order to have Parliamentary aid to their embarrassment, they sanctioned with their voices what they disapproved in their hearts. If this system was to be continued to be acted upon, he would venture to say, that we may indeed have the form and name of a free constitution, but the spirit of it would be gone, and there would not remain among us even the vestige of liberty, for there would not be a man remaining, who had any commercial dealings, who would venture to speak his mind upon public affairs, for fear of disobliging the minister, whose favour he was like to stand in need of. Every war in its nature tended to increase the influence of the ministers of this country; but this, worse than all the rest together; for day after day, it introduced innovation upon innovation, such as the boldest man, who had any regard for our liberty, could not behold, without the most alarming apprehensions: Of all innovations on the principles of liberty, those were the most dangerous

dangerous which were silent in their effects, and gradual. Such measures as the present were, in his apprehension, much more dangerous to the constitution of this country than any abuse of the election of members to serve in Parliament, great even as that evil might be.

If in the common course of war the West India islands should fall into the hands of the enemy, he wished to know in what respect that case could be distinguished in point of principle from this, as far as regards the nature of this application; and he wished to know what ground there was for us to be assured that even that misfortune might not befall us. The minister had said there was no blame to be attached to the merchants who had made this application. He would dare to say not, except in their not having opposed that which brought on their misfortune; and he hinted too that no blame would attach to ministers if the subject was inquired into; and yet this very inquiry the minister had always refused to grant. He would say again, what he had often said, that there was much to blame; that ministers had been there negligent, as well as in many other parts of the world; and he trusted that a new House of Commons, or, perhaps, even this House of Commons, would be of that opinion, for he believed the Public to be of that opinion, and that they had been so long ago. That was the opinion in the West Indies; that he verily believed to be the opinion of the very men who signed this petition, an opinion which they would have expressed long ago, had they not foreseen that they might be under the necessity of asking such a boon as this of Government. He then desired the House to consider the nature of West India property, and to pause before they proceeded upon this business. Above all, he hoped that the House would recollect its own resolution with regard to the abolition of the slave trade; and he trusted that no measure should be adopted by Parliament, to give aid to the purchase of slaves, for that would be in the last degree disgraceful to the House. He saw a crowd of difficulties in this business; he lamented that the lateness of the session made it impossible to have it discussed in a House properly attended; and he was afraid it would succeed in Parliament, if countenanced by the minister; but it was his intention to give it his negative.

Mr. Secretary Dundas approved of this measure highly, and declared, that when he looked back to the measure alluded to, he felt a particular pleasure that it had been tried. It was a source of great satisfaction to him, to contemplate the effects produced by it, at a juncture, when from the operation of sudden causes, our commercial credit seemed to be reduced to a situation which gave the most serious alarm to every man.

It was consoling to find, that the constitution of the country contained within itself such principles, that without any other resource than its own internal energy, it gave that relief which no other country could have afforded in a like situation. The objection brought against it by the Hon. Gentleman, would apply to every measure where Parliament exercised its parental care for the benefit of the country. No country upon earth but ours was capable of such energy. He apprehended none of the evils which the Right Hon. Gentleman had predicted; on the contrary, he thought, they would turn out to be like his former ones, when he opposed the former Bill. It had been said, that at least five millions would be wanted for the support of the plan in the Commercial Credit Bill; only two millions and an half had been called for, and now our credit was entirely restored, and we were in a state of prosperity. He maintained, that this was not a new measure, for that many years ago, it had been adopted at St. Kitt's, Barbadoes, and Jamaica; nay more, in that case large sums of money had been granted, and here we were only to add to the security of the merchants, and to guarantee payment. He thought there was nothing to fear from the influence which ministers would gain by doing a meritorious act like this. It was not to the ministry, but to Parliament, that the people looked with gratitude; and that reasoning went to this, that you shall never serve large bodies, because they will feel a gratitude to the Government in return. This was its direct consequence. He contended, that our misfortunes in the West Indies were not attributable to a want of sufficient force in that quarter, as at no former period were there greater exertions used, not only with respect to the immediate preservation of our possessions, but also with respect to the attack on those of the enemy. All the West India Merchants, he was confident, would subscribe to this declaration, and that the force sent out, barring the calamity that befel it last year, was adequate to all its purposes. He denied entirely the truth of any one assertion, of the negligence of Administration, with respect to the safety of the West Indies. He was perfectly ready to investigate that business, and he maintained that no specific complaint in that respect had ever been made.

Mr. Fox observed that he had made complaints on this very point, among many others, when he moved for a Committee of Inquiry on the state of the nation. He was ready to go into it at any time, and he was ready to prove, if the inquiry was granted, that the force sent under Sir Charles Grey was inadequate to its object; but ministers had refused to grant the inquiry, and it was a little too much to say that there was no complaint

plaint made, for complaint had been made, and inquiry refused by ministers.

Sir William Pulteney said, though he would not compliment the minister on the management of this business, he thought, however, that the grievance complained of ought to be remedied, inasmuch as a great stagnation of credit, if relief was not granted, might be the consequence, not only among the natives of the islands, but also among many individuals here. He would therefore vote for the petition being referred to the Select Committee.

Mr. M. A. Taylor said he could not agree with the assertions of *Mr. Dundas*, as to the West India merchants being content with the measures adopted by the Government for the security of the islands. He himself knew the reverse from indisputable authority. There was but one opinion among them, and that was, that the war was shamefully conducted.

When therefore the Right Hon. Gentleman would bring forward bold assertions, he would meet him on his own ground, and bring forward assertions equally bold, and directly contrary to his. He would therefore vote against the petition being referred to a Select Committee; because in reference to the relief granted in the reign of Queen Ann in money to the islands, he had rather, if relief was now granted, that it should be in money, than on the credit of the merchants and planters, as a great risk would be run thereby, from the very disabled and agitated state of their possessions in the West Indies.

Mr. Robinson opposed it.

General Tarleton said he should vote for the petition being referred to a Committee, but should apply afterwards to his constituents, many of whom were, he believed, convinced that the minister had ruined much of our commerce.

Mr. Hussy thought this business required much deliberation.

Mr. Alderman Curtis thought the proposed measure necessary.

Mr. Dundas, in explanation, said, that the relief proposed to be granted them was not to be founded merely on their own security; such a thing was not intended.

A desultory conversation followed.

Sir W. Dolben rose to give his vote for the referring the petition to the Committee—He gave, he said, the minister credit for the part he took in this business, but he was sorry to say, he was obliged to withhold his assent in respect to the treatment that had been exhibited to Cape Breton and its Lieutenant-Governor—That unfortunate island had long solicited justice to no effect. He would therefore move on Monday next, that

the House should take into consideration the state of that island from the year 1784, to the present time.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer called Sir William Dolben to order—He thought that the subject of the Hon. Baronet's motion bore no affinity to that before the House—The account of the Lieutenant-Governor of Cape Breton had not as yet been determined by the executive power.

Sir W. Dolben thought his arguments misrepresented by the Right Hon. Gentleman.

Mr. Courtenay spoke a few words in justification of the Lieutenant-Governor; when the question being called for, the petition was referred to a Select Committee, and the Members who were to constitute it named.

THE PRINCESS'S JOINTURE.

The Bill for settling a jointure of 50,000*l.* per annum on the Princess of Wales, should she survive his Royal Highness, went through the Committee, and was ordered to be reported.

Adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

FRIDAY, June 12.

WEST ENTRANCE TO THE CITY.

The Bill for improving the West entrance to the city by Temple-Bar and Snow-Hill, was read a third time. On the question "that this Bill do pass,"

Mr. Lechmere rose to state his objections. He thought it a bad Bill, and one that the House should reject, as for a mere chimerical improvement it engendered real and substantial evil. This, he said, was an age of chimera, of fanciful improvement, and dangerous innovation.—He warned the House, therefore, against lending too credulous an ear to plans of this sort.—He lived, he said, in the neighbourhood of the projected improvement, and was well acquainted with the sentiments of the inhabitants, most of whom looked upon it as an evil of the greatest magnitude to them, and had desired him to use his utmost endeavours to oppose the Bill, which he did no less from a firm persuasion of its injurious tendency, than a compliance with that request. The general value of a house was not a competent indemnity in every case to the owner. Situation and local acquaintance were frequently the greatest part of the value, and could not be estimated. In the present

ferent case it was particularly so. Many families now lived in comfort and credit, which no allowance for their habitation could enable them to do elsewhere.

Sir Watkin Lewes supported the Bill as conducive to useful improvement.

Alderman Le Mesurier thought that the objections stated by *Mr. Lechmere* were answered by the provisions of the Bill, which took every possible care of the private interests concerned by allowing a price for good-will.

The question was then put and carried.

PRINCE OF WALES.

The House resolved itself into a Committee of Supply.

On the question being put, that a sum of 27,000*l.* be granted on account of the expences incurred by the marriage of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales,

Mr. Powys said, that if this was only part of the expence actually incurred on account of the marriage, it was one of those unfortunate transactions, which the House could not look to without grief and shame. After the pledge, however, which the Prince had given to the House with respect to his future conduct, it must be the general wish rather to look forward than to look backward. He must nevertheless remark, that there was no precedent of any such sum having been granted for the marriage expences of the Prince of Wales as was now required, and he thought before such a demand was made, some special ground ought to have been laid on the present occasion. Several Gentlemen had expressed their surprise that his Majesty had not come forward to grant some assistance to the Prince. He had not touched on that topic, because he was persuaded, that if there had existed the means, his Majesty would certainly have interfered to have prevented the Prince from being reduced to so humiliating a situation.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer stated, that he could not produce any precedent of a sum having been granted for marriage expences, but it had been usual to grant a sum to a Prince of Wales, when he first engaged in an establishment.

Sir G. A. W. Shuckburgh Evelyn could not think this sum sufficient. By the papers on the table it appeared that expences were incurred in this marriage to a much larger amount.—How was the remainder to be defrayed?

The Chancellor of the Exchequer explained that part was defrayed out of the increased income which was dated from October last.—He also proposed another resolution, that 25,000*l.*

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be granted for defraying the expences of completing the works of Carleton-House.

The sum was then voted, as also a sum of 25,000*l.* for finishing the repairs of Carleton-House.

The House being resumed, the *Chancellor of the Exchequer* moved, that there should be laid on the table a copy of the Report to the Lords Commissioners of his Majesty's Treasury from the Commissioners appointed for the issue of certain Exchequer bills. He said, that last year a relief had been granted by an Exchequer loan to the commercial interest of this country; as a demand for a similar relief was now made by the merchants of Grenada, he wished the report to be laid on the table, in order that the House might be qualified to judge of the effects of the former measure. The report was brought up, and ordered to be laid on the table.

On the report being brought up of the Bill granting a jointure to her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales,

Sir William Pulteney said that he should propose to introduce a clause on the third reading, granting this jointure to her Royal Highness, in bar of any claim she might have to a dower from the Dutchy of Cornwall.

Mr. Anstruther did not see any reason why a different clause should be introduced in the present instance, from what had been adopted on former occasions.

General Smith said that the widow of the Black Prince had a dower from the Dutchy of Cornwall.

The report was then agreed to.

The report of the Select Committee appointed to examine into the petition of the merchants of Grenada, was brought up, and ordered to be taken into consideration on Monday next.—Adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

MONDAY, *June 15.*

The Austrian loan and Woolcombers Bills were read a third time and passed.

The resolutions of the Committee of Supply of Friday last, of 27,000*l.* for the expences of the marriage of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, and 25,000*l.* for repairing Carleton-House, were reported and agreed to.

A petition was presented from the inhabitants of Chatham Place, against the Black Friars Sewers Bill, which was referred to the Committee on the Bill, and to be heard by counsel.

Upon

Upon the third reading of the Bill for the more speedy payment of certain officers of his Majesty's sea forces,

Mr. Jekyll said, that on a former night, when the Hon. Secretary detailed this measure to the House, he had expressed an opinion that it should extend its benefits to the marines. Since that time he had received a polite private communication from the Hon. Secretary, that it would clash with official arrangements to include them in the Bill. He, however, hoped that some arrangements could be made, by which they might enjoy its benefits.

Mr. Secretary Dundas stated, that as far as the principle extended, he always wished to give the indulgence required; but such was the system of official arrangement, that without discomposing the whole, and clashing with the principle of the present Bill, they could not be comprehended. He declared it would be a pleasure to give all the aid in his power to any Gentleman who would bring any thing forwards for their service.

After a few words from *Mr. Robinson*, the Bill was read a third time and passed.

The report of the Committee on the petition of the merchants of Grenada and St. Vincent's being brought up, the House resolved itself into a Committee of the whole House to consider of the matter of the report.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer moved a resolution, for leave to bring in a Bill to enable his Majesty to direct the issuing of Exchequer bills to the amount of one million and an half to be issued to commissioners, to be by them advanced under certain regulations and restrictions for the accommodation of certain merchants and other persons connected with and trading to the islands of Grenada and St. Vincent's, who shall be desirous to receive them for a time to be limited.

General Smith wished to know why the sum was to be a million and a half, as he understood that the sum wanted was only a million.

Sir William Pulteney said, that he understood also that a million would be sufficient; but as it was impossible to know exactly, the better way would be to nominate a million and a half. The commissioners were by no means bound to issue that sum although they had the power.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer said, that from the experience we had of the measure which passed two years ago, for the support of commercial credit, he trusted the House would be ready to agree to this proposition. The real sum which might be wanted might be less than the sum now proposed, but he thought that should be left, under all the circumstances,

to the discretion of the commissioners to be authorized to act under the Bill.

Mr. M. Robinson said a few words.

Mr. Secretary Dundas vindicated the assertions which he formerly made with regard to the care which Government had taken to send adequate forces to the West Indies, and maintained that the calamities which had befallen the inhabitants there were unforeseen and unavoidable. He then enumerated the troops sent from time to time to the West Indies since the 1st of January 1794, to corroborate what he had asserted. The whole of the troops sent thither were 20,206 men.

Mr. Fox said, there was no doubt of the number sent; the question was, whether the force was adequate to the object? If, for instance, he were to say, after voting a larger supply than at any former period, that no more could be wanted, he apprehended that ministers would say that this was not the way to argue fairly; that the question was not, whether the supply already granted was or was not larger than any former supply, but whether it was large enough for the purposes which the Executive Government had in view? Just so was the case here, the question not being whether the force was larger than any before sent to the West Indies, but whether it was adequate to the object we had in view. Under a fair and just consideration of all the circumstances, taking it in that sense, he would maintain again, that the force sent to the West Indies was inadequate to the protection of the islands. They were too long delayed also. He recapitulated his former observations relative to Guadaloupe, Martinique, and the forces sent under Sir Charles Grey; as also the force sent to Toulon, and that sent in the expedition under the Earl of Moira, all of which were inadequate for their purpose; for although some of them had proved sufficient, they had been insufficient to keep the places they had taken. This was the case, more or less, in the whole of the conduct of this war; he wished therefore for an inquiry into this business.

Mr. Secretary Dundas positively denied that the forces sent under Sir Charles Grey and Sir John Jervis, were inadequate to the execution of the plan on which they had been sent out. The original plan extended to the conquest not only of the Windward Islands, but of the island of St. Domingo; so that after the troops were withdrawn from Sir Charles Grey's expedition, there were abundantly sufficient for the reduction of the Windward Islands only; and the consequence was, that they fell. For the subsequent loss of them, he would only remark, that so far was Sir Charles Grey from thinking there was any danger of them, he was on his return home. On the mis-

misfortune at Guadaloupe he would not dwell—he could not without incurring the suspicion of partiality, shew fully the whole of that transaction, but would barely mention, that Sir Charles Grey said, if General Dundas had not died, the island of Guadaloupe would not have been lost. Besides, the unparalleled mortality among the troops tended to render the islands more defenceless.

Mr. Fox allowed every merit to General Dundas, but he could wish that Sir Charles Grey and Sir John Jervis had an opportunity of giving all the information in their power to that House, and this could not be had without an inquiry.

Mr. St. John said, the British islands were left entirely unprotected, to conquer St. Domingo. And he challenged ministers to call forward any one man belonging to the West Indies who would say that those islands had received such protection as the interests of Great Britain required.

The question was then put and carried, and the report of the Committee was ordered to be received the next day.

ISLAND OF CAPE BRETON.

Sir William Dolben called the attention of the House to the state of the island of Cape Breton, which was, he said, the only part of his Majesty's dominions, to which Administration had refused protection. In this case he had to complain heavily against them, for he had solicited, day after day, month after month, and year after year, for them to come to account with the Governor, Mr. Debardt, but in vain, ever since the year 1787, when Lieutenant-Governor Debardt was recalled to answer charges preferred against him by some of the inhabitants. He came over in 1788, demanded a trial, and could get no satisfaction, though he had ever since, from week to week, and month to month, applied. Sir William stated, that he himself and others, not merely for the sake of Mr. Debardt, but for the interest of the Public, also applied, but in vain—he therefore intended this motion to save Mr. Debardt's honour, and reimburse that gentleman the vast sum of money he had expended for Government out of his own pocket. His motion was,

“ That there be laid before the House the appointment of Lieutenant-Governor Debardt, with his letters to ministers, the remonstrances to Lord Sydney, his consequent letters of recal, and the correspondence of the Lieutenant-Governor who succeeded him.”

Mr. Courtenay seconded the motion, and bore ample testimony of the merit of Governor Debardt, whose conduct had

been approved of by Lord Howe, by the Marquis Townshend, and other brave and honourable characters. He called on the Secretary at War to declare what he thought of this gentleman.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer admitted the merit of the military character of Mr. Debardt; but objected to the going into all the correspondences now called for. If the Hon. Baronet confined himself to the pecuniary accounts of this officer, as Governor of Cape Breton, he should have no objection, although the commissioners for auditing public accounts had, in their report of October 1794, stated it as their opinion, that the claims which were then made had been allowed before.

Mr. Courtenay said, he thought that the character of Governor Debardt was impiously implicated in the report just read: He said that there did not exist in that House, or any where, a gentleman of greater honour and integrity, or one who had better served his country. He had served under General Wolfe, and lost his rank by pursuing surveys of the coast of Nova Scotia, which were acknowledged to be of the greatest use by all naval officers, and particularly by Lord Howe, who wrote him a letter, thanking him for them, as they shortened the passage in those seas and saved many ships. He was also distinguished by Lord Townshend and Colonel Barré, as a man of the greatest merit.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer bore testimony himself, from report, to the good character of Governor Debardt, but said that that was not in discussion.

Mr. Windham also bore honourable testimony to the Governor's character.

Mr. Fox supported the motion.

On a division, there were,

<i>Ayes (for the Motion)</i>	-	24
<i>Noes (against it)</i>	-	64

<i>Majority</i>	40
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AUSTRIAN LOAN.

The Order of the Day being moved, which was for the third reading of the Bill for a loan of four millions six hundred thousand pounds to the Emperor of Germany,

Mr. Fox said, he could not suffer the Bill to pass without making an observation or two. He declared, that this measure had always been in his mind a profligate waste of the money of the people of this country. What had happened lately confirmed him in that opinion: He meant the surrender of

of Luxembourg. It became the House to consider, very seriously indeed, whether after the Emperor had lost one of the most important fortresses in Europe, every nerve which he can employ, can in any material degree be serviceable to us against the French in the present contest? Whether after the taking of that fortress on the seventh of this month, a season which, in other times, we had been used to call the middle, but now hardly the beginning of a campaign, there were any rational hopes of any successful operations on the part of the Emperor against the French? This was not all; there were reports of the cessation of hostilities, which might be proper to be inquired into; and that there was a new alliance between this country, Austria, and Russia. He knew he might be told, that such subject was not then before the House. He hoped, however, if it existed, it would be laid before them immediately, or not until the next session; not like the subsidy to the King of Sardinia, just at the rising of Parliament, and hurried through the House. This was, in his mind, a serious and an alarming thing; there were persons who believed that the consequence of such an alliance would be a war between the two Imperial Powers and Prussia. Whether such an alliance be right or wrong, he would not presume to determine; he should only say, he was sorry to believe that there were some persons, who called themselves politicians, who were so short-sighted as to think this advantageous at all events to this country. For his own part, he entertained a very different opinion; he could not help believing, that such a war as this alliance might produce must involve one half of Europe on one side or other of it; and he could not avoid looking with great anxiety and concern at the condition of so large a part of mankind, if the horrors and calamities of war were to be thus extended, and the prospect of peace to be placed at so great a distance. He knew that these points were not immediately before the House; but the reflections were so natural, that he could not help alluding to them, even in this stage of the present Bill. From the events which we had just heard of, it was impossible for any man who did not blind himself with sanguine views, of either party, to think that Austria can be equal to France in this contest. If this war was to be carried on, there must be some connexion more with us than the Emperor against France; and this must put that peace which was so desirable to all, far, far off indeed.

We were told every day of the great distresses of France; and he believed some of them: But he never could look with pleasure on the prosecution of a war, when the question

between the parties was, Who could hold out, and bear great distress the longest?—Such a determination was too dreadful to think of. He had heard, that with respect to our own prospect of distress, the accounts of it are exaggerated. He wished to hear a statement of facts that would lead him to believe that such accounts are over-coloured. But he knew that the distress of this country was great; and he had no grounds for believing that the distress of France was such as was not likely to be felt also in this country, and that for a considerable time, even although the evil should not in reality be equal to the accounts of it, for we all knew what mighty mischief monopoly was capable of creating. He could not let pass the opportunity of delivering his sentiments. He wished at all times that we should avoid, as much as possible, the calamities of war, always dreadful, but how much more so, if every part of Europe was likely soon to feel the want of provision? From these serious, and, to him, alarming apprehensions, he found it his duty to oppose this Bill in its last stage.

The question was put, and the Bill was read a third time, passed, and ordered to be carried to the Lords.

ESTABLISHMENT AND DEBTS OF THE PRINCE OF WALES.

The House then proceeded to consider the report on the Bill, for an establishment of the Prince of Wales, liquidating his debts, &c.

It was then proposed, in order to make a suitable allowance for her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales, that the sum of 15,000*l.* should be received, instead of 16,250*l.*, the quarterly payment to be assigned for the liquidation of his Royal Highness's debts. The difference was to furnish the Princess with the sum of 1250*l.* per quarter, for her private purse.

Some conversation took place between *Mr. Powys*, *Mr. Fox*, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, *Mr. Curwen*, *Mr. Lambton*, and *Mr. Jolliffe*, when the House divided:

For taking the sum from the 65,000*l.*

<i>Ayes</i>	-	-	-	81
<i>Noes</i>	-	-	-	12

Mr. Fox divided the House for the introduction of a clause for the selling part of the Duchy of Cornwall, as the best means of expediting the payment of the Prince's debts.

<i>Ayes</i>	-	-	-	26
<i>Noes</i>	-	-	-	81

Sir

Sir William Pulteney proposed several amendments in the Bill, in opposition to the standing clauses, which were rejected.

General Smith moved a clause for an inquiry into the amount of the revenue arising from the Duchy of Cornwall during the minority of the Prince, with a view of its being applicable to the liquidation of his debts.

The Attorney General began with admitting, that he had not been quite accurate in the statement which he had formerly given on the subject. The Duchy of Cornwall was a tenure neither held by Knights service, nor by soccage; it was of a nature so peculiar, as was difficult for him to describe. He apologized that he could not go minutely into the question, as, in the station which he held, it might be necessary for him to discuss the question professionally, in opposition to those who supported the right of the Prince. The exact nature and extent of this species of estate, he said, was not legally defined. He therefore could but speak on general principles, and those principles he must derive from the usages which were made under former Princes in the disposition of this estate. From hence, seeing that it was neither a tenure in Knights service, nor a tenure in soccage, and this he proved from the reigns of Edward III. and Henry VII. and Charles the First, when this right was called into debate and consideration, he would define it as nothing else than as a fund appropriated by the original grant of Parliament for the maintenance of the Prince of Wales—who had very properly been represented as *major a die nativitatis*. In support of this opinion, he went through the different cases which had been brought forward. The question of the right of the Prince he confessed to be exceedingly difficult. If this was a fund for the support of the Prince of Wales from the period of his birth, the King, as his natural guardian, had the disposal of that fund during his minority. The difficulty was increased by the long period which had intervened since that minority, which would render any claim on the part of the Prince extremely doubtful in the decision, if it was at all proper to be brought forward. The question that would then arise would be, whether now in the year 1795, after the lapse of time since the minority of the Prince, an account should be taken of the sums of money, which must necessarily be expended in the maintenance of the Prince, by the King, his natural guardian; when it was obvious that every duty, incumbent on a father towards a son, had been discharged by his Majesty in the education of the Prince; and whether a suit even at such a distance of time could be instituted. He,

on

on his part, had no scruple in professing, that even as a right, it must be a question of extreme doubt and difficulty to those, who, as such, attempted to support it.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer said, that he wished only to state a few practical points relative to the question. If there existed any claim, it was a claim upon the Public. The revenues of the Duchy of Cornwall had been applied in aid of the civil list; as such they had been recognized by Parliament, by whom the debts of that civil list had been more than once paid. But it was next to be considered how far in point of substantial justice any thing was due from the Public to the Prince of Wales. If this was a fund for the support of the state and dignity of the Prince of Wales, it was certainly intended that the appropriation of this fund should prevent any expence from falling either upon the civil list, or the Public. The Public would then have a right to set off against the amount of the income, during the minority, any expence which might have been incurred on account of his Royal Highness. It was impossible to calculate the expence during his infancy; from 1771 to 1783, the expence of his education had amounted to 80,000*l.* with an extraordinary expence of 3000*l.* for some years; (the education of the Duke of York was included, but as the same preceptors would have been necessary for the Prince, this made but a trifling addition to the Prince.) In 1783, a sum of 60,000*l.* had been granted him to defray the expences of his outset; and afterwards, in 1787, his debts had been paid to the amount of 219,000*l.* All these sums taken together amounted to upwards of 300,000*l.* and would be to be deducted from the proceeds of the Duchy of Cornwall, if these should be adjudged to be due to him during his minority. He conceived the present discussion to have no other effect than that of stirring a difficult and abstruse question without any chance of practical benefit either to the Prince or the Public. He remarked that neither the Prince himself, his creditors, or Parliament, had at all proceeded upon a supposition of any such sum being due to him.

Mr. Fox said, he saw the business in a very different light; and even if the assumptions of the Right Hon. Gentleman were right, he thought a very opposite conclusion was to be drawn from them. What the Hon. and Learned Gentleman (the Attorney General) had stated of the law, had only confirmed him in his former opinion upon the subject. He had stated that this was a fund granted for the support of the state and dignity of the Prince of Wales, but this was not the only fund conceived to be necessary, since afterwards the Prin-

Principality of Wales, and the Earldom of Chester, were granted for the same purpose. He paid the Right Hon. Gentleman some compliments for his dexterity in making out a bill of the expences of the education of the Prince of Wales; he had thrown those of the Duke of York into the bargain. He conceived what had been urged, that the expence would fall upon the Public, to be a most unseemly argument. Natural feeling suggested, that the King, like every other father, ought to be chargeable with the education of his own son; and, because Parliament had paid a debt of the civil list, to the amount of 600,000*l.* it was not to be inferred, though it might probably have been the case, that they would, with the same ease and facility, have paid a debt of 800,000*l.* When the Hon. and Learned Gentlemen laid so much stress upon the delay that had taken place in urging the claim, he thought that he was disposed to plead the statute of limitations. He conceived it to be of the utmost importance to ascertain what was due to the Prince, at a moment when they were complaining of his debts, and talking of the liberality which they had shewn in their conduct towards him.

The Solicitor General went over nearly the same ground of legal argument as the Attorney General had done, and commented on the delicate manner in which the Prince had submitted to the judgment and directions of that House; observing, in reply to the arguments of Mr. Fox, that the House had formerly acted upon the consideration of his Majesty's applying the revenues of the Duchy of Cornwall to the civil list, as was evinced by their proceedings upon it; nor could he think the Prince had any interest in the present motion. He concluded that the Prince's claim, if he had any, ought to be left to a court of law, a remedy to which it would not be for the Prince's honour to resort.

Sir William Milner lamented the very unpleasant situation into which the House was put; but thought that those who said they voted for 125,000*l.* as a proper income for the Prince, without any view to his having debts to pay, ought not to urge the largeness of the sum as a bar to any just claim the Prince might have to the revenue of the Duchy during his minority.

Mr. Sheridan said, that from the mode of proceeding adopted by the House, the Prince's character was implicated in the question, inasmuch as it would decide whether or not he could pay his debts, and assume the splendour befitting his station in any reasonable time. His income he received originally burdened with pensions to the amount of 8000*l.* a year,

year, and deducting rent and taxes, the whole sum left him by the Bill, even including the sum just voted for the privy purse of the Princess, would not exceed 48,000*l.* a year. To this sum he was to be restricted for ten years, obliged to dismiss gentlemen from his service who perhaps had formed their dependence upon him, and unable to appropriate any thing to benevolence or charity, which, to a mind like his, must be a great mortification. He spoke from his own knowledge, there was no man more inclined to those generous virtues which adorn humanity. To all those, therefore, who respected the feelings and happiness of his Royal Highness, it must be of importance to try, whether just and honourable means may not be found to prevent such depression of his spirit, such retrenchments from his income. Gentlemen no longer maintained the illegality of his claim, they admitted it to be a question of considerable doubt; why should not this doubt be cleared in every view of justice and policy? We do not officiously intrude this business on the Prince; he has applied to us, we have undertaken the management of his affairs, subjected him to restrictions, and yet we cannot shut our eyes to the fact that he may be entitled to a large property. The House were making themselves trustees for his whole property, and in that character they were bound in honour to inquire what money was due to him, as well as what debts he owed. We must not shrink from this business, because eventually it may fall on the people; if the people owe it, we ought to pay it. How would it be in private life, if a gentleman was to appoint a banker to manage his concerns; would that banker be honest if he would not investigate the gentleman's dealings with himself, because he feared he himself owed him a large balance? He would consider the charges set in opposition to these arrears: From the 5th of January 1770, to the 5th of January 1777, there is 42,242*l.* for education; this was for the Duke of York as well as the Prince, yet it is wholly charged to the Prince. The Duke is made (to use a Parliamentary metaphor) a rider to the Prince, to pick up the crumbs of education; the Prince has swallowed three times as much, danced to more tunes, and learned more languages: It was certainly ludicrous to enumerate these distinctions. In fair argument the expences should be equally divided, but he would reckon the Prince's part to be 25,000*l.* a year; from 1770 to 1777, the revenues of Cornwall were 95,450*l.* which was more than three times the Prince's expences: Certainly the Prince's former debts should be paid out of the revenues of the Dutchy, and if they were (excepting certainly those incurred for Carlton House, which was

was a public building), the whole sum to be justly paid would amount to about 100,000*l.* which being deducted from the produce of this Duchy in the minority, would leave 400,000*l.* or thereabouts, applicable to his debts. If the former debts had been thus paid out of the revenues of Cornwall, this would be the first application to Parliament, and the Prince would not have met such censure, such shameful restriction and invective, as he has experienced from many Gentlemen in that House. From all these considerations he would support the clause. He did not see how the House could appoint commissioners to pay his debts, without looking into so large a sum due to him.

Mr. William Grant shewed that the Duchy of Cornwall materially differed from soccage and a tenure in chivalry, and was a tenure *sui generis* alone. By the statute of Edward III. it was granted for "the sustentation of the Princely estate; and hence it was evident that the Royal Heir was peculiarly distinguished, and during his minority was considered as the pupil of the nation. In knight service the inheritor possesses the estate immediately on the death of the tenant, and thenceforward the award is made; but the death of the tenant must be first supposed, before there can be any claim. Now, in respect to the inheritance of the Duchy, there is no death nor supposition of a death required, for it is, *bona fide*, the property of the King until a son be born, and then he preserves it at discretion, apportioning as much of it as may be needful for the education of the Prince. Here, too, the obligation of the father differs from all common obligations of a similar nature, which appears to be the direct tendency of the grant for making the Prince the pupil of the nation; for although the King would certainly possess as much paternal care for the education of one child as another, and although in chivalry, where a son inherits an estate in his own right, the father is obliged to maintain and educate him for a certain term of years, yet the Duchy of Cornwall seems to be given, especially for this distinction, in the eldest son of the King. Hence he conceived that *Mr. Fox's* arguments did not apply, and that the King might appropriate whatever sums he pleased for his own use, until the livery was given.

Mr. Fox and *Mr. Sheridan* said each a few words in explanation.

General Smith contended that no sufficient argument had been adduced against his motion.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer and the Attorney General explained.

The House divided on the motion :

<i>Ayes</i>	-	-	-	40
<i>Noes</i>	-	-	-	97
				—
			<i>Majority</i>	57

A clause was proposed by *Colonel Stanley*, that the sum of 8000*l.* allowed as a privy purse to the Princess of Wales out of the Prince's income, should be subject to any debts her Royal Highness might contract.

The House divided :

<i>Noes</i>	-	-	-	131
<i>Ayes</i>	-	-	-	—

[Nobody went out but the tellers.]

The remaining clauses of the Bill were gone through with the amendments.—Ordered to be engrossed, and the Bill to be read a third time on Wednesday next, if then engrossed.

Sir W. Pulteney moved for leave to bring in a Bill to prevent the Prince of Wales, and all future Princes of Wales, from getting into debt so as to affect the Public in the payment of such debts.

Mr. Powys seconded the motion.

Leave was granted ; and *Sir W. Pulteney*, *Mr. Powys*, the *Chancellor of the Exchequer*, and *Mr. Secretary Dundas*, ordered to prepare and bring in the same.

Upon the motion of *the Chancellor of the Exchequer*, the Bill for allowing a jointure to the Princess of Wales was ordered to be read a third time on Wednesday next, if then engrossed.

The other Orders of the Day were deferred till the next day.

Adjourned at twelve o'clock.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

TUESDAY, *June 16.*

Heard counsel further on the Beaumont Peerage claim till six o'clock.

Upon

Upon the motion of the *Earl of Radnor*, the second reading of the Parochial Regulation Poor Bill was deferred till this day month.

Several Bills were received from the Commons.

Adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

TUESDAY, June 16.

Mr. Pierrepont brought up the report of the Committee appointed to inquire into frauds and abuses in public offices, with respect to sending letters and parcels free of postage.

The minutes were ordered to be laid on the table.

Mr. Scrope Bernard moved for leave to bring in a Bill for regulating the conveyance of printed votes of the proceedings of Parliament, and of printed newspapers.—Ordered.

Mr. Hobart brought up the report of the Committee on a Bill to be brought in, for allowing a million and a half to be raised on Exchequer bills, for the purpose of aiding the credit of merchants trading in Grenada and St. Vincent's, &c.

The report was read, agreed to, and a Bill was ordered to be brought in in pursuance of it.

The Bill was afterwards brought up by the *Chancellor of the Exchequer*, read a first time, and ordered to be read a second time the next day.

On a motion for going into a Committee on the Bill for allowing the importation of goods from India in British-built ships, &c.

A conversation took place, which was supported by *Mr. Hussey*, *General Smith*, and *Mr. Robinson*, on one side, and *Mr. Secretary Dundas*, *Sir Francis Baring*, and *Mr. Rse*, on the other; after which the Bill passed the Committee, and the report was ordered to be received the next day.

A message from the Lords informed the House, that their Lordships had agreed to several private Bills.

Sir William Pulteney brought up a Bill to prevent the contracting of debts by a future Prince of Wales, &c. which was read a first time, and ordered to be read a second time the next day.

EAST INDIA BUDGET.

The House having resolved itself into a Committee of the whole House to take into consideration the papers and accounts respecting the East India Company's affairs at home and abroad, lying on the table;

Mr. Secretary Dundas said, that although the subject he had to state was extensive, he should not find it necessary to be diffuse; the accounts, on which the attention of the House was that night to be engaged, were pretty numerous, and of a nature at once important and extensive; but he nevertheless hoped to be able to explain them fully without trespassing very long on the indulgence of the House, for the matters contained in them, though various, were entirely free from perplexity. Gentlemen had already, he supposed, inspected the several articles contained in the accounts; it would for that reason be unnecessary for him to trouble them with preliminary matter; he would therefore, without further preface, proceed to that explanation which the nature of his duty demanded from him, first, of each particular part, and finally, of the whole taken together.

The first branch of this explanation was to be directed to the situation of the revenues in India, with the deduction of the various charges as the foundation of the capital of the Company for carrying on their trade: And the next to the situation of the Company at home, as arising out of, and connected with those revenues. From both those he was to draw a general result, and shew to the House how far the circumstances of the Company were better or worse than when he had last the honour of laying the affairs of India before them. In doing this, Bengal naturally presented itself first—and as the accounts had been made up with great accuracy, admitting their correctness, he should not have occasion to enter into a minute detail of the articles which composed them, unless some Gentleman should call upon him to solve doubts that he might entertain respecting them.

The Committee would recollect, that in forming his estimates of the probable produce of the revenues, charges, &c. of the Company, he had always adopted the mode of calculating by an average of those three years immediately preceding that year that was the subject of consideration. According to this mode the accounts were made up, turning the country currency into pounds sterling; and from them it would appear, that the comparative state of the estimated and actual charges of Bengal for 1793-4, stood thus:

BENGAL,

BENGAL, Current Rupee at 28.

REVENUES.

No. I. Average Revenues of three years, 1791-2 to 1793-4	£ 5,425,317
No. III. Estimated amount of Revenues for 1793-4	5,432,768
The actual amount in that year	5,871,946
Revenues more than estimated	439,178

CHARGES.

No. III. The Charges for 1793-4 were estimated at	3,238,346
Actual amount	3,331,978
Charges more than estimated	93,632
Actual account better than estimate	345,546
The actual net Revenue for 1793-4 was	2,539,968

ESTIMATES, 1794-5.

No. I. Revenues are estimated to amount to	5,580,606
No. II. And Charges to	3,278,634
Estimated net Revenues	2,301,972

The reason of the great excess of revenue above what was estimated, was attributable to the increase of land revenue gained by the Company, and to the recovery of arrears, which was a prominent feature, indicating the prosperity of the country; and to corroborate this opinion, it was worthy observation, that the revenues in that time had also regularly been paid. Another reason of this surplus was, the excess of the usual payment of salt duties, which was another proof of the increased prosperity of the country. For though the article bore an increased price, yet from the increased population of the country, a much larger quantity had been consumed; and from hence he drew another argument of the country being in a rising and prosperous state. Another article also had some share in producing this excess. The increased sale of opium had also its effect in producing this surplus.

The excess of the charges he stated to arise from an additional donation to the army, amounting to 46,000l. more than

than the sum settled by the Marquis Cornwallis, and from an addition to the salt and opium business, to the amount of 76,000*l.* which was carried on by means of advances made to the manufacturers, which the increased demand for large quantities of the commodity rendered necessary. Those charges, deducted from the revenues, left a net revenue for that year of - - - - - £2,539,968

While the actual state was better than the estimated by - - - - -

345,546

Thus it appeared, that when in 1793 he stated the probable situation of the Company for the year ensuing, he had fixed it at a lower rate than it had actually turned out; he had shewed the grounds for that excess in the revenue, and that addition to the charges above his estimate. He saw no reason to think that the revenues for 1794-5 would be less productive than for the year preceding; but it had always been his wish to take the estimate so low as to leave no chance of the actual amount falling short of it. Such was the direction he had long since given to the Company's servants in India; and upon this principle it was, not upon any ground of distrust, that the estimate was taken lower than the actual produce of 1793-4. In the account No. II. the Committee would see an article for the charges of the Dewanny and Nizamut city, and Zilla Adawluts, of the police establishments, and courts of appeal. These charges appeared for the first time in the accounts, because, as it had been thought proper, for the protection and convenience of the natives, to separate the provincial jurisdictions from the collection of the revenue, it had also been thought proper to separate the charges, and the change took place in 1793.

So much for Bengal in particular. The next object for consideration was Madras.—Several reasons occurred why it was scarcely possible to get an average of the revenues of charges of Madras. First, the war there continued to the end of the first year of the new system; secondly, there was a new arrangement with the Raja of Tanjore, which altered the state of the Company's affairs there; then there was some extra expence incurred by the taking of Pondicherry, and other charges not resulting from peace arrangements.

MADRAS,

MADRAS, Pagoda at 88.

No. VI. The Revenues for 1793-4 were estimated at	£	2,232,077
Actual amount	-	2,110,089

Less than estimate	121,988
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The Charges were estimated at	-	1,701,298
And amounted to	-	1,999,376

More than estimated	298,078
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Actual account worse than the estimate	420,066
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ESTIMATES, 1794-5.

No. IV. The Revenues are estimated to amount to	1,855,317
No. V. And the Charges to	1,782,247

Estimated net Revenue	73,070
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He could not yet obtain an average of three years from Madras, for several reasons. During the war, the Nabob of Arcot paid a subsidy; a new arrangement had been made with the Nabob of Tanjore; new regulations had been made with respect to the revenue; and expences had been incurred for the capture of Pondicherry.

The causes of the deficiency in the actual amount of the revenue were, that the Nabob of Arcot had paid the year before a lack of rupees before it was due, and had not made a similar advance in payment the next. In the treaty with the Nabob, the Company agreed to take, as part of his subsidy, the tribute payable to him by the Southern Polygars, because he, calling for the tribute as his necessities urged him, and they refusing to pay, the Company, being obliged to interfere, thought it more adviseable to take the collection of the tribute at once into their own hands: This tribute was not yet regularly paid, although there was no doubt that it would, when the Polygars found by experience, that they were only to be called upon regularly; a famine in the Northern Circars, and disturbances in some of them, had also been among the causes of the defalcation in the revenue.

By the estimate for 1794-5, the revenue exceeded the charges by 73,070l. He was far from saying, that Madras did not hold out a better and much more flattering prospect; but even this was sufficient to justify all the calculations he had ever offered to the House respecting it, which never went farther than to say, that it would be able to pay its own expences. He now hoped, that with judicious measures

tures and proper improvement, it would soon be able to do much more.

BOMBAY, Rupee at 2s. 3d.		£
No. XI. The Revenues for 1793-4, were estimated at	-	277,898
And amounted to	-	312,364
More than estimated	-	34,466
The Charges were estimated at	-	696,139
And amounted to	-	783,791
More than estimated	-	87,652
Actual account therefore worse than the estimate	-	53,186
No. VII. The Revenues in 1794-5, are estimated at	-	354,883
No. VIII. And the Charges at	-	757,551
Estimated Charges more than the Revenues	-	402,668

From Bombay an average of three years could not be obtained, because great part of the revenue arose from territory ceded by Tippoo Sultaun. The excess of charges arose from the increase of marine establishment occasioned by the war; from a donation to the army, and from the necessity of employing natives in addition to the Company's servants, for collecting the revenue in the ceded countries. This in the first instance was a measure of policy, as well as of necessity; the benefits of which would remain when the expence had ceased. Part of the excess also arose from the Prince of Wales's island being a charge of 30,000l. on the revenues of Bombay.

BENCOOLEN AND ISLANDS.

Revenue on an average of three years, at Fort Marlborough	-	£ 4,840
Supplies from Bengal to ditto, Pinang, St. Helena, &c. estimated for 1793-4	-	77,000
No. XVIII. Actual amount	-	66,358
No. XI. Estimated to be supplied in 1794-5	-	104,632

The estimate of charges was considerably above both the estimate and the actual amount for the year before, for which he could assign no reason, as it had been transmitted to him without any explanation.

GENERAL

GENERAL STATE OF REVENUES AND CHARGES IN INDIA.

Total of the Revenues of Bengal, Madras, and Bombay,	£	
1793-4, as above stated		8,294,399
Charges of Ditto (including 66,358l. supplies to Bencoolen, &c.)		6,181,504
Revenues more than Charges		2,112,895
Interest on debts paid from this sum		458,043
Surplus Revenues		1,654,852
Add—Import, Sales, and Certificates		475,994
Sums applicable to investments, payment of commercial charges, &c. (exclusive of 20,000l. gained by issuing notes)		2,130,846
By No. XVIII. Applied at Bengal, in the year,	£	
XIX. Madras,		402,038
XII. Bombay,		404,648
XXII. Shipped from Bencoolen, in the year		328,348
		12,618
		2,147,652
Amount applicable to investment, &c. as above stated		2,130,846
In the estimate made in February 1793, the sum stated was		1,513,577
More in 1793-4 than in that estimate		627,269

By the above account it appeared that more had been applied to the investments, &c. than the surplus revenues and the amount of sales and certificates. This arose out of the profit and loss account upon internal trade, and the profit upon the issuing of promissory notes.

It might be said that he had rated the surplus too high, since it was swelled by the payment of 400,000l. from Tippoo Suldaun. This he admitted was an extraordinary article of income; but on the other side of the account were included extraordinary articles of expence. The charges at Pondicherry amounted to 200,000l. and that, with the donative to the soldiery, swelled the amount to 500,000l. which was more than he had taken credit for in the account of receipt.

ESTIMATES for 1794-5.

Total Revenues of Bengal, Madras, and Bombay, estimated 1794-5	£
Total Charges Ditto (including 104,632l. supplies to Bencoolen, &c.)	7,790,807
	<u>5,923,063</u>
	1,867,744
Deduct interest on debts, per No. XVI.	<u>437,047</u>
Estimated surplus Revenue	1,430,697
Add—No. XV. estimated sales of Imports, and amount of Certificates	<u>380,669</u>
Amount estimated to be applicable to investments, payment of commercial charges, &c. &c.	1,811,366

In these estimates every article of income was taken under the actual produce for last year, to an amount all together of more than 300,000l. so that there was no ground to fear a defalcation; and yet the estimates exceeded any thing he had ever held out to the House in former calculations.

DEBTS IN INDIA. Current Rupee at 2s.

Amount owing by the Company stated to the House last year	£
Amount by the latest advices, No. XVI.	7,857,405
	<u>7,305,462</u>
	Decrease 551,943
Debt transferred in the year, No. XVII.	98,59,035
Of which allowed in the accounts of last year by No. XVI. of that date	<u>31,36,646</u>
Remains	C. Rs. 67,22,389 672,239
Debts bearing interest last year amounted to	6,322,328
Amount bearing interest at present, per No. XVI.	<u>5,597,299</u>
	Decrease of debt bearing interest 725,029
Amount of interest payable by last year's accounts	517,825
by No. XVI.	<u>437,047</u>
Left to be paid for interest on the debts per ann.	80,778

Although the total reduction of debt was only 551,943l. the reduction of debt bearing interest, was 725,029l. It was for the advantage of the Company to reduce the debt bearing

bearing interest as much as possible, even by adding to the amount of debt not bearing interest.

ASSETS IN INDIA, C. Rs. at 2s.

Cash, goods, debts, &c. at the several settlements, stated	£
in last year's account at	8,733,796
Per No. XXI. of the present statements	8,807,600
Increase	<u>73,804</u>

Adding this to the decrease of debts, the Company's affairs appear better in these respects by - 625,747

HOME ACCOUNTS.

Sales of Goods, 1794.

The estimate for last year was	-	5,364,358
Actual amount (greater than in any former year)	*5,521,858	
Actual amount exceeding the estimate	-	<u>157,500</u>

* Goods sold in private trade this year	£
amounted to	1,053,462
So that total India goods sold in the year was	6,575,320
Amount of goods sold, per No. XXIII.	<u>5,392,966</u>

Being less than estimated 55,892

Charges and profit on private trade, estimated	70,000
Actual amount, per No. XXIII.	<u>62,459</u>

Less than estimate 7,541

In the estimate of February 1793, the amount of sales, profit on private trade, and interest on annuities, after paying annuitants, was	-	5,094,527
Actual amount last year	-	<u>5,620,544</u>

More than in that estimate 526,017

Charges in that estimate---Dividends at 8 per cent.	3,889,100
Paid last year---Dividends at 10½ per cent.	<u>4,467,787</u>

Charges more than in that estimate 578,687

The difference therefore is only 52,670

But 416,996l. being paid for tea, and 933,095l. of India transferred debt discharged, and 149,65cl. of Bonds paid off, absorbed the surplus.

The amount estimated to be received in the present
year for goods sold is, per No. XXIII. £
5,549,500

And profit on private trade 60,000

The charges are estimated nearly equal to the receipts
and cash in hand, and no surplus expected adequate to
the payment of India debt.

India debt paid off in the last two years, viz.

In 1793 - 1,008,637l.

1794 - 933,095l.

1,941,732

More by 941,732l. than directed by the Act of 1793.

The sales in the last year had produced more than the
average of the three most productive years ever known.
The Company were authorised to borrow 200,000l.; they had
borrowed only 100,000l. Their balance in cash in March,
instead of 200,000l. as estimated, was 434,330l.

If such was the state of their affairs at home, it might be
asked, why they had not been called upon to pay the 500,000l.
due, or supposed to be due, to the Public? Without giving
any opinion upon the right to call for payment, he would
answer, that it would have been imprudent. The debt to be
transferred annually from India was calculated at 50,000l.
but before the instructions restricting it to that sum could
reach India, bills to the amount of 973,904l. had been sent
over, which would come to be paid next year. All the
estimates of freights, &c. were made upon a peace establish-
ment, and now they must be paid upon a war establishment.
They were estimated last year at 600,000l. and had cost
819,582l.; yet this was not all they ought to have cost, for
three of the Company's ships were very wisely detained in
India, and converted into cruizers for the protection of the
country trade. The arrear of freight, &c. due upon these
ships, would fall to be paid this year, making with all the
other charges of the same description an amount of 1,606,649l.
They had bought 400,000l. worth of tea upon the continent,
and this without borrowing more than 100,000l. On the 1st
of March 1796, there would be a deficiency in their cash ac-
count of 371,838l. Under such circumstances would it be
adviseable to press them for the 500,000l. to the Public?
They were allowed to increase their bonded debt from two
millions to three, which they had not had occasion to do,
and consequently had a credit of a million, if they should
want it next year. Why not, it would be asked, make use
of this credit to pay the Public? In case of exigency on the
part of the Public, they might have been called upon, as this
credit

credit was given them to pay the extra debt transferred from India; and if they had so applied it, there would have been a surplus in their treasury for the Public; but in time of war it would be unwise to have the Company less full-handed in point of cash, than they were even with this credit. Besides, they must either have issued the bonds at a discount, or raised the interest at least as high as the interest produced by their stock, which would have brought upon them all their outstanding bonds bearing four per cent. interest. Again, it might be asked, why they did not apply their surplus revenue in India, to paying off their India debt, rather than invest it in trade, upon which they had to pay 900,000*l.* additional freight? In the Bill for the renewal of their charter, the principle adopted throughout was to make London as much as possible the emporium of India trade. For this reason it was, that he now wished to allow ships built in India to bring home the private trade during the war, that the remittances of the fortunes of the Company's servants might not go to form a capital for the Swedes and Danes to trade upon. It would be bad policy to reduce their trade on account of a temporary disadvantage, because that must decrease the shipping, applicable only to the Company's trade, and encourage neutral nations to take up whatever part of it the Company should abandon. It was therefore wise to carry on the trade to its full extent, under all the expences of the war, as the sure means of keeping in their own hands, what, if parted with, might not be so easily recovered. The debt transferred from India in two years, and made the foundation of a commercial capital, was two millions. In a few years more, at the rate of 500,000*l.* a year, the debt in India would be reduced to two millions, the sum which it had been thought advisable to leave as a floating debt.

DEBTS AT HOME.

The debts, including the debt transferred from India,	£
amounted in March 1794, to	7,006,500
in March 1795, to	6,946,323

Less in March last	60,177
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ASSETS.

Assets at home and afloat, 1st of March last, stated in No. XXIII. at	10,413,354
Similar articles valued last year, at	9,888,836

More in March last	524,518
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Adding decrease of debts to increase of assets, the Company's affairs appear better at home by	584,695
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CHINA

CHINA and ST. HELENA.

The balance at China and St. Helena was, in last year's accounts, in favour of the Company	£ 1,080,881
By the last accounts stated in the second No. I.	979,158
Balance less at present	<u>101,723</u>

GENERAL RESULT OF THE COMPARISON OF THE LAST AND PRESENT YEAR'S ACCOUNTS.

Debts less, and assets more, in India	625,747
Ditto ditto, at home	584,695
	<u>1,210,442</u>
Balance less in China and St. Helena	101,723
	<u>1,108,719</u>
Added for cargoes shipped from India, &c. &c.	303,530
	<u>1,412,249</u>
The Company's affairs better with respect to debts and assets	1,412,249
This sum, taken from comparing the stock per computation No. I. with the account No. XXIV. laid before the House last year—	
The balance in favour per No. I. is	5,493,774
In last year's accounts the amount was	<u>4,081,525</u>
The Company's affairs better in March 1795	1,412,249

Having thus gone through the accounts and drawn the result, he adverted to his calculations in 1793, to shew that, in the revenues, sales, private trade, and general receipts, they had been exceeded by the actual produce. This he did merely to remind the House that the estimate of 1793 being the basis of a new arrangement, they had a right to call upon him to say whether, or not, it had failed in every part; because a failure in any material point would disturb the whole. The sales of last year, although greater than that of the preceding year, were less by 300,000*l.* than they would have been, but for the circumstance of three of the ships having been detained in India.

If he looked to India, he saw no circumstance that did not lead to confidence in the increasing prosperity of the country. The increasing consumption of salt in Bengal was a clear proof of increased population. Since the benefits of a regular and fixed mode of collecting the revenues were felt, persons were not only paying their assessment punctually, but paying up their old arrears. When a system of law and justice was established, which afforded equal protection to the rich and to the poor; when the tenure by which men held their property was rendered permanent instead of precarious; when the natives began to feel that they had a deep interest in the stability of the

British

British government, there was every reason to believe that the wealth, population, and prosperity of the country would keep progressively advancing. The same hopes might be entertained of Madras. Taking the collection of the tribute which the Southern Polygars were bound to pay into the hands of the Company, was a wise measure. They would soon learn that our demands were regulated by our rights, not by our necessities, and the difficulties in obtaining payment would cease. The Northern Circars were not so much improved as they were capable of being, or as they deserved to be. The first step towards improvement was to give security with respect to persons and property, and this perhaps could not be effected so well as by gradually introducing the system which had been introduced into Bengal. Then would the presidency of Madras not only pay its own expences, but in the course of ten years furnish a surplus for an investment, without drawing upon the treasury of Bengal. On this, however, he begged to be understood as founding no estimate; he merely mentioned it as one of many reasons for being persuaded there was no danger of defalcation. The same might be said of Bombay, where a large estate on the Malabar coast had been ceded to us by Tippoo Sultaun. The revenues, it was true, had fallen 120,000*l.* short of the sum at which they were given in by Tippoo; but in the course of three years they had been regularly increasing, as might naturally be expected under a better government, and would soon equal, if not exceed, what they had been reckoned at. While such were the situation and prospects of the Company in India, there was surely nothing discouraging in the state of their affairs at home. In time of war, and when the markets of a great part of Europe were shut against them, their sales were greater than they had ever been before. Could it be apprehended they would be less on the return of peace, when all the markets of Europe would be open, and all the private trade from India brought home in the Company's ships? He was far from putting the India trade upon the footing of an exclusive monopoly; he should have no objection to open the trade of India to every nation of the world, that chose to trade thither on the produce of its own industry, or its own wealth. We were sovereigns in India as well as merchants, and it was our duty to promote whatever tended to advance the prosperity of the people over whom we were sovereigns; but we ought not to allow other nations to trade to India on the capital of British subjects, or on the revenues of India, while those revenues were ours. Upon every view of the subject, there could be no doubt, but that for the war, every hope entertained with respect to the affairs of the Company,

Company, and the benefits to be derived through the Company to the Public, would have been realized. But for the war, their cash account would have been now 900,000*l*.

One circumstance he must mention was, that in the course of last year, the Company had paid 60,000*l*. as bounties to seamen. It was laudable in them to contribute liberally, both as they had a trade which required great protection, and as a public body setting an example to others; but they had no right to do this of their own authority, all their money being appropriated by the Act of Parliament under which they held their charter. He should therefore, in the course of the next session of Parliament, propose an Act of indemnity.

There was another circumstance which it was his duty to mention. He wished the Committee to understand that the surplus revenue in India would not be so large in future, because it was intended to take out an appropriation to the just claims of the army. The whole system for the troops in the Company's service was no longer applicable to their situation. Formerly they had only a few men in military array for the defence of their forts and factories. They had now a great military establishment. We had an army in India, equal perhaps to any of the great military powers in Europe, and kept constantly in pay. It was impossible to protect an establishment of such large commercial concerns as those of India without this great military force, and impossible too, that the regulations of our own army should, in all respects, be made applicable to it. At present the Company had no higher rank in their service than that of Colonel. Many men of great military merit were by this circumstance deprived of the high military rank which made part of the hopes of great military characters, and which they often looked upon as the best part of their reward. Among their officers there was at present only a slow progression of inferior rank. He should propose, therefore, a certain proportion of general and field officers at the different settlements in India: The consequence would be, that a considerable promotion would immediately take place, which must be attended with an additional expence, to be defrayed out of the revenues of India. He stated this, because, in his opinion, justice required that it should be done. Another point to be considered was this: Suppose an officer to have been in the India service for thirty years, and during the slow progress of his dreary rise to have made no fortune, although he wished to return home; by the present regulation he must either remain for ever an exile from his native land, or return to it without any acknowledgment of merit by rank, and without any addition to his fortune, which, in the course

of his services, he had not been permitted to improve. Some provision should be made for the return of such men to their country. It should be made comfortable and honourable to them. He thought that full pay, with the rank obtained in India, would not be too much. This was not all: Gentlemen went to the service of the East India Company, staid in India for a while, and the climate did not agree with them; if allowed to return to recover their health, what was their condition? They lost all their pay, and every thing for which they went to India, and would have no resource but from the feelings and the charity of their friends. If they staid in India, they must for ever struggle with disease. Therefore he should propose, that before they removed with a view to return home, either for a limited time or for ever, there should be some regulation made in their favour. They should be allowed to return, if a medical man thought they ought to return, to make an experiment for the recovery of their health, without loss of rank or pay. Another object he had in view was, that officers should, without any allegation of want of health, be allowed to return to their native country, in a fair and reasonable rotation, to give satisfaction and joy to their friends. It appeared to him to be wise and politic to make some allowance of this kind; indeed these points appeared to embrace great and important rights, which it would be impossible much longer to postpone the consideration of, and therefore he should hope to send out instructions respecting them by some of the last ships of the present season. He should suggest his plan to the Company, and whether they concurred entirely with him or not, he was persuaded, they would see that the better way would be to do something liberal and handsome. He concluded with moving his first resolution.

Mr. Hussy said, that he did not see in the papers on the table a statement of any debt due to Government.

Mr. Secretary Dundas replied, that the East India Company contended that no debt was due.

Mr. Hussy said he had always doubted whether the affairs of the Company were in so flourishing a situation as they were represented, both from their want of an increase of capital, and from the circumstance of their continually borrowing money. In the accounts of the year 1781, which he held in his hand, he saw that the balance was stated to be nearly the same as that of the present year; the difference was only a sum of 42,000*l.* less with respect to the present year. In 1781, the capital was only 2,800,000*l.*; it had since received an addition of upwards of 4,000,000*l.* He wished, then, to

be shewn where was the increase of prosperity on the part of the Company.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer stated, that, at the period to which the Hon. Gentleman alluded, the accounts of the Company were very much disputed; they were then involved in obscurity and embarrassment; it was only since the system of regularity which had within these few years been introduced by his Right Hon. Friend, that they could be relied on in point of accuracy. The fair way then, in order to ascertain their comparative improvement, was to take some year since the commencement of that system adopted by his Right Hon. Friend, and view it with a reference to the subsequent years. In 1781 the expences of the war were still going on. It had not been practicable till after repeated orders sent to India to obtain the proper returns of those expences. It had been found necessary, that debts stated to be due to the Company should be struck off; and likewise it had been discovered, that there were millions owing by them, of which nothing had been known. If, therefore, for some years there had been no appearance of improvement in the state of the Company's finances, it was not because there was no real improvement, but because his Right Hon. Friend had, during those years, been engaged in winding up the old accounts. He mentioned 1786 as the first year from which the new system began to operate.

Mr. Hufsey said, he had referred to the year 1781, not from any principle of selection, but merely because the accounts of that year happened to be in his possession.

General Smith expressed his satisfaction at the order which the Right Hon. Secretary had introduced into his annual statement of the affairs of the East India Company. Having introduced this practice, he wished he would carry it further, and appoint a separate day for the discussion of his statement, as in the case of the Budget of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, when the House might be prepared to go into the detail of the business, and, if necessary, to urge their objections. So far from there being any prospect of a diminution of the prosperity of the Company, he thought that the reverse was likely to be the case. He should confine himself to the last head of the speech of the Right Hon. Secretary. He was glad to find the case of the officers in India at last likely to be taken up. More applications had been made to him on the subject than he could distinctly state. He should now read a letter from the Secretary of the India House to one of the oldest officers in the service of the Company (Colonel Peché). The letter

was

was an application to know whether the officers would be paid their arrears, and whether such of them as were sick and wounded would be allowed a passage. The answer stated, that the Directors could not comply with the request, but that they were ready to take into consideration the case of any individual officer. Men could not be so treated without feeling most severely. But he should press the subject no further, relying on the promise of the Right Hon. Gentleman that some steps would be taken before the sailing of the next ships for India. He trusted that the situation of the officers who had come home would not be overlooked, and that something would be done to rescue them from the dependence and poverty under which they at present laboured. Their case was so disgraceful to the country, that he wondered how it could at all have been suffered to exist.

Mr. D. Scott desired the Hon. Gentleman to read over the three last lines of the letter from the Secretary of the India House.

General Smith declared that he did not mean any reflection on the Court of Directors; they could not act otherwise than they had done till a new system was adopted.

Mr. D. Scott said, he wished to do away any unfavourable impression that the perusal of the letter might have excited on the minds of the Committee with respect to the conduct of the Court of Directors. He challenged the Hon. General to produce any one instance where an officer who had made application to the Court had been neglected.—He stated, that the effect of the new arrangements had first taken place in 1786; before that period, it had not been known within a sum of three millions to what amount the revenues of the Company could be justly stated, but since that the revenues of the Company had been increased two millions annually.

Mr. Hufsey said, that the Public had not teas at the prices for which the Company had bargained to supply them.

Mr. D. Scott replied, that the Company were obliged to put up their teas at a certain price; if the Public paid for them more than they were worth, it was their own fault.

Mr. Lushington enforced the claims and the sufferings of officers in the service of the East India Company. He felt himself particularly interested in the subject, as many of them had been induced to come to this country in consequence of a motion which he had some time since made in a General Court at the India House on their behalf. He recapitulated the leading points of the speech of the Right Hon. Secretary of State, and highly commended the clear and convincing manner in which they were stated.

Colonel Wood also supported the claims of the officers, and wished to have some specific engagement from one of the Directors on their behalf.

Sir Francis Baring, alluding to what had fallen from General Smith, said, it was the first time he had heard any attack on the Court of Directors, for their conduct to the officers of the Company. Every service had its different rules: The officers in the King's service had their advantages, as had likewise those in the service of the Company. A Colonel had a yearly income of 10,000*l.*; he did not know what might be the pay of a General. The Hon. General had surely himself no reason to complain.

General Smith expressed himself surprised at the treatment which he had just received from his old friend. He had made no attack on the Court of Directors; he had only found fault with the system which prevailed with respect to the officers. What had just dropped from his Hon. Friend he must suppose, either to be the effect of temporary heat, or a piece of good-humoured raillery; but, as it seemed to convey a personal insinuation, he desired any one to find a single action to blame in the whole course of his public life; and referred to the testimony which had been given to his conduct, by the vote of thanks which had been passed for his services to the Company.

Sir Francis Baring explained, that he meant no personal allusion.

After a few desultory remarks from Mr. Hussey and Mr. Dundas, the resolutions were successively put, and carried.

The House was then resumed, and the report ordered to be received next day.

Adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

WEDNESDAY, *June 17.*

GENERAL DUNDAS.

The Vice Chamberlain (Lord Parker) brought down a Message from his Majesty, that his Majesty had been pleased to give directions, that there should be erected a monument to Major General Dundas in the cathedral church of St. Paul's, London.

GRENADA AND ST. VINCENT'S.

On the Order of the Day, that the Bill allowing a million and half, to be raised on Exchequer bills, for the purpose of
aiding

aiding the credit of merchants trading in Grenada and St. Vincent's, should be read a second time,

Mr. Fox said, that he did not rise to object to the principle of the Bill; he meant only to say a few words with respect to the West Indies. He contended, that the force sent to that quarter had been inadequate.—When the Right Hon. Gentleman, on a former occasion, asserted that 20,000 men had been sent, he must have looked to the orders which had been issued for sending troops, and not to the number which had actually been sent. He should not, at that advanced period of the session, move for an inquiry, because he could not hope that the House would be induced to agree to any step which would compel their attendance. If he could be persuaded that the House would be seriously disposed to entertain such an inquiry, he would pay to it the utmost attention in his power, with whatever inconvenience it might be attended to himself. But he would pledge himself, that, upon an investigation of facts, it would turn out, that the force which had been employed in the West Indies was not such a force as was deemed sufficient for the purposes of the expedition, either by the commanders or by ministers. The loss of Guadaloupe had been either owing to the want of a sufficient force, or the failure of the necessary reinforcements. And not only was there a neglect with respect to sending a sufficient number of men, but also with respect to supplying the articles required for the use of the troops employed in the service. It had been urged by a Right Hon. Gentleman that Sir Charles Grey had said, that the misfortunes in the West Indies would not have happened had it not been for the death of General Dundas. Had Sir Charles Grey given such an opinion in writing? had he stated it for the purpose of being repeated? or had he not expressed it in such a manner as might convey a different meaning from that which was inferred? He adverted to this only in order to shew in what a careless way statements were brought forward, which might carry with them an appearance as if they had come from authority. Until such time as the House should agree to go into an inquiry, he had a right to suppose that the blame rested with ministers, either for not having sent an adequate force, or not having taken proper measures for the distribution of that force. If the House should not at that time be disposed to go into an inquiry, he begged at least that the object might not be considered as abandoned, and he hoped that there would be no obstacle to such an inquiry at a future period, on pretext of the time at which it was brought forward.

Mr.

Mr. Secretary Dundas said, that as the Right Hon. Gentleman had himself supposed that the House would not be disposed to agree to an inquiry, he should not take up their time in arguing about it. He should only repeat what he had asserted before, that the force originally sent to the West Indies had been such as was supposed to be adequate to the purposes of the expedition; that there had been no subsequent neglect in sending proper reinforcements, and that the failures had proceeded from circumstances, which could not have been foreseen or prevented by ministers. The recent disasters we had met with, he attributed in the first instance, particularly the loss of Guadaloupe, to the sudden and unfortunate death of the late General Dundas; and in the second, to the unexpected arrival of the French, when the British forces were certainly taken by surprise. So far from the Executive Government being liable to blame, he challenged praise for their exertions. He was therefore ready to meet the Right Hon. Gentleman upon the grounds of inquiry, whenever he should please to bring them forward.

Mr. Sheridan said, that in one point only he agreed with the Right Hon. Gentleman, that if a motion for inquiry was made, it would not be likely to succeed, and on this ground he supposed, that the Right Hon. Gentleman was so much inclined to deal in assertions. He remarked of the Right Hon. Gentleman, that whenever he stood upon weak ground, where he was conscious of his incapacity to make a defence, instead of waiting for an attack, he immediately sallied forth to claim merit, and challenge applause, as he had formerly done in the case of the long confinement of the troops on board the transports at Plymouth, of which he would hear hereafter. Such was his conduct with respect to the system pursued by Administration in the West Indies, which among all the absurd and assailable measures adopted by them in the prosecution of the war, was the most weak, and the most vulnerable. He asked, whether Sir Charles Grey, so far from receiving a reinforcement of twenty, ten, or five thousand men, had received even one man to retain possession of the islands which he had conquered. Instead of twenty, not above ten thousand men had been sent, not one of whom arrived in proper time.

In regard to the surprise with which the British forces were attacked, he had no doubt but it was true. Sir Charles Grey had certainly been in expectation of some reinforcements from this country, and no frigate or transport with any troops arrived, not even with the necessary supplies of shoes and stockings, and other necessaries, of which the diseased army
in

in that inclement climate was in want. Fort Bourbon was undoubtedly therefore taken by surprise, since Sir Charles Grey imagined that to be a reinforcement which was in fact the enemy. What then was the merit of Administration? The merit and the praise were due to the commanders, for they did all they could do, while the demerit and the blame attached all along exclusively to the ministers in this country. Hence they had laid a ground of crime and blame for an inquiry, and were responsible.

As to the assertion, that Guadaloupe would not have been lost, had it not been for the death of General Dundas, he knew very little about it, perhaps, if it were possible, not more than the Right Hon. Gentleman by whom it was made. He must have been conscious that the Public would immediately infer, that those officers who succeeded in command were either incapable, or had not discharged their duty. If the unfortunate consequences of the neglect shewn with respect to the West Indies, should extend to our own possessions in that quarter, the crime and the blame would rest entirely with ministers. Mr. Sheridan then adverted to what he had said on a former occasion, of the sickly condition of the troops detained on board the transports, which had then been controverted by ministers, though they afterwards had recourse to the expedient, which he advised, of relanding several of the regiments, as unfit for the service for which they were destined.

Mr. Dundas stated, that the reinforcement sent to the West Indies arrived exactly at the moment of the death of General Dundas, which occasioned so much consternation and embarrassment. He did not mean to impute blame, he said, to the officers who succeeded in command, when he asserted that the death of that General had created great confusion, because he had no doubt but every officer in the service most faithfully performed his duty, or if he did not, it was his duty not to insinuate blame, but to make a direct and open charge.

Mr. M. Robinson said, that the ministers were determined some way or other to throw away six millions of the public money, and therefore they now came forward to apply the million and a half, which had been refused by the Emperor, to the relief of the Grenada merchants.

The Bill was then read a second time, and ordered to be committed the next day.

EAST INDIA BUDGET.

The report of the resolutions * relative to the affairs of the East India Company was brought up.

General Smith said, he had no objection to the report, but he begged leave to repeat what he had the preceding day asserted in the Committee, that a day ought to be given for the consideration of it, and that in every future session he should take the day on which the report is made for that purpose.

The report was then read and agreed to by the House.

PRINCE OF WALES'S DEBTS.

The Order of the Day was read, for the third reading of a Bill granting an establishment to his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales.

Mr. Jolliffe expressed his idea that, although when the Bill was first brought in, he thought it improper and unjust, from the alterations and amendments made, it was rather harmless and inoffensive. He wished, however, to suggest, that it would be more honourable to the Public, and more creditable to his Royal Highness, if the money were advanced immediately from the consolidated fund for the payment of debts, as it would be afterwards restored. The commissioners, he thought, might buy up the debentures, and easily adjust it. There were two objects, the appointment of commissioners and the restrictions upon future Princes, which he wished to be incorporated also in the present Bill, instead of framing a new one, as by that means all odium would be done away, and mutual good humour be restored.

One other thing he had to notice, which was, the use of some harsh words, particularly an expression of a Right Hon. Gentleman not then present (*Mr. Pitt*), that the Prince was the last of his Majesty's children upon whom the King ought to be expected to bestow any grant. Such an expression, he thought, tended to create dissatisfaction, and should be obviated.

Mr. Anstruther observed, whether the Bill was better or worse than formerly, it had not received any assistance from the Hon. Gentleman; and as to the regulation of future Princes, every body knows that if it were included in the present, it would be treated by the Lords as a Money Bill; and lastly, in regard to the expression of his Right Hon. Friend, it was not understood by the House to be offensive, but, on the contrary, to imply, that the reason why his Ma-

* Vide the Resolutions in the Appendix to this Volume.

jeſty ought not to beſtow any grant upon the Prince was, becauſe his Maſteſty had a large family to provide for, and becauſe the Prince was more particularly the peculiar object of the people.

Colonel Stanley was about to propoſe ſome alteration, when *The Speaker* informed him no alteration could be regularly made in the Bill till after the third reading.

Mr. Huſſey ſaid, that he objected to the Bill altogether, becauſe it went to lay an additional burden of 65,000l. on the people. He had formerly ſuggeſted a plan for removing this burden, which was treated by the Right Hon. Gentleman, not then in his place (*Mr. Pitt*), and by the Member for Yorkſhire (*Mr. Wilberforce*), as a deluſion; and he was charged by his Maſteſty's Attorney General with a want of accuracy. His propoſition was the ſale of the foreſt lands, or landed revenue of the Crown, when he was told by his Maſteſty's Attorney General, that it was tantamount to the burden on the conſolidated fund. This he denied, and deſired that part of the Journals to be read which contained the 12th and 13th Reports of the Commiſſioners of Accounts, on the 25th of May 1792; ſtating, what ſmall ſums were paid into the Exchequer in conſequence of the frequent gifts of Crown lands, and that the reverſion of an eſtate which was granted for nothing, was purchaſed for 10,000l.

[The Clerk read the Extracts.]

After this, he had no doubt but as the 65,000l. when taken from the conſolidated fund, was a burden, ſo if it were to be raiſed by the ſale of Crown lands, it would be a benefit, in-aſmuch as it would deſtroy the patronage of the Crown, and improve many thouſand acres of land. He profeſſed himſelf unequal to ſay ſo much upon this ſubject as he ought, but he held it out as a proſpect of advantage.

Mr. Roſe conſidered it as the ſame thing, ſince the money ariſing from the revenues of the Crown lands was applied to thoſe contingencies for the public ſervice, which muſt otherwiſe be defrayed from the conſolidated fund. He did not underſtand why the Reports of the Commiſſioners of Accounts had been read, ſince they merely ſtated that there had been groſs miſmanagement of the Crown lands, and a law was paſſed in conſequence, which he hoped would render them more productive.

Mr. Huſſey aſked if any law had been paſſed ſince the delivery of thoſe reports?

Mr. Roſe was ſurpriſed at the queſtion, becauſe the Hon. Gentleman had commented upon it, and the regulations were concluded to be as complete as they could be.

Mr. Hufsey said, the Alienation Act of Queen Anne had not been found effectual.

Mr. Rose informed him, that it was for that very reason the other Act was made.

Mr. Fox said, that the reason why no assistance could be derived from the Crown lands on the present occasion was one very easy to guess, though very difficult to be stated, by those who were most immediately interested. It was a fund, which had been stated as a resource by a very respectable Committee of that House; but any proposition to resort to it was sure to meet with resistance, because it was found to afford a source of influence. He hoped that his Hon. Friend would take some other opportunity to bring forward this fund as a practical resource to the Public.

The Solicitor General said, that the two Hon. Gentlemen seemed to be ignorant of the Act which had been passed last year for the improvement of the Crown lands. After that, he was astonished to hear any more of the influence arising from the retention of the Crown lands. When Queen Anne passed the Act of Alienation, it did not effect any improvements in the estates or the revenues, but was merely made to prevent any future alienations in fee, and keep the property where it stood. There could not be a greater extravagance than to sell the Crown lands at this period, when they would not fetch a fourth part of their value. The Act which had already passed respecting them was a provident Act for the Public; and with respect to the application of the profits of them to the present Bill, which was a quarterly annuity, he was at an utter loss to conceive how it could be done. He conceived it merely useful to throw out such vague and loose declarations for certain purposes.

General Smith wished to hold out to the Public, the claim which the Prince had to the revenue of the Duchy of Cornwall. He strongly insisted on the inference to be drawn from the opinion given by the first law officer of the Crown, that the right of his Royal Highness to the amount of that revenue was doubtful. After making up the accounts, there would be a balance of more than 100,000*l.* and he maintained and asserted, that such a balance would more than cover the risk. He approved, however, of the third reading of the Bill, to which he promised to give his hearty assent.

Mr. Sheridan said, he must oppose the Bill both in its principle and its provision, because it went to burden the Public with taxes to the amount of 65,000*l.*; this he had said, again and again, was the effect of it, and which he must now repeat. It was therefore objectionable to him, because he knew
that

that the whole charge ought to fall on the Court, on pensions, sinecures, and all the trappings of the Court, and also by the arrears of the Dutchy of Cornwall. A Learned Gentleman had said, that nothing would be more expensive and absurd than the sale of the Crown lands at this time, because the Crown lands were in a state of improvement. He should be glad to know what the improvement was which that Gentleman expected. He doubted very much whether the commissioners who examined the state of the Crown lands, would take the produce of the improvement as the reward of their labour. But if there was any improvement to be made, there could be no doubt but that would have its effect on the price which would be given for it. As to the question on the arrears of the Dutchy, he agreed with the Hon. General entirely; and they ought to be accounted for to the Prince, and that this question could not be set at rest by this Bill. It was an unfortunate circumstance for his Royal Highness that his advisers thought so lightly of his claim. But, if he had his former advisers, who were honourable and learned Gentlemen, he had no doubt but that the claim would be made; for they were the friends of the Prince, not less his friends for being also the friends of the Public. He desired that the part of his Majesty's Message to the House, relative to this business, and which recommends that they would settle an establishment on the Prince, be read; which being done, he proceeded to shew that this measure was not an establishment on the Prince suitable to his rank and dignity; he therefore, for one, should not consider this subject as closed, but open for discussion at any future time: And he thought that sinecure places and pensions ought to be applied to the discharge of the incumbrances. He thought also that a sum of money ought to be raised immediately for the discharge of the debts; for by the present plan the Prince's name would appear indorsed on all his bills for eight or nine years together. This was improper with regard to the creditors also, whom some Gentlemen put together as a gang of robbers in a lump, but many of them, he believed to have fair and just claims upon his Royal Highness; these creditors were ill-treated by this measure; they would lose four or five per cent. for discount of the debentures, after their claims should be allowed; so that, after all, the tradesmen would not have the whole of their demands settled. There was another point to which he could not help alluding: Gentlemen had blamed the Prince for making the establishment which he did, before he knew what Parliament would think fit to grant him. Mr. Sheridan said, he had reason to think that his Royal Highness was encouraged in that

idea by those in whom he thought he might trust ; he believed that the Prince was strongly assured that he should be rescued from his embarrassments, and made a free man, and further, that his income should be at least 100,000*l.* a year, clear of all deduction ; instead of which, all the addition to his income was to go in payment of his debts, and that too a burden on the Public. Thinking, therefore, that the Public were ill-treated, and that the Prince was ill-treated, Mr. Sheridan concluded with declaring that he found himself bound to oppose the Bill altogether.

Mr. Rose desired a certain part of the Report of the Commissioners on the state of the Crown lands to be read ; which being done, it appeared that the Commissioners were of opinion the Crown lands are improveable, so as to become, at the expiration of the present leases, worth 200,000*l.* a year.

Mr. Anstruther denied that he had given any opinion on the claim of his Royal Highness to the arrears of the Dutchy of Cornwall. His Royal Highness never had directed him to do so. He said, he had found nothing to justify him to advise the Prince to claim the arrears ; and he did not know what opinions the Gentlemen whom he succeeded might have ; but if they were convinced of the right, why had they not brought the point to discussion when in possession of his office ? He supposed their opinions were good, and they ought therefore to state them ; and when they gave him the materials, he would reflect upon them, and deliver his opinion of their propriety.

Mr. Sheridan observed in answer, that his having said in the House, on a former day, that he should not advise his Royal Highness to make the claim, was something like giving an opinion that it was an ill-founded one ; for surely he could not suppose the learned Gentleman would fail to advise the Prince to pursue what he was entitled to. He said, that the Hon. and Learned Gentleman had before given his decided opinion, by inference from the grant of Edward III. and the case of Charles I. He had also boasted of advantages and opportunities which they did not possess, by diving into records, and should therefore have been well confirmed in his decision. As to his demand, why his predecessors did not advise a prosecution for the recovery of the arrears, he had to observe, there was a material difference. The Members of that House were now acting as trustees ; and if they were anxious that the arrears should be recovered, it was to avoid burdening the people.

Mr. Jolliffe contended that it would not be improper to incorporate the Bills.

The

The House divided:

<i>Ayes (For the third reading)</i>	54
<i>Noes (Against it)</i>	10
	—
<i>Majority</i>	44

Colonel Stanley proposed a clause for providing 5000*l.* a-year for the Princess out of the income of the Prince.

On which the House divided:

<i>Ayes (For the Clause)</i>	12
<i>Noes (Against it)</i>	51
	—
<i>Majority</i>	39

The following is a List of the Commissioners who are to act under the Bill for discharging the Debts of the Prince:

The Speaker of the House of Commons
 The Chancellor of the Exchequer
 The Master of the Rolls
 The Master of his Majesty's Household
 The Surveyor of the Crown Lands.

The House then proceeded to dispose of the other Orders of the Day.

Adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

THURSDAY, June 18.

BOARD OF AGRICULTURE.

Sir John Sinclair moved that the Board of Agriculture do lay before the House a copy of the minutes of their proceedings respecting the draining of land.—Ordered.

Sir John Sinclair then laid the minutes before the House, which were ordered to be printed for the use of the Members.

Mr. Rose gave notice that he should move the next day an address to his Majesty, praying him to give directions for the issuing of a sum not exceeding 1000*l.* to reward persons who had made discoveries in the draining of land; and another address for a reward to the commissioners, who had bestowed much time and labour in inquiring into woods and forests.

DISTILLERIES.

Mr. Hufsey said he meant to bring forward a proposition to stop all distillery from corn until after the next meeting of Parliament. They usually stopped about this time; but from the present situation of the country, something should be done by Parliament to prohibit these distilleries. We looked forward with some hopes to our approaching harvest, and he would

would not have its produce improvidently consumed in distillery : At the same time, if there should be an abundant harvest, measures might be taken by which the revenue might be supported ; but that of preventing the distillery, he had mentioned, appeared to him to be a measure of prudence.

Mr. Rose said, he held in his hand a motion for the very purpose which the Hon. Gentleman had in view. It was his object to prevent these distilleries taking place until the middle of January ; at the same time to grant his Majesty in Council a power to allow this distillery, if it should be deemed advisable. He therefore moved for leave to bring in a Bill to prohibit, for a time to be limited, the mode of making low wines and spirits from wheat, barley, and other grain.—Ordered. *Mr. Rose* and *Mr. Hussey* were directed to prepare and bring it in.

PRINCESS OF WALES'S JOINTURE BILL.

The Order of the Day for the third reading of the Bill for allowing to the Princess of Wales a jointure of 50,000*l.* a year, being read,

Sir W. Pulteney proposed a clause in bar of dower to her Royal Highness.

General Smith objected to it as affecting the undoubted right of the Princess of Wales, in depriving her of dower.

Mr. M. Robinson was also against it.

Mr. Anstruther said, that the barring of dower in a jointure was what was usual in similar cases in private life, and therefore was not particular to the Princess of Wales, and decided no right whatever.

General Smith persisted in his objection, and moved, that this debate be adjourned till the next day ; which was agreed to.

The Bill for preventing future Princes of Wales contracting debts, &c. was ordered to be read a third time the next day, if then engrossed.

GRENADA AND ST. VINCENT'S.

On motion for committing the Bill for raising one million and a half on Exchequer bills for the relief of certain merchants to Grenada and St. Vincent's,

Mr. Robinson objected to the measure, on the ground that it would increase the influence of the Crown.

Sir W. Pulteney defended the Bill, and maintained it would not increase the influence of the Crown. The commissioners were independent men, and unconnected with party. Unless this Bill had passed, Bristol, Glasgow, Manchester, and even London,

London, would have severely suffered. At Manchester alone, where many bills were accepted, unless they were paid, the manufacturers would be compelled to stop, and many thousand men would be left without employ. The consequence of this, at such a time as the present, might be very dreadful.

Mr. Rose observed, it was only lending the public credit to individuals.

Colonel Stanley supported the Bill.

General Smith had no doubt but that this Bill would increase the influence of the Crown; but that he thought a less evil than leaving these merchants without the aid proposed in the Bill.

The Bill then passed the Committee, and was ordered to be read a third time the next day, if then engrossed.

Adjourned.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

FRIDAY, *June 19.*

A message was sent to the Commons, stating, that their Lordships had agreed to several Bills, and desired that the House of Commons would sit a little longer, as their Lordships might have occasion to send to them.

PRINCE OF WALES'S ESTABLISHMENT BILL.

The Earl of Lauderdale said, that not having been able to attend in his place when the Bill for settling an establishment on his Royal Highness, and making provision for the liquidation of his debts, was introduced, he had not an opportunity of suggesting such observations as appeared to him necessary to be made before their Lordships proceeded in the Bill; and as he understood the House was summoned upon the second reading of the Bill on Monday next, he would take that opportunity of stating to their Lordships the nature of the observations he had to offer, that they might turn them in their minds against Monday next, and come prepared to answer them previous to the second reading of the Bill. He found that the preamble of the Bill set forth the assent of his Royal Highness to the provisions and restrictions contained, all of which proceeded on the assumption that such assent was had and duly obtained. He was at a loss to imagine where the other House found that assent, which they had made the ground-work of the Bill. He was perfectly aware of the general negligence, and the loose manner in which it was customary to pass Bills respecting the individuals of the Royal Family;

Family ; but surely their Lordships would not so far forget their duty, that because this Bill related to the interests of a Prince instead of a private individual, therefore it should escape that sort of notice and attention with respect to forms, which was always paid even in the cases of common estate Bills ; those, their Lordships well knew, were so well guarded by forms provided in various standing orders, and wisely contrived to secure justice to the parties concerned, that no Bill of that nature could proceed without their Lordships having the fullest proof of the consent of both the parties interested in it. Though the Bill had passed the other House, he had heard of no signification of the assent of his Royal Highness to it, but such as report gave as a part of a speech of an individual Member of the other House *, and that surely was no authority for their Lordships to proceed upon. If the guards and securities to which he had alluded had, by the wisdom of their ancestors, been thought necessary in the case of common estate Bills, how much more necessary must it be for their Lordships to manifest the same, or even an increased degree of caution in respect to the present Bill, which, whether considered as a public or a private Bill, was a Bill of very considerable importance, a Bill which contained grants from the Public of a large and liberal nature ; it contained also restrictions on the Prince of a singular sort, and which must tend to render his situation peculiarly difficult and embarrassing. With that view of the Bill, he should hope that their Lordships would deem it indispensibly necessary, before they proceeded a step further with the Bill, to have before them a due and formal certificate in writing, of his Royal Highness's assent to all the clauses of the Bill, and that they would not content themselves with a loose and fleeting declaration made by any individual Lord upon his legs, signifying such a circumstance. Having put this forcibly, the Earl said, he thought it right to give Noble Lords an opportunity to revolve in their minds the difficulty he had stated, before he brought it forward in a regular way, and therefore he had suggested it in that moment ; and he would further add, that he should on Monday move for the attendance of the Judges, whose advice it might be necessary to take on the occasion.

* It escaped his Lordship's wonted accuracy, that the Prince of Wales's message, delivered to the House of Commons by Mr. Anstruther, his Royal Highness's Solicitor General, on the 1st of June, was a formal message, and recognized as such by the House, who printed it in their Votes.

The Duke of Leeds said, he did not rise to enter at all into argument or debate relative to the matter suggested by the Noble Earl, but merely to mention a precedent that seemed to bear upon the present case, and which had occurred to his mind on the sudden. The precedent he alluded to, was the Bill for the alteration of the settlement on her present Majesty, by enabling his Majesty to exchange the palace of Somerset House, which was settled upon her Majesty, for Buckingham House, now the Queen's Palace. On that occasion the Bill proceeded without the presence of the Judges being deemed necessary, and her Majesty's assent was signified to the House by the Earl of Waldegrave, her Majesty's Chamberlain, which the House deemed a sufficient authority to proceed upon.

The Earl of Coventry stated the rule of proceeding in common estate Bills, and thought it premature to call for an authentication of his Royal Highness's assent in that stage of the business.

The Duke of Grafton thought the House obliged to his Noble Friend for the caution he had given, and trusted that his Majesty's servants would take care to remove the objection by producing a proper document and voucher to authorise their Lordships to proceed with the Bill. The other House had no doubt thought themselves warranted to go on with the Bill by the signification of his Royal Highness's assent, which it appeared by their minutes that they had received. But taking it for granted that the other House had received his Royal Highness's assent formally and properly, it was to be remembered that the assent had been signified in an early stage of the Bill, and that so many material alterations had been made in the Bill since, that it could scarcely be termed the same Bill to which the assent of his Royal Highness was given. That matter out of the question however, their Lordships, from a wise and necessary precaution, in all Bills affecting the interests of individuals, were accustomed to pay no attention to the probability that the other House had due proof laid before them to warrant every part of their proceeding, but always thought it necessary to take up the matter as a new case, and to call for proof to satisfy themselves. They would no doubt feel it equally their duty to do the same in the present instance, and not proceed without being satisfied in a proper manner that the fact asserted in the preamble of the Bill, with regard to his Royal Highness's assent, was founded.

The Lord Chancellor left the woolsack and said, the present conversation was not only extremely irregular but altogether un-

necessary, as the fit moment for seeing whether the assertion in the preamble of the Bill with respect to the consent of his Royal Highness was warranted, was neither then, when no question was before the House, nor even at the second reading of the Bill, but when the Bill should be in a Committee, and the clauses of the Bill should come under consideration. That being the case, his Lordship said, he should not enter at all into the discussion of a subject, so unseasonably brought forward and debated.

The Earl of Lauderdale said, he differed entirely with the Noble and Learned Lord. He could not think it irregular to suggest a ground of objection *in limine* as soon as possible, in order to prevent future difficulty and embarrassment in the progress of the Bill; nor did it strike his conception that a Member of that House could do a more fair or candid thing than suggest at the first opportunity to their Lordships, the grounds of what occurred to him as a serious difficulty, for the avowed purpose of enabling Noble Lords to turn those grounds of difficulty in their minds, and come prepared to meet them when the proper day of discussion should arrive. The Noble Duke who spoke immediately after he sat down, had stated a precedent of a proceeding that had obtained in the case of a Bill of that nature, and as far as that went, the Noble Duke had given their Lordships valuable information; but still he must persist in his opinion, that in a case of so much importance as the present, they ought to have before them some document in writing, in which his Royal Highness's assent should be formally stated. As a reason for this, his Lordship mentioned a fact relative to his Royal Highness's grandfather, which was stated by Mr. Doddington (afterwards Lord Melcombe), in his Diary, of a message being delivered verbally in that House from his Royal Highness, when two or three Noble Lords, who had been present when his Royal Highness gave the message, rose up and declared, that which his Royal Highness commissioned his messenger to state, was directly the reverse of what he had delivered to the House. To guard against a similar dilemma, his Lordship said, he was anxious to prevent a similar mistake; and meaning to act with perfect fairness and candour, he had stated what he had suggested, merely, as he had before said, to afford Noble Lords an opportunity of turning it in their minds against Monday. He also wished their Lordships to understand that he should on Monday move for the attendance of the Judges, as he thought it highly necessary to put some questions to them respecting the claims of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales on the revenues of the Duchy of Cornwall during his minority, and

and upon other important points contained in the Bill ; and his Lordship said, his reason for wishing that the Judges should attend was founded in a regard to justice ; and surely if any principle demanded perfect equality more than another, it was a principle of justice. He wished therefore to know, whether his Majesty's ministers meant to oppose the motion for the attendance of the Judges, which he should certainly bring forward on Monday next.

Lord Grenville said, that most undoubtedly nothing could be more fair and candid than the Noble Earl's giving notice of any objection, that he meant to bring forward on the second reading of the Bill relative to the establishment of the Prince of Wales, and the liquidation of his Royal Highness's debts, in order that Noble Lords might turn the grounds of such objection in their minds. He nevertheless agreed perfectly with his Noble and Learned Friend on the woolpack, that the present proceeding was wholly irregular. His Noble and Learned Friend had not objected to the notice given by the Noble Earl as to the grounds of his intended objection, but to his debating those grounds before they could regularly be submitted to discussion. His Lordship declared he concurred with that objection, and he made no scruple to declare that he should oppose the Noble Earl's intended motion for the attendance of the Judges.

The Earl of Lauderdale then gave formal notice, that on Monday next he should move for the attendance of the Judges, previous to the second reading of the Bill for the establishment of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, and for the liquidation of his debts.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS.

The Earl of Moira said, he rose merely in discharge of his duty to remind their Lordships of a paper which he had the honour of having presented, and which had now lain some time on their Lordships table ; he meant the petition from a considerable number of insolvent debtors praying for relief. He had so often, his Lordship said, stood forward on that subject before, and when he had brought in a Bill upon it, he had not had the good fortune to conciliate those Noble Lords who were technically termed the Law Lords, without whose countenance no measure of the kind could be expected to succeed, that some apology might be considered due from him, for again troubling their Lordships on the subject. On the present occasion, he had avoided the indiscretion of bringing in a Bill, because, as he had stated when he presented the petition to which he referred, he was not aware that professional duties would allow him to

attend in his place in that House so frequently as he had done since, and at that period of the session he could not expect to carry a Bill through; but his opinions on the subject remained as they had always been; and the more he reflected upon it, the more he was convinced of the necessity of some effectual regulation taking place in the law respecting debtors and creditors, which, as it now stood, was a blemish on the jurisprudence of the country. His only reason for troubling their Lordships then was, to exculpate himself from any appearance of neglect of his duty in regard to the petition on the table, and to shew that he had not let the subject escape his attention.

IMPERIAL LOAN BILL.

The Order of the Day for the third reading of the Imperial Loan Bill being read, silence prevailed in the House for some time, and no individual Lord seemed to know what was intended; at length the *Duke of Norfolk* asked what stage the Bill was in; being answered the third reading, his Grace and Lord Grenville rose, but the former gave way to the minister.

Lord Grenville said, after the ample discussion which this subject had recently undergone, and the details he had already entered into respecting it, he had nothing to add, but simply to move, that the Bill be now read a third time.

The Duke of Norfolk said, he had long been unfortunately in habits of disapproving of the conduct of those whom his Majesty had thought proper to appoint his ministers. He was not at all surprised at finding that they had nothing to offer in support of the Bill, though it was of all others the Bill, every part of which ought to have some strong reason urged in support of it. The more he had watched that conduct, and the longer the country had experienced the calamities and disgraceful consequences of it, the less was he inclined to give them any countenance or support: On the contrary, every tie of duty and conscience obliged him to expose their incapacity, and resist their measures, which had uniformly tended to the disaster and ultimate ruin of the country. He did expect that ministers, particularly the minister in whose department this transaction officially was, would have thought it his duty to give the House some explanation of a measure which he could not hesitate to call one of the most dangerous and destructive that the worst of ministers in the worst of times could have proposed. Before the House was called upon to agree in this measure, they ought to know what was the real object of it, and before they agreed to lay
such

such a burden on the people as this loan would be, they ought to know what were the benefits to be derived from it, and whether, if any could arise, there was a chance of the terms of the treaty being fulfilled.

His Grace said, it was notorious that one of their German connexions had been paid 1,200,000*l.* last year, and acted in such a manner as would have deserved the coarse appellation of swindling, if it had been the conduct of a private individual in common life. This, he thought, ought to have been a lesson to ministers, and from the experience of what had passed, they ought to have known what the people felt, and to have seen the bad policy of such alliances, and the little dependence that was to be had on such courts. What assurance had they that the Emperor would not serve them a similar trick with that which they had experienced from the other German Potentate? He might, for aught they knew, pocket one half, or support his troops with it; and with the other half, he might buy a peace with the French. Having argued strenuously against the Bill, his Grace declared he would resist the third reading of it.

The Duke of Grafton agreed completely with the Noble Duke, but would not detain the House at length then, determined, however, after attending to any thing that ministers had to say in support of this measure, to reserve himself for such a reply as their arguments might call for. He wished to hear the mighty reasons they had to offer in support of it; and instead of their having a right to expect objections to be stated against it, every man must see from the face of the Bill, that the *onus probandi* lay with his Majesty's ministers. They were bound to justify the measure, and to answer the objections that their justification might give rise to. If the House was to agree to such a measure without better reasons than any yet before them, he scarcely knew language harsh enough to describe their conduct—guilty, as he upon his conscience would think every man who countenanced it, of sacrificing his duty to the Public, and betraying the trust reposed in him. He contended that the experience of what had taken place last year in the conduct of Prussia, ought to have put ministers upon their guard, and the more especially as the present measure was of all others the most unpopular with people in general of any of the many unpopular measures ministers had introduced to Parliament. In every company he went into, and he believed he kept as rational company as any one of their Lordships, he heard it reprobated as the most extravagant and unwise measure that had lately been suggested. If ministers could assign reasons sufficient

to

to justify it, he declared they should have his support; but unless they did assign some sufficient justification of it, he should be against the third reading of the Bill.

Lord Grenville said, he had but too frequently been compelled from his situation to trespass upon the patience and time of their Lordships, and that had been the case very lately in respect to the present measure, which had then been fully discussed by him and by those Noble Lords who differed from him respecting it. Noble Lords complained that this loan was a burden upon the people, without asking themselves whether it really was so or not. In his opinion it neither was an immediate burden, nor was it probable that it ever would be a burden on this country. As to the Noble Duke's assertion, that the measures and the conduct of ministers were unpopular amongst the company that he kept, however rational the Noble Duke's company, it was a little too much to expect, that their opinion should include that of the whole people of England; the measure might be unpopular with all those who, like the two Noble Dukes, disapproved of the war, and therefore he did not wonder that they should be against every means for carrying it on; but surely nobody could think that ministers, who were convinced of the justice and necessity of the war, were to act on the advice of others, and to forego what appeared to them proper measures, from any dread of unpopularity attaching to them from the quarter he had just alluded to.

As to the conduct of Prussia, which certainly had not terminated either as his Majesty's ministers or the country could have wished, that was the first time that he had heard that because we had been disappointed in our expectations from one ally, we were not to make any other alliances; or that taking it another way, because there was a possibility of a treaty being broken, that was an argument that no treaty should ever again be made. To the opinion of the two Noble Dukes, and of the company they kept, he had to oppose the opinions of the majority of that House, the majority of the other House of Parliament, and the majority of the people at large, who were of the opinion of his Majesty's ministers, and were for continuing the war with vigour, until a safe, honourable, and permanent peace could be established, and that they were equally sensible of the necessity and the propriety of continental alliances whenever we were involved in a war with France—and what alliance could be so desirable in a continental war (for such the present had principally proved hitherto) as an alliance with the most powerful state of the Empire? From the present measure, the policy of which was

most obvious, there was much to be hoped, and little to be dreaded. The inclinations, the interest, and the situation of the Emperor, all tended to give ample security for the faithful performance of the conditions of this treaty, and his exertions to render it as beneficial as possible to this country. Except the House of Austria were lost to all sense of shame, and totally regardless of good faith in the eyes of Europe, they might as well commit an act of national bankruptcy at once, as fail in the performance of this treaty, because the national credit of Austria was so deeply involved in the loan, that it was inseparable from it. His Lordship put this forcibly, and declared, that he had no sort of objection on his own part to discuss every part of the measure over and over again: He could not bring himself to waste their Lordships time so unnecessarily as to repeat what he had on a former day entered into so fully. The only question was, whether the present measure was sufficient to counterbalance the risque we run in securing the Emperor as an ally. He thought it was, and doubted not but the House would concur with him in opinion.

The Earl of Lauderdale said, the extraordinary conduct of his Majesty's ministers that day, surprised him as much as it had done his Noble Friends, who expected that before the King's servants would presume to call upon the House for their assent to a measure of such magnitude, some arguments at least would have been offered to convince them of its propriety and utility. This, however, the Noble Lord had completely avoided, and told their Lordships in rather an extraordinary manner, that after what he had formerly said when the treaty was discussed, there was no necessity for his adding a word now. To those who, like himself, had attended to the Noble Lord's speech of the former day, it must occur to their recollection, that so far from going amply into the subject then, so as to make all future explanation unnecessary, the Noble Lord had stated it as a reason for not doing so, that the time would come when the loan would be discussed, and then, as was his duty, he would be prepared to enter into a full and fair discussion of every thing that could be said on the subject. This was the day therefore on which he must consider the Noble Lord as solemnly pledged to give the House the fullest information he could, instead of treating them in the way he had done, by referring them to his former argument in a short speech, and talking of the majority having sealed by their sanction those conclusions which his eloquence had that day led to. This measure, so far from having been consistent with the usual practice and policy of the country in all continental wars, as had been argued

gued by the Noble Secretary of State, he must assert was altogether novel and unprecedented; and such as never had been resorted to by any former minister, even the worst in the worst of times: So truly novel indeed, that the Noble Lord and his colleagues might claim the exclusive privilege of it, a monopoly of their own invention. The provisions of the Bill, his Lordship said, had been very wrongly called wise; in his opinion they were extremely loose and inadequate to any secure purposes, even if the Bill had been in its principle good and unexceptionable. He went into a minute investigation and detail of the terms of the loan, and undertook to prove by accurate calculation, that they were as disadvantageous to this country, as the security was dubious on the part of the Emperor's fulfilling his portion of the agreement. He maintained that the creditors of the Emperor were better off from the guards their own ingenuity had suggested and taught them to resort to, than the Public were from the attention of ministers. Messrs. Boyd, Benfield, and Co. seemed to know much better how to take care of their own interest than the ministers did how to attend to the interests of the Public, as Messrs. Boyd, Benfield, and Co. had the guarantee of this country for the due performance of the conditions of the loan. He adverted to another part of the Bill, and remarked the omission of taking no sort of security for the repayment of the money already advanced to the Austrian Generals last year. In the minds of most men, when such a negotiation was going forward, it would have occurred to make this one of the first things to be attended to; so much had it been neglected, that by the present Bill the Emperor might take the whole loan, without doing any thing for it, and no security whatever was given that he would repay what he had already got; all the Public had for it was only a chance of payment and a similar chance of his fulfilling the other parts of his engagements. With regard to the actions of the Bank of Vienna, a part of the security so much boasted of, the Noble Lord, upon the most accurate and minute calculation, contended that the whole of that part of the security was only a security for a certain term of years; while there was to be opposed to it an annual expence paid by this country, for a time that would make its amount much to overbalance all that would be produced by those actions. According to the terms of the Bill, a continued annual expenditure of this sort could only be provided for by a fund in perpetuity. He noticed what had been stated of the probability that the sums advanced last year, might be paid back in November or December 1795, but was at a loss to find out why those were to be reckoned the months of greatest plenty at the Bank of Vienna.

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It was in December 1794 that this money had been called for, and it was in these choice months of November and December that the Prince of Saxe Cobourg had described the Emperor's coffers to be entirely drained, and the total impossibility of his continuing the war without our assistance. Why then so much was to be expected from the Emperor's resources this year he could not tell. He was surprised that ministers had not learnt experience from the example of Prussia; the universal opinion of the country was, that they ought never to have lost sight of that Prince's conduct in their future alliances with German Princes. Last year, in our treaty with Prussia, it was in our power to stop from giving more when we saw proper; but, this year, the whole of the Emperor's loan by this Bill was gone, nor was there any check left upon him to secure payment. He deprecated the manner in which the Noble Lord had perverted the sentiments of his Noble Friend on this point, and was sorry to see that such perversions sometimes had their effect, which was the reason the Noble Lord thought it prudent, however unfair, to fly to them. Surely every Noble Lord would admit that it was perfectly fair and reasonable in his Noble Friend who opened the debate (the Duke of Norfolk) to hold out the conduct of the King of Prussia as a ground of caution to ministers, how they engaged in further German alliances. It was the fashion now to compliment the Emperor as an ally; so it had been to compliment the King of Prussia last year; and he much doubted whether next year we might not hear similar language held respecting the Emperor as was now used with relation to Prussia. The many calamitous changes and circumstances that had since taken place, he thought would have induced ministers to change their tone. He would ask those who spoke so highly of the honour of the House of Austria, and its strict adherence to alliances upon all occasions, what there was in the present situation and circumstances of the Emperor, that made him more fit to be trusted now than last year. He rather thought he could have the authority of persons lately high in his Majesty's councils for saying, that Austria had acted with the grossest treachery during the last campaign, and that the Emperor's troops had even refused to remain on the field four and twenty hours, to save the baggage and provisions of the British. When this treaty was first brought before the House, the minister laid much stress on the manifest eagerness and anxiety which the Emperor shewed, by making preparations, in order to use every exertion in his power for the common cause, and this was held out as a great inducement to court an alliance with him: But would the Noble Lord state how he had manifested that eager anxiety,

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and what he had done during the present campaign? At this period of the season last year the fate of the campaign was decided, and since that time to the present hour he knew of nothing done that could any way tend to facilitate peace, or vigorously to assist in prosecuting the war on the part of the Emperor. He had traced the various untoward events that had happened, and had lately found Luxembourg in the hands of the enemy, one of the very strongest fortresses in Europe, and by far the most essential to the Emperor. Was there any symptom of probable success by continuing the war? Or must we think that he had any chance to get it back again? or, what was worse, would not the Emperor think himself well off if he recovered Luxembourg by the end of the campaign? In short, those disasters and calamities pressing so constantly upon one another during the present war, whatever way ministers or majorities may look upon them in that House, they must and would weigh with the people without doors; and though the people observe a silence upon their grievances, and many appear stupid and torpid from a continued pressure of calamities, burdens, and distress, yet he did not believe they were devoid of feeling, and a due sense of the situation of the country; and if ministers went on as they had done, so regardless of the public interest, the time would come when their detestation to the present ministers, and their disgraceful measures, would break out in a manner not easily to be quieted. With regard to the proceedings of the present campaign, they had been told that while continental alliances were necessary to create a diversion of the enemy's force and attention, ministers were exerting themselves by carrying on a vigorous naval war; and our great successes in the West Indies, as well as our attention and protection to our islands in that part of the globe, had been triumphantly stated. Perhaps he should again hear of our having sent twenty-four thousand men to the West Indies; but melancholy was the reflection, if the truth was known, how few of those men ever arrived there, or were now in existence. It was no less a curious than a distressing circumstance, that, whatever ministers were boasting of their successes in the West Indies, they were at the same moment obliged to issue a million and a half of Exchequer bills for the relief of the inhabitants of those islands, on account of the calamities which this successful war, and the great protection we gave them, had brought upon them. A Bill to this purpose he understood would soon be on the table; and when it appeared, he should feel it his duty to oppose it as one of the most unconstitutional, of the very many of that nature, which the present ministers had attempted to force upon the country.

He adverted to the talked of descent upon France, and asked, if this was a time when it could possibly be supposed, that such a chimerical attempt was practicable to be executed, and was one of those many absurd experiments, which had been contrived to delude the people, and never had come to anything. Ministers had uniformly been as ridiculous in their promises to the Public, as they had been weak and silly in the execution even of their own plans. [*A cry of Hear! hear! from Lord Grenville.*] The Noble Earl said, he knew not what the Noble Lord's opinion might be on the project of a descent on France, for it was as impossible for rational men to define the thoughts of the present ministers upon any occasion, as they would find it to pay a continual annual sum out of a fund that was not in perpetuity. But after their absurdity, which he had so often been obliged to expose for the last three years, he wondered he could have taken notice of what the Noble Lord might mean; he justified his opposition, and those who acted with him on similar principles, against the present war. He blamed the ministers, first, for not doing their utmost to get the country out of the scrape into which they had brought it; secondly, for a total want of energy and exertion in carrying on the war, while it was to be persisted in; and thirdly, for not being convinced, from the repeated misfortunes and fatal effects of their councils, that their incapacity was such as to make them totally unfit for their situations. It was curious enough, he said, to hear the Noble Lord upon all subjects, on all occasions, introducing in lofty tones eulogies on the great prosperity of the country, under all its distresses, while every day brought news of some fresh disaster. It reminded him, he said, of the case of an unfortunate man, who had died while listening to his physician's declaration that he had no bad symptoms, and was in a fair way of enjoying perfect health; this was precisely the case between the minister and the country; and he much feared, that while ministers were talking of the prosperity of the country, at some not far distant day, if they continued in power, they would bring the constitution and their country to an unexpected end. He declared he should not at all wonder if the ultimate consequence of this loan should be a war with the Emperor, in consequence of his breach of the conditions of the treaty. Before he sat down, the Earl said he must remind the House of the alteration which had recently taken place in the Emperor's situation from last year: The death of the son of the late unfortunate King of France was an event that ought not to be passed unnoticed; while he lived, the Emperor, from relationship, had a family interest in the contest with France, which did not now exist. How then was

it to be supposed that he now entered into the war with greater fury and eagerness than ever, after he had actually been treating with France for peace, as a member of the Germanic body, and when there no longer existed such a family interest as he had just stated? As to the distinction taken between the Emperor as head of the Empire, and in his capacity as King of Bohemia and Austria, it was absurd and ridiculous in the highest degree. Certainly, in every view of the subject, there was less chance of success in his exertions; and from every consideration of interest, duty, and connection, there was ground to think that he was sincere in his declaration to the Diet, and insincere with us: He had no money to get from the Empire—from us he expected a loan. The Noble Lord had made a distinction between a loan and a subsidy, but was forced to acknowledge that there was a risk, and that risk he considered equal and worse than the loss of a subsidy, so much so, that he would willingly consent to give the Emperor two millions to be rid of the bargain altogether. He concluded by reprobating the whole measure, as novel, unprecedented, absurd, and ruinous in its consequences, and said, he would therefore oppose the third reading.

The Earl of Mansfield confessed he felt himself under peculiar difficulty in rising after the Noble Lord; assertion he could oppose to assertion, but declamation founded in invective, he would on no consideration consent to deal in. The Noble Earl had used much invective, and aimed it at the character of one of the Sovereigns in Europe, to whom this loan was proposed to be granted. He wished these invectives had been confined to his Majesty's ministers, or even levelled solely at himself, rather than at the Monarch whose name and reputation had been treated with so little respect. He certainly should not follow the example of the Noble Earl in the manner of discussing the question before their Lordships, which appeared to him to be this: Whether, circumstanced as this country stood in respect to the war, the obtaining the assistance of two hundred thousand men on the continent, was or was not an object to us? Or, in other words, whether the measure now proposed would, in its probable consequence, lead to a vigorous prosecution of the war? In his opinion it had that tendency in an eminent degree; and that, in his opinion, was highly desirable. In all our wars with France it had been the policy of this country to create a diversion on the continent by forming an alliance with some of the Germanic powers; and it appeared to him wise policy that the present war should be of the same nature. France was at this time
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unfortunately possessed of Flanders and of Holland: The latter was now indeed become a mere province of France, and he should be glad to see any man who called himself a statesman, rise in his place and reprobate that policy. To dispossess France of such an inordinate share of power was, and ought to be, the object of all those who prosecuted this war; and, the better to do so, the measure then under consideration had been adopted, as by that means two hundred thousand men were to be brought into the field by his Imperial Majesty, on condition of this loan being granted. He trusted that we should be finally successful in the present contest; but he dreaded the effect of the eloquence of the Noble Earl, whose speech, no doubt, would be reported in detail. What effect did the Noble Earl imagine that sort of speech would produce in France? What other effect could it possibly have, than that of inducing the French, exhausted though they were, to suppose that this country was on the verge of ruin, and all the powers in the confederacy in the same state? and thence they would consider themselves as the arbiters of Europe, and fondly believe that the terms of peace were to be dictated to them all by themselves. Such a style of speaking, his Lordship said, tended to prolong the war instead of procuring peace, and must therefore produce an effect the opposite of the Noble Earl's wishes, as he gave him and the other Noble Lords who had uniformly opposed the war, full credit for their sincere wishes, that it might be attended with success, so long as it continued to be carried on. The Noble Earl had proceeded to notice the situation of the Emperor, and argued that his having consented as head of the Germanic body to negotiate a peace with France, in conformity to the resolutions of the Diet of Ratisbon, rendered all hope of his vigorous exertions in the war in his capacity of King of Bohemia and Duke of Austria, absurd and ridiculous. He would not use an expression in relation to this, that had given offence the other day, and say such reasoning might suit with coffee-house politicians; but every man who understood the constitution of the German Empire, knew to the contrary. The law of the Empire was, that every independent Prince was bound to prosecute the war, however unwilling, while a majority of the Empire were in favour of the war. This law was as binding on all the powers of the Empire as a majority in Parliament was upon this country, and would be as well enforced if power were equal to right; but every German Power, as an independent Sovereign, had in its individual character, an undoubted right to carry on war or conclude peace, agreeable to its own peculiar interests and inclinations.

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To put a strong case in illustration of this, it was undeniably true, that although the Empire was at war, the Emperor might, as a Sovereign Prince, be at peace with the common enemy of the Empire. Upon the question of the probability that the Emperor would fulfil his engagements with us, his Lordship confessed he entertained but little doubt. Had his Imperial Majesty no interest in recovering Flanders, and all the territories which the French had taken from him? Had we no interest in confining France to her ancient limits? Was it not to the interest of all the established powers of Europe that Flanders and Holland should be restored to their former condition, and subject to the same power which they acknowledged previous to the commencement of the war? These points appeared so clear to him, that it was sufficient merely to mention them.

With regard to the melancholy circumstance adverted to by the Noble Earl, the death of a young Prince of the Royal Family of France, in whose unfortunate situation it might truly be said that it was "happiness to die;" he saw not that any argument like that the Noble Earl had relied on, could fairly be drawn from that event. It could not alter or influence the conduct of the Emperor, who with little reason could be supposed to feel more for his cousin, while alive in so critical a predicament, than he or his predecessor had felt for relatives still more nearly allied. But to return to the subject: The present loan was a wise and necessary measure for the purpose of prosecuting the war with vigour; and he trusted that our efforts would be attended with success, that the endeavours of the Emperor to draw out such a great force as he engaged to bring into the field, were infinitely superior to the risk we run. There was no power that had better credit than the Bank of Vienna, as he well knew from his long residence in that city; and the Emperor was bound, as well in policy as good faith, to continue the war. With regard to the plan of the campaign, he apprehended that no practical utility could arise from any attempt to discuss it in public; much of its merit must consist in its present secrecy. In every point of view in which he was capable of placing the present measure, his Lordship declared, he saw it a wise and prudent one, and therefore it had his hearty assent.

After many forcible and closely apposite observations, the Earl of Mansfield said, he would close with that calm, fixed, and deliberate opinion with which he had commenced the present and several preceding sessions—that this was a war for the preservation of order, government, and civilized society; that it was a war in the cause of humanity, in which every
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man had a right to say to his neighbour, "This is my war, and it ought to be yours."

The Earl of Guildford, after stating that he meant to say a few words only, declared that it appeared to him, that the Noble Earl had deceived himself with an imaginary idea that his Noble Friend's (the Earl of Lauderdale's) speech had been fraught with invective and declamation: He saw little of either in what his Noble Friend had said, but much sound argument and unanswerable objection to the Bill under their Lordships consideration. If the present was a war necessary for the preservation of those objects described by the Noble Earl who had just sat down, the probability was, that we must soon bid farewell to order, government, and civilized society. The Noble Lord had done him and other Noble Lords the justice to declare that he gave those who had uniformly opposed the war full credit for their wishes for its success while it continued. He agreed with the Noble Earl that success in war was always desirable, and so far he sincerely wished the present war to be successful; but he did not wish to carry on war either with a view to impose a monarchical, or any other form of government whatever, contrary to the wishes of the people who were to live under it. The Noble Earl and another of his Majesty's ministers had argued, that the present was a war so supereminently connected with the interests of this country, as if we alone ought to bear all the expence of carrying it on. They at the same time attempt to justify this measure of the loan to the Emperor, on the ground that it was attended with no possible risk to this country. After the experience of the inefficacy of the subsidy to the King of Prussia, and the useless expenditure of 1,200,000 pounds of the public money, he should have thought that ministers would have been on their guard not to fall into a similar scrape. The present was however a measure even of less caution than the Prussian subsidy, since there was no possibility of suspending the payment of the sum, though the object for which it was granted should not be fulfilled. The guarantee of this money was not a matter between this country and Austria; but should she conclude a peace with France, it would be between this country and the individuals who advanced the money. Though we did not doubt the Emperor's good faith, still there was reason to doubt his ability. What was the engagement of the Emperor to bring into the field during the present campaign 200,000 men, and as many more as he could? These were expressions which, after his declaration to the whole of Europe, of his inability to make further exertions, and the notoriety of his insolvency, he thought, were dearly bought at the price of four millions six hundred

hundred thousand pounds, the whole burden of which was likely to fall upon the distressed and deluded people of this country. What was the danger which was supposed particularly to threaten this country, and which the war was intended to avert?—The propagation of French principles. This danger he would have supposed was least of all to be apprehended in a country like this, the people of which loved their constitution, enjoyed liberty, had every advantage of the protection of their persons and their property, and were furnished with the means of resisting oppression. Such a danger he should have thought was more to be dreaded in countries such as Austria and Bohemia, where the sovereign was stated to have the power of carrying on a war contrary to the general sense of his subjects. In respect to the energy to be derived to the operations of the war from this measure of the loan, if the energy of the Austrians had failed even in the height of their power, could it in their present exhausted state be expected to be roused by a sum of 4,600,000l.? What had been their energy in former campaigns? He wished that a Noble Lord had been present in that House to state that to their supineness had been owing the loss of Toulon. He wished that an illustrious Personage, at the head of the army, was present to state, that to their supineness also had been owing the subjugation of Flanders. He wished that the late Master General of the Ordnance had been present, who would have told their Lordships that on a memorable occasion during the last campaign, the Austrians refused to halt for four and twenty hours only, though the provisions and baggage of the British troops would have been saved by it. It was impossible for him not to advert to a mysterious expression of a Noble Lord (Grenville), that it was not to be expected that the Emperor would be guilty of a breach of faith at a time when he had so many reasons to keep well with this country. Mysterious expressions he had always found to be the forerunners of great calamities, and he shuddered at the contemplation of the new engagements which the country might be brought under by some treaty now going forward, to which he supposed the Noble Lord might allude.

Lord Hawkebury said, the loan was to be regarded in two points of view, as a measure of policy, and as a measure of finance; in both of which points of view he considered it to be prudent and adviseable. He would not then take up their Lordships time, by entering into a discussion of what were the causes of the war; the opinion of their Lordships had been frequently taken upon that point; but he would confine himself merely to the question, whether we ought or ought not to continue the war? It had always been a maxim, invariably adhered

adhered to by the greatest statesmen this country ever produced, not to suffer any power in Europe (and more particularly the French) to gain such an ascendancy as might endanger the safety of the other states of Europe. This was a proposition which did not want the sanction of great names to enforce it; it carried conviction upon the face of it. If then this was admitted, the only question to be considered was, whether France had at this moment acquired such a degree of power as was incompatible with the interest, or, to speak more properly, with the safety of Europe? In answer to this question, he requested their Lordships to reflect, that France was in possession of Holland, of the Austrian Netherlands, and nearly of three Electorates of the Empire, exclusive of the territories of some petty Princes, which he did not think necessary to mention.

It used formerly, his Lordship said, to be held as an indisputable point, that Flanders should be in the possession of Austria, as a barrier to the power of France: At present not only Flanders, but Holland, was added to her power. By holding the latter in her hands, she became possessed of a number of ports, which would enable her to annoy us in the part where our naval force was undoubtedly the weakest. If from a due consideration of these points, it was clear that we could not make a peace under the present circumstances, with any regard to the future tranquillity of Europe, or the safety of Great Britain, he was sure it would not be denied to him that it was better to carry on the war with allies than without them. What was the reason that the Roman empire extended itself over all Europe, and indeed, to speak properly, left at last but one power in the world? It was, that the other powers did not in time form alliances among themselves to resist her, but fell single sacrifices one after the other, to her exorbitant force. Thence it was that Rome so easily made herself mistress of the world. It was exactly the same case now with France; the most strenuous exertions were necessary to oppose her; and if, after all, opposition should be found ineffectual, he hoped that Englishmen would be the last to recede from a glorious contest in defence of social order.

The next point which had been discussed was, as to the propriety of adopting the measure proposed by this Bill. In all our wars with France, the necessity of a continental alliance, in order to divert the attention and force of the enemy, had been admitted; and the usual mode of procuring that alliance was by the means of subsidies—In the present instance, the case was materially altered in our favour; the Emperor did not demand a subsidy to induce him to carry on the war—he felt the necessity of prosecuting it vigorously, and applied to us,

not for a subsidy, but for a loan, to enable him to carry into effect what his inclinations equally with his interest dictated.

He wished to put it to the consideration of such of their Lordships as admitted the propriety of carrying on the war, whether it was not wise for this country, in order to secure the assistance of the Emperor, to run the risk of guaranteeing this loan? It was not fair to state it as a question, whether this country was to be burdened with a large sum to enable the Emperor to carry on the war; he considered the chance we ran as a very small one, notwithstanding all that Noble Lords had thought proper to say of the faith of the Princes of the continent. The security given by the Emperor was as full as we could desire; we had, in the first instance, all his hereditary revenues; we had besides the security of the Bank of Vienna. He did not mean to state the latter as a security equal in point of validity to the Bank of England; but on the other hand, it was generally held to be one of the best-regulated banks on the continent, and was by no means so insecure as had been represented. Above all, we had the advantage of its being the Emperor's interest strictly to adhere to the terms of the loan. It was very well known that none of the European Princes now carried on a war by means of their regular revenues; they were always obliged to anticipate their revenues by means of loans—and if the Emperor should violate his engagements with us, he would put it out of his power hereafter to have recourse to such means of defence. Upon the whole, therefore, it appeared to him that the risk we ran was small, and the probable advantage great, and therefore he should give his support to the Bill.

The Earl of Derby said, he would not detain their Lordships by repeating arguments that had been already stated; but what had fallen from the Noble Lord who had just sat down, appeared to him to call for some little observation,—he alluded to a particular circumstance which was of the utmost importance, and ought to be clearly understood. Noble Lords had represented it as a most disastrous event for this country, that Flanders and Holland should remain in the hands of the French. So far he agreed with these Noble Lords; for no man could lament these unfortunate events more than he did; but if he understood these Noble Peers rightly, particularly the Noble Lord who spoke last, they laid it down as a proposition, that no peace could be made with France while those countries remained in her possession. If he had mistated the Noble Lords, he begged that he might be set right; for it was a material point, that the Public should know what were the prospects they had before them. If he understood the Noble
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Lord rightly; and he had meant to declare, that the war was to be continued till Flanders and Holland were recovered from the power of the French, and the loan was granted to the Emperor to enable him to carry on the war for that purpose, it would not be contended that this was the only loan which would be wanted: As soon as the four millions six hundred thousand pounds had been exhausted, a fresh advance to the Emperor would become necessary. Was this then to be made a precedent for granting similar loans to the Emperor in future years? He said he considered that the great object to which we had to look was the internal defence of the country. Every sum employed for such a purpose as the present was something taken from our resources. And what would be our situation, if, at last, when our means were exhausted, we should find ourselves compelled to look to this object of internal defence? Every guinea drained from the national purse weakened our ultimate hopes of security. The present war, his Lordship said, he had always considered as a mad project; and in his opinion, the sooner we got out of a mad project the better. Indeed he was glad for the first time to find there was at last some prospect of a peace afforded by the Noble Lord who spoke last, as he had declared he hoped we should be the last power to recede from what he had called a glorious contest in defence of social order. He now understood therefore, that when all our allies had left us, that Noble Lord would join those with whom he (the Earl) had the honour to act in calling for peace.

Lord Hawkebury rose to explain, and denied that what the Noble Earl had drawn as an inference from his speech was a fair deduction from his argument. Even when all our allies had left us and broke their faith (should that be the case), still difficulties would present themselves in the way of peace.

Lord Viscount Sydney, in an animated speech, while he expressed himself not less anxious for peace than any one man in the kingdom, justified his Majesty's ministers in persevering in the war, till an opportunity offered which should enable them to conclude such a peace as promised to be honourable and secure. He was happy, that although he had risen several times in the course of the debate, he had found occasion to give way to other Noble Lords, whose sentiments most undoubtedly better deserved their Lordships attention; but he was a little surprised to hear it so much insisted on that the French were so well inclined, and that it only remained for us to shew the same inclination: Still more was he astonished at hearing that it was unwise, considering the state of the war, for Great Britain to seek continental alliances. Did those Noble Lords, who held such opinions, ever read the accounts

of the debates of the French Convention, their proclamations, and other documents? If they did, he begged to ask in which of them all they found any thing like a symptom of a desire to negotiate with us? In one of their debates, speaking of Great Britain, what was their language?—*Delenda est Carthago*. How did they begin one of their proclamations—that to the soldiers and sailors of Toulon? War! war! war! was the alarm to excite a ready attention to the public cause of the country. In short, peace with every other power, but war, eternal war with England! was their avowed principle. Could any one of their Lordships, therefore, credit for a single moment the assertion that the French were at this instant desirous of negotiating, or inclined to treat for peace with us? With regard to our having begun the war, and that his Majesty's ministers were responsible for all the disastrous consequences of it; that assertion had been so often completely refuted, that it was only a waste of their Lordships' time to say a word respecting it. The fact was undeniable, that the French were the aggressors, wantonly the aggressors; and as to the absurd, nonsensical, and ridiculous idea, that this country, in a war like the present, ought to forbear continental alliances—he should belie his ancestors, and be unworthy of the blood that flowed in his veins, if he listened with common patience to such a childish doctrine. The foolish proposition, that this country had nothing to do with continental alliances, was first raised as a political cry or watch-word, at an era which he was old enough to remember, and should never forget—at the time that the infamous and disgraceful peace of Utrecht was negotiating. To answer the party purpose of the day, Swift and Bolingbroke, certainly not unable writers or shallow men in any other point of view, but very much the contrary, took the lead in setting up this cry; and their object clearly was to depreciate those glorious victories, which had been gained during the war, and to prepare the public mind for peace on any terms. With regard to the French having been the aggressors in the war, he said he had only to quote, not merely their own writers, but the very person who made it his boast that he forced the French into a war with England for the avowed diabolical purpose of embarrassing the King (Louis XVI.), embroiling his affairs, and ensuring the destruction of him and his family, by subverting the government of France, and building a republic on the ruins of monarchy. This was to be seen in Brissot's book; nor all powerful as his evidence was under such circumstances, did it stand alone—it was fully corroborated by General Dumourier in his publication. The General speaks with particular warmth of praise of Great Britain

Britain in adhering to a strict neutrality, and says nothing could have been more wise than the conduct of the Cabinet of St. James's in that respect; but the folly of Brissot, founded in the most atrocious motives, that of the ruin of his Sovereign, forced the Convention to adopt the measure of declaring war against England. Dumourier, therefore, my Lords (said his Lordship, looking Lord Lauderdale full in the face), charges Brissot! Brissot! Brissot*! with having been the whole and sole cause of the war between France and Great Britain. Some allusion, his Lordship observed, had that night been made to Monsieur Chauvelin, and the treatment he had received from his Majesty's ministers—a conduct in which they were amply justified; for what sort of conduct ought to be held towards a man, who assumed a public function in this country, and was known to be taking every means in his power to infuse and inculcate principles subversive of its constitution and government? General Dumourier, whose book he could seriously recommend as a work well worthy general perusal, speaking of Chauvelin's mission, said, M. Talleyrand, Bishop of Autun, was the person fixed upon by those who then held the supremacy in Paris, but some recent decrees of the Convention having made it impossible for a person of the Bishop's function to hold any civil office, *le petit Chauvelin* (for so Dumourier termed him) was fixed on as *le prêt nom*, and was to appear as the ostensible man; he therefore came over with the Bishop, and behaved in a manner that loudly called for his being obliged to quit the country. Among other anecdotes current of *le petit Chauvelin*, his Lordship said one was, that being in a coffee-house or public room, one of the Princes of the Blood happened to come in, and it being intimated to him that Monsieur Chauvelin was present, he very properly retired, on which Chauvelin insolently said aloud, “that the House of Brunswick were born always to run before the French.” After having spoken highly in commendation of General Dumourier's book, his Lordship said, that although the Noble Lords had argued so strenuously against the motion, he had not the smallest doubt, that if they were to succeed in forcing ministers to make peace, they would be among the first to criticise the terms of it with the utmost rigour and severity. Indeed he had witnessed that conduct in a former instance †; there was therefore

* Perhaps the reader may recollect that in a debate that took place in the House of Lords in the session 1792-1793, the Earl of Lauderdale in a manner boasted that Brissot was his friend.

† His Lordship was in office (either Secretary at War or Secretary of State) in 1783, when the peace of Versailles was concluded. The Marquis of

fore no occasion to refer to the history of a distant period for proof of the probability of the fact.

The Earl of Guildford rose to make a short reply; his Lordship said, that if the French had adopted the sentiment, that Carthage was to be destroyed, ministers, by the conduct which they adopted, had made this country a Carthage, and engaged it in a contest, which involved its existence. They had converted the war from a war for the safety of Holland, into a war for the preservation of order, government, and civilized society. If however we were not the aggressors, the Emperor and the King of Prussia were, in consequence of the treaty of Pilnitz. He was happy to hear one sentiment of the Noble Lord who had spoken last, that he would not wish this country to continue the war without an alliance. If ministers were to adopt this sentiment, he conceived that in the present aspect of things on the continent the probability of our continuing the war much longer was greatly diminished.

Lord Grenville said, he did not think he should have been under the necessity of troubling their Lordships any more upon this subject, particularly after the full and convincing manner in which it had been argued by his Noble Friends; but as this was probably the last time this session that he should have an opportunity of discussing this subject, he wished to advert to one or two points, which he was anxious should not be misrepresented to their Lordships nor to the Public. The Noble Lords had recurred to their old charge, of our being the aggressors in the war: This was a subject which their Lordships had decided upon so often, that he was ashamed to take up their Lordships time in saying any more upon the subject. One authority, however, he would take the liberty of quoting, and he believed that some of their Lordships would not consider it as unimportant, and that was, the authority of Monsieur Brissot; he openly declared in a pamphlet, that he engaged the country in a war with England, for the iniquitous purpose of ruining the King, drawing down destruction on his family, and cementing the revolution.

But it had been said, that if we were not the aggressors in the war, at least the Emperor and the King of Prussia were, by entering into the treaty of Pilnitz. Here again he must beg to set Noble Lords right in point of fact. When the mild and

of Lansdown (then Earl of Shelburne) was at that time at the head of Administration; and on the House of Commons passing a vote of censure on the terms of the peace, quitted his situation, and all his friends did the same, which occasioned the singular circumstance of this country being without an ostensible Administration for six weeks.

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amiable Sovereign of France, Louis XVith, had nearly effected a pacification with the Emperor, some time after the treaty of Pilnitz was done away, his efforts were thwarted by M. Brissot and his party; his minister torn from him; and he himself was compelled to go down to the National Assembly, and declare war against Austria and Prussia.

M. Brissot does not stop here, but goes on boldly to avow the diabolical purpose of his heart: He says, "I foresaw the difficulties which the King must be involved in by a war with Austria, and that it would ultimately lead to his ruin; and therefore I forced him to it." Could any Noble Lord, after this, contend that Austria or Prussia, much less England, were the aggressors in this war? on the contrary, it must be evident that we were driven into it, by the unprovoked perfidy of the French.

Lord Lauderdale explained, in answer to a part of Lord Hawkesbury's speech relative to the security given by the Emperor to those who advanced the money of the loan.

Their Lordships divided on the question, "that this Bill do now pass:"

Contents	-	33	} Total 60
Proxies	-	27	
Not-Contents	-	9	} Total 12
Proxies	-	3	

Adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

FRIDAY, June 19.

Mr. Rose moved an address to his Majesty, praying that he will be graciously pleased to confer some dignity in the church on the Chaplain of the House.—Carried.

Mr. Rose then moved another address, for issuing 300l. to Samuel Dunn, Esq. for continuing the Index to the Proceedings of the House, which, after a few words from the Speaker, expressive of his reliance on the abilities of Mr. Dunn, was carried.

The Bill to prevent the making of low wines and spirits out of wheat, barley, &c. for a time to be limited, was brought in, read a first and second time, and ordered to be committed to a Committee of the whole House on Monday.

A message from the Lords informed the House that they had agreed to several Bills, and desired the House to sit a little while longer, as their Lordships might have occasion to send to them.

Mr. Rose moved, that the House would continue to sit, as desired by their Lordships.—Ordered.

THE PRINCESS OF WALES'S JOINTURE BILL.

Sir William Pulteney moved the adjourned debate on the reading of the clause to bar dower to the Princess of Wales, in case of her surviving his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, and becoming entitled to her jointure of 50,000*l.* a year.

General Smith said, as he did not see the Hon. Baronet (*Sir William Pulteney*) rise in support of the clause proposed to be introduced by him; and as he saw some Gentlemen present, who were not in the House yesterday when the clause was proposed, he would then move that the clause be read—which being read accordingly by the clerk at the table,

General Smith, after having stated the arguments adduced the preceding day by *Sir William Pulteney* for the introduction of the clause, contended that the first law authority said that the title was dubious; would then the Hon. Baronet propose to take away that right which was dubious?—The House however ought not to decide between the rights of the subject—if such a thing was done, it would be replete with injustice, and would establish a very bad precedent.

Mr. Anstruther replied to the arguments of *General Smith*; the contract between the parties touching the business before the House (which he then read) ought, he said, to put an end to the debate, and justify in every respect the introduction of the clause into the Bill.

Mr. Anstruther read a passage out of the treaty between his Majesty and the Duke of Brunswick for the marriage between the Prince and Princess, stating, that the jointure of 50,000*l.* a year to the Princess should be in bar of dower.

General Smith said, that his mistake arose from not being able to find this paper on the table.

Mr. Anstruther said, he did not take it away, but found it on the table. The question being then put, "That the clause be added to the Bill," it passed in the affirmative.

NATIONAL AGRICULTURE—DRAINING.

Sir John Sinclair rose, he said, agreeably to what had passed in the House on the preceding night, to say a few words, and make a motion, respecting a matter which highly concerned the agricultural interests of the kingdom. It was acknowledged, that great advantages were derived from the drainage of lands; and in the investigation of this subject, important discoveries have been made by different people, but particularly by *Mr. Elkinton* of Lancashire. The Board of Agriculture, therefore, had thought proper to lay the matter before the House. He then recited the names of some gentlemen who had made experiments in drainage, according to *Mr. Elkinton's*

ton's plan, and who bore testimony of its propriety. It had also appeared that land, which before was worth only 2s. 6d. per acre annually, was, by this mode, improved to so much as to be worth 25s., and that it succeeded where all other modes failed. He would therefore move, "That it be recommended to his Majesty to grant the sum of 1000l. to Mr. Elkinton, in order to enable him to make further experiments in this matter, in a manner most likely to make beneficial discoveries."

Mr. Hufsey objected to thus granting away the public money, without being sure that public benefit would arise out of it. Probably if this gentleman possessed any superiority in the way of draining land, he might be well rewarded by carrying his skill into practice: He could not consent that the public money should be granted for a matter that was known and practised by most people for many years back. No man, he thought, had a right to come to that House for 1000l. above his pay.

Sir Watkin Lewes thought, as Mr. Elkinton had done it at a sixth part of the expence that would be otherwise incurred, he ought to be encouraged, and his plan should be made public.

Mr. Rose said, his reason for seconding the motion of the Hon. Baronet was, that he thought the mode of drainage would be very advantageous to the Public, and that the knowledge of it should be general, and not confined to Mr. Elkinton's own family, which it otherwise would be.

Lord W. Russell was satisfied with the merit of Mr. Elkinton, and thought it proper to reward him in this manner for making his discovery in the improvement of draining, public.

Mr. M. Robinson supported the motion.

After a few observations made by *General Smith*, *Sir Edward Knatchbull*, and *Sir John Sinclair*, on the advantage that was likely to accrue from the adoption of the mode of drainage of Mr. Elkinton, the House divided on the motion:

Ayes (for the motion) - - - 34

Noes (against it) - - - 10

The Bill for raising one million and an half on Exchequer bills, to support the credit of Grenada and St. Vincent merchants, &c. was read a third time, and passed.

Mr. Rose moved an address to his Majesty, praying that he will be graciously pleased to direct to be issued to the commissioners appointed to examine into the state of the woods and forests, such a sum as he may think proper for their diligence and attention, and that the House would make it good, &c."—Carried.

The Bill for preventing future Princes of Wales from contracting debts, was read a third time, and passed.

A message from the Lords informed the House that their Lordships had agreed to the Emperor's Loan Bill without any amendment.

Adjourned.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

MONDAY, *June 22.*

The Royal assent was given by commission to the Emperor's Loan Bill, and to a great number of other public and private Bills.

Received also several Bills from the Commons, which were read a first time.

PRINCE OF WALES'S ESTABLISHMENT BILL.

Lord Grenville moved the Order of the Day, for the second reading of the Bill for enabling his Majesty to settle an establishment on his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, to make provision for the liquidation of his debts, &c.

The Earl of Lauderdale called their Lordships attention to the subject, of which he had given notice—he meant the putting certain questions to the Judges, with regard to matter involved in the present Bill. This appeared to him to be absolutely necessary, in every view he could take of it. In the Bill he saw such incongruity, that he questioned whether, by the standing orders of the House, they could entertain it. He insisted that it would have been better to have carried the purposes of it into effect by several distinct Bills. Whether it was taken as a measure which would occasion the laying of new taxes on the people, or as a duty their Lordships owed to their Sovereign, to the Prince, or to themselves, it was such as required the utmost caution, formality, and deliberation. Nor could he imagine that their Lordships could conscientiously pass the Bill, without examining whether there was not a fund, from which the debts of the Prince of Wales might not be discharged, without burdening the consolidated fund? He meant the arrears of the Duchy of Cornwall. It had once been understood, that any Peer of Parliament might, of his own accord, call for the attendance of the Judges, in order that their Lordships might be put in possession of the opinion of those learned men before they decided on any matter which involved a question of law; he knew this doctrine would now be disputed; and therefore before he could expect

expect to have the assistance of those learned magistrates in that House, he must state his reasons for desiring it. He could not, however, see how their Lordships could justly resist the proposition which he intended to submit to them. The subject which it was his object at present to discuss was, the right of the King to the proceeds of the estate of the Duchy of Cornwall. Upon this question, or rather on the question of the right of the Prince to that property, a very high authority in another place had expressed an opinion on the Wednesday, and prof of which, on the Friday following, he had expressed a doubt, bably if he had been called upon the subsequent Wednesday, he would again have changed it, and recurred to his first opinion. This of itself appeared to the Noble Earl to be ground sufficient for their Lordships to call for the best advice and opinion, *viz.* that of the learned Judges of the land. His duty as a Peer of Parliament called on him to ask their Lordships to proceed in this formal and solemn manner, although he confessed it was to him no very pleasant task, for he was aware that for an ignorant and unlearned man as he professed himself to be, to bring forward questions of law in that House, was to expose himself to great danger. It was, as had been observed by a celebrated writer and historian, the late David Hume, on the system of funding to support a war, like playing at cudgels in a china-shop. But as most of their Lordships, although of enlightened minds on general subjects, must be, like him, ignorant and unlearned men with regard to legal distinctions, he thought the best method they could take was that of resorting to the advantage peculiar to that House, that of calling in the aid of the Judges, in order that they might not be afterwards liable to the reflection, that they had proceeded on a subject which they did not clearly understand. On the question of the right of the Prince of Wales to the proceeds of the Duchy of Cornwall, it was not necessary for him to enter much at large. That right he apprehended to be acknowledged by the Act of Edward III. and by subsequent legal determinations. He trusted he need not say much to persuade their Lordships to concur with him; and though he was aware, as he had stated, of the inability of a layman to argue points of law, yet he would state to them what, in the plain apprehension of an unlearned man, was the issue of the question. And first he was happy to say, that he felt himself considerably eased of the load of proving what sort of tenure it was. It was on all hands granted, that it was a fee simple, limited, and perfectly anomalous in its nature, by the statute of Edward III. which limited its descent. The question then was, what was the right of any other person to an

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estate in fee; for he took it for granted, his Royal Highness had the same right in that estate as any other man had in his fee simple. And he saw no distinction which could deprive the Prince of any right which would belong to any subject with regard to the inheritance of his estate. He could not surely be said to possess less advantage than any other individual with regard to the protection of property: And with regard to the idea that the Duchy of Cornwall did not belong to the Prince, he confessed he had never heard an argument that wore even the appearance of plausibility: If any of their Lordships differed from him upon that point, this would be an additional reason for calling on the Judges to deliver their opinion. In the case of a son being in possession of an estate in fee simple, the father, as guardian, would be liable to account to his son for all the proceeds during his minority. He would not be permitted to retain any part for aliment or education; for that he was bound to furnish his son by the laws of nature. He could suppose a case indeed, where the Chancellor would allow the expences of a son's education to be paid from the proceeds of his estate. For instance, if 10,000*l.* per annum were left to the son of a man of only 200*l.* per annum; in this case, the father, from his fortune, could not afford to pay the sum necessary to educate his son in a manner suitable to the rank his future estate would enable him to hold. To such circumstances as these, the Chancery would give attention; but that case did not apply to a King and a Prince of Wales, for there were no two situations in which the one was more bound to give education and support than in the above; and he took it for granted, that his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales held his property by the same tenure with every other man. If he did not possess any extraordinary privileges, at least he was not to be disqualified; or if he was, it was necessary to produce the law that did it. No such law did exist. On the contrary, there was a strong law proof, as far as implicative proof went, that it was differently understood. In the 33d of Henry VI. an Act passed which gave the proceeds of the Duchy of Cornwall unto the civil list of his Majesty, he finding aliment and sustenance for Edward Prince of Wales (he then being two years old) until he should arrive at the age of 14 years. The Legislature which passed this Act, had the same advantage of legal opinion about them, as the Legislature of the present day. They thought the power of Parliament was necessary to give the proceeds to his Majesty; but the wise men of the present day differed from the sages of those times, and virtually declared that Act of Parliament to be a mere nullity, and that his Majesty might use the proceeds without

out any power of Parliament. How this difference could happen, was what he wished to know. He, as an ignorant and unlearned man, wished to hear the learned lawyers reconcile the apparent contradiction, and thought it an additional reason for the opinion of the Judges. Reasoning from plain sense, he wondered much how any man could conclude the revenues not to be vested in the Prince from the time of his possession. The Act of Edward III. which gave the Dutchy, gave it for "*the support and maintenance of the dignity of the Prince of Wales.*" He had a perfect idea of the necessary wants of education and nurture to an infant, but no idea of state and dignity belonging to such a character. When state and dignity were necessary to the character of a Prince of Wales, then were the purposes of the Dutchy to be answered. He knew well that the direct contrary conclusion had been drawn from this passage in the Act, but it was such as he could never reconcile to his understanding. In the last resort, the opinion which he asked must be had. If the Prince proceeded in equity, the opinion of the learned Judges would probably be the last stage of the business. He did not mention these things with a view of calling on the House to determine the question now; he called for no discussion; he only asked their Lordships to take the opinion of learned men upon the subject, to whom they had the power of resorting whenever they thought fit. He might be told, that as there was a legal right in the Prince of Wales to the Dutchy of Cornwall, the law of the land is open to him; supposing that to be true, he would call on the House to consider the situation of the Prince and of the Sovereign, and to inquire whether this was desirable, or whether that House should not have the opinion of the Judges before they proceeded on this Bill, and by that means prevent the necessity of instituting a suit in Chancery, which might be deemed indecent and indecorous. If there was any difficulty in the way of his Royal Highness, he was sure that, considering all the circumstances, none of his creditors would be bold enough to make the claim for him, and therefore he trusted their Lordships would, upon reflection, see the propriety of calling for the opinion of the Judges upon this subject, and he did not believe there was a man in that House who would think he had done his duty, and lay his hand upon his heart, and say so, if he did not call for that legal assistance which the great body of their Lordships must stand in need of upon this subject, for they ought to know before they proceeded on such a Bill as this, what were the real funds of his Royal Highness, and whether he had been spending the money of the Public somewhat extravagantly, or his own money.

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The object of his motion therefore was, to preclude unnecessary delay. He did not call for a resolution of their Lordships upon the subject; his motion was, "That the Judges do attend the House on Wednesday next, to hear certain questions to be stated to them upon this subject." Should the House agree to this, he should then have four questions to put to the Judges, of which the following is the substance:

First—"What estate has his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales in the Duchy of Cornwall?"

Secondly—"When did that estate vest in him?"

Thirdly—"At what period did he become entitled to receive the property?"

Fourthly—"Was the King entitled to receive the proceeds of the Duchy of Cornwall to his own use, without rendering an account to the Prince, in consideration of his having maintained his Royal Highness during his minority?"

The Earl of Moira said, he wished his Noble Friend to withdraw his motion, but this was not from an opinion that his Royal Highness was not entitled to all the arrears of the Duchy of Cornwall; on the contrary, he thought his Royal Highness was entitled to every shilling of it from his birth, as much as the Noble Earl was entitled to his own estate at this moment; but, as had been stated when the subject of the debts of his Royal Highness was agitated some years ago, that he had a remedy at law. And the Public had a right to know, why his Royal Highness did not urge his claim at that time, which never had been explained; he would therefore state it. Report at that time said that a certain coldness was felt between his Royal Highness and a part of his illustrious family. On that account solely, the Prince, with a delicacy that did him the highest honour, would not suffer the claim or the investigation of it to be brought forward. As to the idea of any disrespect accompanying the assertion of the claim at this time, he owned he did not see it, nor after all that had happened, could he conceive it possible to entertain justly any such thought, as all the grounds of delicacy upon this subject were entirely done away, it having been alleged, that the whole of the income of the Duchy of Cornwall had been applied to public purposes, and that none of it had gone into the coffers or private pocket of his Majesty. It was clear, that his Royal Highness had a right. It was to the Noble Earl pretty nearly as clear, that the opinion of the Judges was a matter of *dernier resort*, and that alone was sufficient to shew that it was not at present proper to be decided in the House of Lords. The question then was, What mode should his Royal Highness adopt to prosecute his claim? To this he would

would answer, By a suit in the Court of Chancery. He could not think that ministers would be so illiberal as to throw any obstacles in the way. He would give them credit for the being incapable of any such conduct. If the determination should happen to be adverse to the interest of his Royal Highness, he could come to that House by appeal, and then would be the moment to put questions to the Judges, which in the present case would not only be premature, but in his opinion, embarrass his Royal Highness's future claim to his right. They should not obstruct the progress of the law. They should say to the Prince, "Try your right as an individual. If the decision should be adverse, the highest Court in the kingdom is open to you; bring forward your appeal to the House of Lords." Then would come with propriety, a question to the Judges. If there was in the Bill now before the House any provision that would embarrass the prosecution of this claim, he should agree with the Noble Earl in putting these questions to the Judges; but there was no such thing, and therefore he thought the motion improper at this time. He had not the honour of being commanded by the Prince to say any thing upon this subject as to his wishes upon it; but he believed he might safely assert that his Royal Highness never had any idea of claiming these arrears, but so far as to render them applicable to the discharge of his debts. The Bill and this sentiment ran parallel, and in so much as the arrears shall pay the debts, so far the Bill will be shortened; if, therefore, the arrears should belong to the Prince, the next thing to be considered would be, what interest the Public should pay for money applied to their uses? and that could be decided only in the Court of Chancery. He would repeat that, if the decision in that Court should be against his Royal Highness, he could then appeal to that House. Under these impressions he hoped the Noble Earl would withdraw his motion.

The Duke of Clarence premised, that this was not at all a political question: If it were, he would not have said any thing upon it, and in what he was about to say respecting the Bill, he begged to declare that he spoke the genuine sentiments of his own mind upon it, without having had any sort of concert or communication with his brother respecting it. He said, a friendship had subsisted between him and his Royal Brother, the Prince of Wales, and, he trusted in God, would continue as long as they lived; but he was not directed by his brother to take any part in this, as a party question. He agreed with the Noble Earl who had just sat down entirely, and consequently somewhat differed from the Noble Earl who spoke first. He had no doubt, that, if a claim was instituted in the Court of Chancery,

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every thing that was candid and liberal would be observed on the part of his Majesty's ministers. His Royal Highness then read a part of his Majesty's Message to Parliament for an establishment to the Prince of Wales, on which he commented. If it should appear that the Duchy of Cornwall really belonged to the Prince, he would then be able to pay, out of his own property, all the debts he had contracted since his former incumbrances had been so generously discharged by Parliament; in which case this Bill would be unnecessary. His Royal Highness stated the claim of the Prince of Wales to the revenues of the Duchy of Cornwall during his minority to be well founded, and quoted the opinion of Judge Dodderidge on the subject, a Judge, he said, who was regarded by men of the legal profession as one of the highest authorities that could be looked up to, or that ever sat in Westminster Hall. His Royal Highness compared the 233,000*l.* received by the Crown from the proceeds of the revenues of Cornwall with the sum voted by Parliament in 1787 for the payment of the Prince's debts, and shewed, that if it should ultimately be decided by a court of equity, that his brother was entitled to the revenues of the Duchy of Cornwall during his minority, the Public had voted him a less proportion of his own money than he was entitled to receive. His Royal Highness said, he was happy that they had present two Learned Lords, who were as capable of advising what was proper to be done respecting the motion of the Noble Earl, as any or all of the Judges, respectable as they were, and high as their authorities were entitled to stand. He was particularly happy in seeing one Noble and Learned Lord in the House, who certainly was one of the greatest luminaries of the profession that had ever sat upon the woolstack: To that Noble and Learned Lord's opinion he should always bow with the greatest deference, and therefore he should not give a vote on the subject till he had heard that Noble and Learned Lord's opinion. He would merely therefore give notice, that he should take part in every stage of the proceedings on the Bill, and assure their Lordships of a fact, which came within his own knowledge, that his brother the Prince of Wales would never have brought forward the claim to the revenues of the Duchy of Cornwall, during his minority, had it not been for the purpose of accelerating the liquidation of his debts.

Lord Thurlow declared, that the present motion appeared to him to be equally unnecessary and irregular. By the right of the House to have the advantage of the attendance of the Judges whenever the House thought proper to call upon them to attend, surely the Noble Earl did not mean to say it was necessary for the Judges to be present to listen to the arguments urged

urged in the course of a debate. The use of consulting the Judges was by the means of submitting questions to them on the grounds of legal doubts arising out of particular views of the operation of a Bill under consideration. There was no specific question in the Bill before them, that called for any assistance on a point of law with regard to the Duchy of Cornwall. The right of the Prince to the Duchy of Cornwall was a question on which most persons, who had read any thing upon the subject, had formed some opinion; but there was nothing in the Bill that tended to decide any thing upon that right, either one way or the other; and therefore there was no necessity for asking the Judges any question upon the subject. The Noble Earl's four questions were abstract questions. If there had been a distinct provision in the Bill respecting that right, it might then be proper and necessary to consider whether any and what question should be put to the Judges; but he saw no way in which these dry and abstract questions could be pertinently put to them in the course of the discussion of this Bill, inasmuch as it did not contain any declaration whatever on the right to the Duchy of Cornwall.

The Earl of Lauderdale was not convinced of the impropriety of his motion, by any thing he had heard in opposition to it. He observed, amongst other arguments, that this was a Bill for liquidating the debts of his Royal Highness. That illustrious Prince had, like many others, when young, spent some money, improvidently perhaps; but surely it was not improper for the Public to know whether it was their money or his own that he had dissipated: Which it would be impossible to know, until the question of his right to the Duchy of Cornwall was ascertained. As he had no pleasure, however, in voting in a still less minority than he had been accustomed to walk with below the bar, he would withdraw his motion.—The motion was accordingly withdrawn.

The Earl of Lauderdale then moved, that the 25th Standing Order of the House should be read by the Clerk. The Standing Order was, that there should be no discussion upon any Bill of Supply, which contained any clause foreign to, or different from the matter of the Bill.

The Earl of Lauderdale affirmed, that the Bill for granting an establishment to the Prince, came precisely under this description. What could be more foreign to the matter of such a Bill, than regulations for taking away a certain part of the income of his Royal Highness? Could any two things be more inconsistent, than giving with one hand, and taking away with the other? The House therefore, in conformity to their Standing Order, were bound to reject the Bill.

clauses, and many of them, in his opinion, required alteration, its rejection might not be attended with any inconvenience.

Lord Grenville rose once more, to defend his Majesty's ministers from the censure cast upon them by the Noble Duke. How was it possible to come forward with any message upon the subject, till ministers had received his Majesty's commands to that purport? and how could his Majesty send a message to the two Houses before that marriage took place in which they all so much rejoiced? for that was the ground on which an establishment for his Royal Highness was desired. No time had been lost since the message was delivered; and their Lordships well knew, that as soon as the Bill was brought up from the other House, it was proceeded upon by them in their regular manner; and their Lordships summoned to attend the second reading, the stage in which it was usual to discuss the principle of the Bill. As it seemed to be the general sentiment of the House, that the Bill should be printed, he would not oppose it; but he must lament that the motion for printing it had not been made earlier in the day, as it would occasion some delay: Not that he meant to precipitate the passing of the Bill, or prevent discussion; it involved matters that well deserved grave and weighty deliberation; and whenever it came to be discussed, he trusted it would be debated with that candour, temper, and seriousness, which its importance required, and above all, that it would not be treated with any reference to party considerations.

The Duke of Bedford, in apology for his making the motion that the Bill be printed so late in the day, said, that he himself happened to come into the House after the debate was begun, and had but lately learnt that a great many material alterations had been made in the Bill since it was printed by the other House. His Grace thought the printing would only delay the progress of the Bill a single day.

The Earl of Lauderdale rose merely to say, that he by no means acceded to the defence of the conduct of ministers set up by the Noble Secretary of State; and that when the discussion came forward, he should have much to censure in the mode of proceeding which his Majesty's ministers had adopted respecting the whole subject of the Bill.

The Bill was ordered to be printed, and read a second time on Wednesday.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

MONDAY, *June 22.*

A new writ was ordered to be issued for the county of Banff, in the room of Sir James Grant, who, since his election, has accepted the office of Cashier of Excise for Scotland.

BILL FOR RECOVERY OF SMALL DEBTS.

On the Order of the Day being read for reading a third time the Bill for the better recovery of small debts in the City of London,

Mr. Fekyll objected to the Bill, as taking all cases of debt, where the sum was upwards of forty shillings to five pounds, out of the hands of a Jury, in order to give an additional influence to Common Councilmen. He could not help objecting to every thing which in the smallest degree tended to infringe upon the privilege of trial by Jury, and he thought the Sheriff's Court fully competent to determine debts of the amount specified in the Bill. He understood that the Judges had given their opinion in favour of the Bill, but that was no consideration for the House in its legislative capacity.

Mr. Alderman Lushington defended the Bill, upon the ground, that the advantages likely to result from it were greater than the injury that could be stated to be likely to arise from the innovation; and he likewise observed, that five pounds now, from the different value of money, was a sum not more than 40s. 250 years since, when the regulation, as it now stood with respect to small debts, was originally instituted. He enforced the argument of the Judges having given their opinion in favour of the Bill, as the present mode of prosecuting for small debts under five pounds was attended with much vexatious proceeding.

Mr. Courtenay was against the Bill, however convenient it might be to the Judges in saving them a deal of trouble. He did not wish to extend the influence of the Common Council of the City of London to the exclusion of Juries, and denied that the Courts of Requests were of so ancient an establishment as was stated by Alderman Lushington. He moved that the third reading of the Bill be postponed to this day three months.

Sir Watkin Lewes spoke in favour of the Bill, and *Mr. M. Robinson* against it.

Mr. Alderman le Mesurier defended the Bill, as likely to be attended with the most essential conveniences, and having the approbation of the Judges, the Magistrates, and the Public in general. He observed, that suits may be removed from the Sheriff's Court into the Court of King's Bench, and bring in
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the objection would have been removed; but proceeding hand in hand as it were with the present Bill, it could not but be considered as meant to point a stigma at his brother. With regard to the manner in which the business had been introduced into Parliament, he should not, on the present occasion, betray any thing that had passed in private conversation; but this he might say, as it was a notorious fact, *viz.* that when the marriage of his Royal Highness was agreed upon, it was understood that the Prince should, in the event of that union, be completely exonerated from his debts. What could his Royal Highness understand by this, but that measures should be taken for the immediate exoneration of those debts after his marriage?—not, as by the provisions of the present Bill, that they should be left hanging over for the space of nine years and a half, and perhaps even a longer period. The authors of the Bill had stated, that the credit and stability of the Throne depended upon the support of the independence, splendour, and dignity of every branch of the Royal Family, particularly of the Prince of Wales: Was this the method they had taken as the best calculated to support that dignity, that splendour, and that independence? His Royal Highness had, indeed, expressed his acquiescence in whatever measures the wisdom of Parliament might think fit to recommend. But what was the situation in which he was placed? The Bill was in one point of view a public Bill, as every Bill was which related to any part of the Royal Family; but it was more strictly a private Bill, as it related entirely to the private affairs of an individual, and as nothing could be done in it without the consent of the Prince. True it was that his Royal Highness had acquiesced in the Bill, by the mouth of the Noble Earl who had just declared the Prince's Message to their Lordships; for when a man was under difficulties, he was obliged to take what he could get, and be content with mouldy cheese, although he had much rather dine off a haunch of venison. His Royal Highness alluded to the number of libellous pamphlets and publications of various sorts to be met with in the window of every print-shop and pamphlet-monger, which had been published in order to influence and irritate the minds of the good and generous people of England against his brother. And these scandalous publications, report said, were written by persons under the immediate countenance and protection of his Majesty's ministers. He well knew there were Gentlemen in another place, who possessed great powers of eloquence, and abundant choice of animated expressions. These Gentlemen had, three years ago, exerted their powers in order to support the measure of granting a subsidy of 200,000*l.* a year to the

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King of Sardinia; they had likewise last session granted a sum of 1,200,000*l.* to the King of Prussia, and but a few days since they had voted the loan of 4,600,000*l.* to the Emperor. On these occasions, and to persuade others to agree with them in voting such immense sums of the public money to go out of the country into the coffers of Foreign Princes, they displayed all their stores of animated language; but when they brought forward the situation of his Royal Brother, they prefaced what they had to propose with such expressions, as declaring it to be "an unpleasant task, an arduous undertaking; the distresses of the people in consequence of the war, made them regret the necessity of laying additional burdens on the Public." Had they adopted, with respect to his Royal Brother, a language somewhat more favourable, as to the impression it was calculated to give of his conduct to the country, they would not have had a vote less to the present Bill, and he believed it would be admitted, that his brother's security was at least as good as that of the persons in whose hands so much of the country's money had been entrusted. In the Bill then under consideration his Royal Highness said he traced the same sort of language, which made it evident that it was the work of the same hand, that in the restrictive clauses in the Regency Bill (which, thank God! there was no occasion to pass) aimed a blow at the Monarchy and Constitution of Great Britain. He did not mean, nor did he wish it to go forth, that he meant any disrespect to the House of Commons. That House had, no doubt, done its duty; all he meant was applicable solely to the authors of the measure, and any man who looked over the Bill would see it was full of personality, and calculated to take away popularity from the Prince, and give it to ministers. He reminded their Lordships of the situation of the Princess of Wales, a lovely and amiable woman, the daughter of a Prince to whom this country paid money for the maintenance of his troops—torn from her family, for though her mother was the King's sister, she might still be said to be torn from her family, by being removed from all her early connexions; what must be her feelings from such circumstances attendant on her reception in a country, where she had a right to expect every thing befitting her high rank, and the exalted station to which she was called? Would any man say that she was received as became the daughter of the Duke of Brunswick—was she received as she would have been in almost any other country? As a friend to the Prince, which he hoped to God he should continue to be throughout his life, he would not oppose the passing of the present Bill, for he was convinced that the sooner it was passed the sooner would its absurdity and malignity appear. In the present stage of the

Bill he did not mean to say more, but in the Committee he should have several amendments to propose in the clauses, and some clauses to add. If, as had been stated by a Noble Lord, the arrears of the Dutchy of Cornwall were due to the Prince during the period of his minority, that question would quickly be brought forward, and he trusted that the Noble Lord on the woolstack, before whom it would come to be argued in his judicial capacity, and whose justice could not be impeached, would throw no impediment in the way of its speedy decision. He trusted that the people themselves, when they came to reflect on the measure, would concur with him in thinking that his brother had been hardly dealt by, and would see the necessity of putting an end to the Bill. Indeed if the Princess had children, an event which might soon be expected to take place, the very movers of the Bill would be convinced that it was absurd and nugatory, and would themselves be obliged to come forward with amendments on its present provisions.

The Bill was then read a second time.

Lord Grenville said, that when he had the honour to deliver his Majesty's Message upon the subject of an establishment for his Royal Highness, a Noble Duke (the Duke of Grafton) had expressed his opinion, that nothing ought to be done in the present business, till it had been first discussed in the other House of Parliament; that opinion, though accompanied with more asperity than the occasion appeared to him to call for, was so conformable to the sentiments of ministers, that he himself meant to have made an almost similar proposition. He contented himself, on that occasion, with simply moving an Address of Thanks for his Majesty's communication. The Bill then before them had been brought up by the House of Commons, as a measure recommended by them as fit to be adopted by Parliament, and therefore worthy the consideration of their Lordships. In making a provision for the happiness, comfort, and dignity of the Heir Apparent of the Crown, he did not believe a single dissentient voice would be found; but in discussing the subject, it was evident that no grant made to the Prince could be rendered effectual for his ease and comfort, except means were at the same time taken to relieve him from his embarrassments. It was necessary, therefore, to make provisions with a view to that object. The interference of the hand of Parliament alone could effect that purpose which was desirable with respect to the Prince himself, or which could give proper security to his creditors. It was highly satisfactory to know from the authority of his Royal Highness, that he was disposed to acquiesce in whatever measures the wisdom of Parliament might think fit to recommend. If, however, no such message

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had been delivered, every one who was acquainted with the character of his Royal Highness, and the principles in which he had been educated, must have been assured of his resolution to testify such an acquiescence. He begged leave to declare, in the most explicit and unreserved terms, that he had a clear and decided opinion, that the grant of 125,000*l.* a year proposed to be made by the present Bill to his Royal Highness was not more than what constituted a proper establishment for the maintenance of his state and dignity. Out of that grant, however, a very large sum was to be appropriated to the discharge of the debts of his Royal Highness. The question then was, Whether, under the present circumstances, Parliament ought to have taken upon itself the payment of the debts, and to have assigned the whole of the establishment unencumbered to his Royal Highness? He wished to take every opportunity to inculcate the sentiment of affection to the Royal Family, and he was persuaded that the illustrious Personage himself, who was most interested, would not, under all the circumstances of the times, have desired any proposition to have been made to pay his debts, which should have had the effect to leave him in possession of his full and unencumbered income, by throwing an additional burden on the people. If it was necessary to make provision for the support of the state and dignity of the Prince of Wales, and the grant made by the Bill was not more than ought to be assigned for that purpose, the next point was a question of great nicety, namely, What sum ought to be appropriated out of the grant for the payment of debts? On the one hand was the consideration of that state, which it was necessary to support, and which must unavoidably be curtailed by any large appropriation; and on the other, the consideration of the much longer period during which the Prince would be left under his embarrassments, if only a small sum should be set apart towards the liquidation of debt. He must own that the proportion set apart for this purpose was a much larger one than he should have been disposed, in the first instance, to submit to the House. But coming before their Lordships in the shape in which it now did, recommended by the weight and authority of the House of Commons, and apparently sanctioned by the general voice of the country, he thought it was that sum which they not only ought to permit to stand in the Bill, but which it was even desirable for them to adopt. The interest and character of the family to whom the illustrious Personage belonged, had always found their best support from the affection and approbation of the people, and it was desirable that the conduct of every part of that family should ever be in unison with the sentiments of the country.

The situation in which his Royal Highness had professed his disposition to acquiesce was one which would tend to place him high in the hearts and minds of the people, and to accelerate that period to which they must all look forward with so much satisfaction, when his Royal Highness would be restored to the fulness of his dignity and splendour. With respect to that part of the Bill which related to the regulation of the expenditure, it would hardly meet with any opposition. It was to be wished, that some such arrangement had been sooner adopted. The same regulations had been applied to the Civil List, which was for the maintenance of the regal state and dignity; the present were grounded upon the same principle, and calculated to answer the same object with respect to the Prince. His Lordship concluded with moving, that the Bill be committed.

The Duke of Bedford said, that he rose upon the present occasion with more than common diffidence. He was sensible that the question before their Lordships required the utmost coolness and deliberation; at the same time he felt that what he had to say, would, in all probability, not be pleasing to any of the parties interested; but he stood there as a Peer, bound to do his duty, however unpleasant the performance of it. He felt considerable pain in being obliged to blame the rash extravagance of the Prince; he had less difficulty, however, in adverting to the conduct of his Majesty, as he knew that he spoke constitutional language when he said ministers were responsible for the part which his Majesty had been advised to take on the present occasion. He declared he would have opposed the Bill, had not the message been that day brought down to the House, stating the acquiescence of his Royal Highness. The Bill itself he considered as extremely objectionable, as it referred to two points, which were, in themselves, perfectly distinct. He certainly approved of the conduct of his Majesty's ministers in having stated in the message to Parliament, that his Royal Highness was much encumbered with debts. But the conduct, which he thought they ought to have adopted, was, either to have voted the necessary sum for his establishment, and left it to himself to take the proper measures for satisfying his creditors, or to have discussed and decided upon the Establishment Bill, and then have waited till such time as the Prince himself had chosen to come forward to request the assistance of Parliament, for the purpose of the liquidation of his debts. By adopting a different mode they threw that odium upon the Prince which might have been prevented, and compelled him to lose the grace of doing a popular act. Considering the rise of all articles of life, the Duke said, he did not think an addition of 25,000*l.* above what had been granted
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to former Princes of Wales too much on such an occasion; especially when he considered the present circumstances of the country, because, undoubtedly, the Prince should feel his share of the difficulties. But he was surprised that ministers, who had formerly thought so much smaller a sum adequate for the Prince's establishment, should now think that the alteration in his circumstances required so large an addition as 75,000*l*. However disposed he might be to censure the extravagance of the Prince, he was not one of those who thought that his faults and follies ought to be swelled and magnified into crimes. This style of asperity, he remarked, had been adopted by men, who, wishing to go back to their constituents after throwing away millions of the public money in the prosecution of a war which they must at least admit to be unprofitable, were, perhaps, glad of an opportunity to lay in a claim to some credit for their oeconomy in managing the national purse. They might say to their constituents, "Though we have spent your money in the prosecution of a war for the support of the Throne, do not accuse us with profusion; we have voted away several millions for that public object, but we have refused to grant even a few hundred thousands for the gratification of the Heir Apparent, for the stability of whose claims we were contending." There were several considerations, his Grace observed, which tended to extenuate the conduct of the Prince. They ought to recollect his age, the situation in which he was placed, and the insufficiency of his income to support the splendour necessary for his rank. His own opinion was, that it would have been much better to have advanced a sum at once sufficient to have liquidated the debts. His Royal Father might have been expected to have contributed for that purpose; and considering the manner in which he pledged his Royal word in the year 1787, that the Prince should not again get in debt, he was somehow bound to stand forward and ease the Public on this occasion. It was rather singular, that when in the course of one year they had granted a subsidy of 1,200,000*l*. to the King of Prussia, and a much larger sum in loan to the Emperor, they should now be disputing about advancing a few hundred thousand pounds for the Prince. As the Noble Duke near him (Duke of Clarence) had remarked, his Royal Highness was certainly as good security as the Emperor for a sum so comparatively small. When ministers railed at the extravagance of the Prince, they forgot the examples of extravagance which had been afforded him in former times. Was his the only instance which had occurred of promises having been made to the Public, and having afterwards been broken? The same ministers who adopted this
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ungracious mode of conduct towards the Prince, if at a future period they saw him seated on the throne, would, he had no doubt, be disposed to pay the most implicit submission to his will, to contend that all his measures were infallibly right, and to brand with the name of Jacobins all those who might be of a different opinion. This, he said, was not the way in which the monarchy of Great Britain ought to be supported. The Duke concluded with declaring, that he would not oppose the Bill, however he might consider it objectionable; but, that he had several amendments to propose, when it came into the Committee.

The Earl of Lauderdale set out with declaring it to be his decided opinion, that the sum which was to be granted to the Prince of Wales was by no means more than was necessary. So far from thinking that it was more than was paid to former Princes of Wales, as had been contended by the Noble Secretary, it was not indeed so much as had been granted to his Royal Highness, Frederick, the present Prince of Wales's grandfather.—That Prince had been allowed an income of 100,000*l.* a year; and, when the Noble Secretary of State came forward to propose the commitment of this Bill, which was, among other purposes, to maintain the dignity of the Heir Apparent to the Throne, he would do well to consider the proportion of the sum now to be granted to his Royal Highness, and that which had been granted to Prince Frederick, as well as to consider what had been allowed to various other branches of the Royal Family for the last century; and, when that was done, he believed that the sum now proposed to be granted to the Prince would by no means appear exorbitant; so far from it, it would appear unequal to what Parliament had allowed before on many and various occasions out of the pockets of the Public. He did not mean to say, that more should be granted than what was now proposed; but he wished to take a view of it, as compared to other allowances made out of the public purse to branches of the Royal Family. A sum of 125,000*l.* a year was to be allowed to his Royal Highness; Prince Frederick had 100,000*l.* Let their Lordships compare the situation of the two Princes; to do this, it would be necessary to consider the state of the revenue of the country at the time when Prince Frederick had this allowance, and the state of it at present. There was a term which was perhaps more familiar at this moment to a French than an English ear, but which was, however, easily understood, and suited his purpose with a view to an explanation of what he meant much better than any expression he could find in the English language: He meant that of “direct and indirect taxes.” At the time when Prince Frederick

Frederick had his 100,000*l.* a year, the indirect taxes were almost nothing, when compared to the direct ones. The indirect taxes were those, which, being laid on the articles of life which every one consumes, must necessarily fall on the consumer, and these were the only taxes to which the Royal Family were subject; for, by a clause which was uniformly inserted in Bills that related to their income, they were exempted from the direct taxes. Since the time when Prince Frederick had this income, the national debt had increased prodigiously. In Prince Frederick's time it was not more than seventy millions, whereas at present it amounted to more than three hundred millions, to pay the interest of which, upwards of three millions of annual indirect taxes had been laid on the Public; consequently the present Prince of Wales must bear his share of them as well as every other individual. None of these fell on Prince Frederick; it followed therefore, by calculation, that the 125,000*l.* now allowed to his Royal Highness, was inferior in reality to that which had been allowed to his grandfather in a similar rank; and this fact, he said, was like a man counting out a sum of money to a certain amount at one end of his shop counter, and having a contrivance of a drawer, or some other device, to catch a fifth part of it, and keep it back before it reached the hands of the person to whom it was to be paid. The Noble Secretary of State had, on a former occasion, the Earl observed, expressed his regret that this measure was at all necessary. The Noble Earl regretted it also. But he regretted too, that all the measures which were proposed to ameliorate the condition of his Royal Highness, did not go hand in hand. In the first place, he must say, that in his opinion much blame rested upon ministers upon this transaction, as they had contrived, very unworthily, to load his Royal Highness with an unpopularity, which they could not have brought upon him by any means but those which they had pursued in the progress of this proceeding. The Noble Duke who had preceded him in this debate had stated, that they had given away the money of the Public in loads and heaps for carrying on the war: To this he readily assented; they had done so, and for what? Upon their own declarations, for the purpose chiefly of securing royalty in the country. In this declaration they might be able perhaps to make something up to their own consciences, for he knew not what was passing there; they would however find it difficult to satisfy the Public upon that subject. But such was the avowed object. He said he should be glad to know, how any Member of the House of Commons, who voted for the war upon the principle of supporting royalty in this country, could tell him that he had any great objection to this allowance
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to the Prince of Wales, especially when it was recollected that 99,000*l.* was granted to the Emigrants upon the cause of royalty? He could not conceive how men who did this should oppose this income to the Prince, or say they were discontented with it, unless he was to suppose there was some other quarter which it was more important for them to conciliate, some ear the pleasing of which would be perhaps more useful than that of pleasing their constituents. Ministers, he said, had acted warily on this business; they had taken to themselves the credit of rescuing his Royal Highness from his embarrassments, and paying his creditors; they were unwilling he should have any of the management of it himself, because they knew that in that case he would have the popularity of the measure, as the Public would then see that the idea originated from him. But although ministers had thus acted, he, for one, must say, that while they pretended to provide for his dignity, they had done every thing in their power to lower him in the opinion of the Public. Had they allowed him this income, and given to him the management of it, they would have given a much more solid foundation for the support of his dignity. The plan in this Bill for the liquidation of the debts, appeared to him to be extremely defective. To enforce his objection, and to shew that the whole of the debts would have worn a very different complexion from what they do at present, the Earl entered into a variety of calculations. He did not at that time look whether the Prince had or had not been extravagant, the question being, What he came to the Public for? And upon this he must say, that the Prince was hardly dealt with in this business; indeed he should not have been in the least surprised, had the demand been greater upon his Royal Highness than it really is. What had the Prince done to be so censured as he had been? Was there any thing so very extraordinary in his present situation? What Prince did we know, who had not, in his situation, come upon the Public for a greater sum? Persons at his time of life, and in his station, are rather apt to regulate their conduct with a reference to what they expect they will have, than what they actually possess: And it would not be improper to take a short view of what had been allowed to other branches of the Royal Family in this country. One hundred thousand pounds were paid for Queen Ann. George the First had 1,300,000*l.* extraordinary allowed to him; George the Second, whose reign was the most economical of any in the present century, about 500,000*l.* and this at a time when the public revenue was less by millions than it is at present, and when the indirect taxes, all of which his present Royal Highness must pay like any other individual,

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chiefly constitute the difference. And in the present reign George the Third had received 1,500,000*l.* His Royal Highness had yet only received as extraordinary from the Public, 261,000*l.* Lord Lauderdale declared, he was not surprised at this; he should not have been surprised if his Royal Highness had wanted a much larger sum than he did at present. This was a case which the Noble Secretary of State affected so much to lament, and that too after his Royal Highness having manifested a disposition to lessen his expences, but was dissuaded from attempting it, and told that such an attempt would appear too much of an imitation of M. Egalité. By this sort of catechism which he supposed was put into the Prince's hand, as a lesson never to be forgotten, was his Royal Highness brought into his present situation, and he was sure that if the people of this country saw the matter in its real light, ministers would not be successful in their endeavours to bring odium upon his Royal Highness; it would fall upon ministers themselves, who upon this occasion, and this occasion only, affected to feel such perfect acuteness, upon touching the public purse. The Noble Earl proceeded to make several observations on the different provisions of the Bill. He disapproved of the restrictions as far as they were personal against his Royal Highness; but observed that he should approve of them, if they were merely general to any Prince of Wales. He blamed ministers for not making these provisions, when the subject of the Prince's debts was before Parliament on a former occasion, for he did not see why one message to Parliament should be followed up with more restrictions than another message. Ministers, he said, were responsible for the sacred pledge given by his Majesty in 1787 that no more debts should be contracted by the Prince. Every man knew long ago that the Prince had entered into fresh embarrassments, and ministers were bound to have prevented it. They might possibly ask, "How could they do it?" There were a thousand ways by which they could have done it. They might have done it then by the very means they adopted in the present Bill, if they had been willing. It would require more ingenuity for them to convince the Public that they *should* not then have effected it than that they *would* not, for their want of capacity was pretty evident. If they pretended ignorance of the fact that the Prince was again encumbered with debts, and more deeply than ever, they were the only persons who were in that situation: The fact was notorious; nay, one circumstance he could mention, that would recall it to the recollection of all their Lordships. That was the Antwerp loan, which entertained and occupied the attention of this great town so much in 1791. The truth was, ministers had cherished the hopes of his Royal

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Highness; and now when the debt had been nursed up under the eye of ministers, when it ripened to a proper size, they attempt to degrade the Prince for a fault entirely their own; but he was not at all surpris'd at that, because it was perfectly correspondent with all their conduct towards his Royal Highness, and towards the Public. His Lordship said, he should not enter more at large into the Bill in its present stage, because that was not the stage in which he should make specific objection to the clauses. The message from his Royal Highness delivered that day prevented him from opposing the principle of the Bill.

The Duke of Clarence said, he rose merely to explain a fact, in which as he was a party concerned, he must know something of the matter. He meant the Antwerp loan, to which the Noble Earl had alluded. That loan was stop'd by the Secretary of State.

Lord Grenville with some degree of indignation said, he much lamented that there should be introduced into the discussion of this Bill any personal attack on his Majesty's ministers. Nothing more foreign to the Bill could possibly be brought forward; nothing more foreign to the wishes, he believed, of their Lordships, and of the people of England, than that a debate on a subject of such public importance should take so personal a turn, as to reduce it to a party question. He had pledged himself on a former day to reply, if any personality was introduced. He now stood up to perform that promise, and he would assert, without the least fear of contradiction, that no censure whatever could possibly be pass'd on ministers for their conduct, in any one part they had taken in this proceeding. This he said, because it was no common censure that had been thrown out with so much virulence by the Noble Earl; neither was it the ordinary course of debating in that House, to charge the King's ministers with trying to degrade the son of the King and the Heir Apparent to his throne. This was not an ordinary censure, and therefore he must repel the attempt. What was the censure? and what the argument to support it? First, that ministers (and the Noble Earl had done him the honour to include him in the number) were the cause of these debts being contracted. They the cause of the debts being contracted! How so? Was there any man in this country that would lay his hand upon his heart and say so? At the time when the subject of the debts of his Royal Highness was before Parliament on a former occasion, he had not the honour of holding any official situation under his Majesty. He gave his opinion only as a Member of Parliament, and that opinion he was ready to maintain. He meant not however to shelter

shelter himself from censure, if censure were due, by declaring that he was not in office in 1787. Whatever the Noble Earl might think, he was of opinion that the whole of the income proposed at that period might be proper, although the income was sufficient for his Royal Highness, the whole difference being between what was proper for the state of a married, and what was necessary for an unmarried Prince.

The question of the precise amount to be granted, was one on which there must be a diversity of opinion; and, perhaps, no two persons might exactly agree upon it; that, therefore, ought to be discussed. But how could it possibly be supposed, that ministers had endeavoured to attach any unpopularity on the Prince, by bringing the matter forward? It was said by the Noble Earl, that ministers endeavoured to degrade the Prince of Wales by the measure which they now brought forward. He would wish to ask, whether that Noble Earl would not have been among the first to say, and indeed, with a better chance of succeeding with the Public if he did, that ministers, if they had wished to conceal the Prince's situation, if they had refused to bring this subject forward, that they had attempted to disgrace his Royal Highness? Under what shew of reason, under what plausible pretences then could the endeavour to assist the Prince of Wales be now brought forward against ministers as an attempt to degrade him? So far from believing that any man besides the Noble Earl was of that opinion, he trusted that their Lordships and the Public would feel that ministers had done every thing practicable to support the dignity of his Royal Highness.

Another point had been insisted upon with as little reason as the rest. It was said that ministers were to blame for not bringing this business forward sooner; and were bound to have prevented the contracting the debts with which the Prince of Wales was at present embarrassed. What? before any application had been made on the part of his Royal Highness to discharge his incumbrances? What right had they? What power had they? What influence (for since he had been so charged, he was obliged to ask) had they to do so? When the application was regularly made, they brought forward the best mode they were able to hit upon, and were they therefore to be censured for submitting the whole of it to Parliament? Indeed, if the Noble Earl blamed ministers for not coming forward on behalf of the Prince, without knowing that his Royal Highness wanted any of their assistance, to settle a mode for the payment of his debts; without knowing that he wished to adopt any; he must say that the blame was of a very extraordinary nature. There would have been great indelicacy in

such an officious conduct; it would be highly criminal in them to have held it; and for such conduct, had ministers pursued it, he had no doubt that the Noble Earl would have been ready enough to censure them for having adopted it. It did not, Lord Grenville said, become him to take upon himself the defence of Members of the other House of Parliament, to whom allusion had been made; from some of them he differed, and some of them he knew to be pretty well able to defend themselves. They had granted large supplies for the prosecution of this just and necessary war. They had, many of them, expressed much unwillingness at the present measure. He knew no reason for saying that they were not actuated by a due sense of their public duty; and therefore he, for one, was not prepared to censure them for their conduct. This question was not a question of attachment to any particular person, but a question, a public question, on which every Member of Parliament ought to act according to his own idea of his public duty. There was no doubt but that there were some persons who wished to vilify his Royal Highness, and every branch of the Royal Family. Such persons he hoped were few indeed, but such he was afraid there were, who were in principle enemies to monarchy; but sure he was that it was the object of ministers to keep monarchy respectable and dignified, and he had no doubt but that such was the wish of the great mass of the people.

The Duke of Clarence observed, that the Noble Secretary of State had declared that he was not a minister, when the debts of the Prince of Wales were before Parliament on a former occasion. The Noble Lord was minister in 1792, and he desired to know whether there was not a statement of facts on the incumbrances of the Prince of Wales at that time presented, in a certain quarter. He knew there was, and he might appeal to a Noble Lord near him for a confirmation of the fact (*Lord Rawdon*); therefore the Noble Secretary could not be ignorant of the affairs of the Prince at that period.

Lord Grenville said, there could be no debate where there was no equality, and therefore he must decline any further contest upon this part of the subject. He had stated what part he had taken as a Member of Parliament, and what officially occurred upon the measure now before the House. He did not apprehend it came within the scope of his official duty to state in that House any thing concerning an application made to another quarter, respecting which it would be both irregular and indecent in him to say any thing.

The Marquis of Buckingham lamented, that in a discussion, which peculiarly called for the utmost moderation and candour,

dour, there should have been so much warmth and want of temper manifested. Meaning as he did to confine his observations entirely to the general principle of the Bill, he promised their Lordships studiously to avoid any allusion or explanation that could give pain in any quarter. With respect to the quantum of the provision to be made for the establishment of his Royal Highness, contrariety of sentiment might certainly arise, as shades of difference of opinion would naturally mix in a discussion of that nature, as to whether the sum should be 125,000*l.* with the revenues of the Duchy of Cornwall, or whether more or less? He would, however, quit that part of the Bill, and proceed to the next, against which he must enter his most solemn protest—he meant the charging the sum to be granted on the consolidated fund. It was novel to touch that fund for any such purpose, as all antecedent expences incurred by the maintenance and support of the Royal Family had uniformly, previous to the present Prince of Wales's coming of age, been charged on his Majesty's civil list. His Lordship mentioned a famous debate that took place respecting Frederick, Prince of Wales, when 500,000*l.* was voted, and charged on the civil list. In the year 1787, when an application was made to Parliament for the discharge of debts then incurred by the Prince of Wales, he had felt the same objection to the money then granted being charged on the aggregate fund, but had not stated it. In fact, for particular reasons, which he would assure their Lordships were not at all connected with politics, he was not able to attend his duty in that House. That Parliament should consent to recognize the debts of the Prince of Wales, the Marquis said, was a matter which, upon the maturest reflection, he could not reconcile his mind to, nor did he believe that Parliament ever noticed the incumbrances of a Prince of Wales, until the late application in 1787. He declared, he felt himself bound to oppose the present Bill, after the breach of faith with regard to the promise of the year 1787. Either his Majesty's word ought not to have been pledged in so strong and unequivocal a manner, or the pledge ought to have been strictly adhered to. The promise then made was given in the strongest terms, and the Commons in their address in answer to the Royal Message declared, that they acted specifically on their reliance on that promise. Parliament at that time avoided looking too minutely into the nature of the debts then stated to be incurred, and voted a given sum for their discharge. He was sorry, therefore, that a similar application should so soon have been brought forward, and still more sorry that the former assurances were given, as they tended to lessen the respect that he wished to

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fee offered to the Royal Family, and might be perverted and misrepresented to a mischievous purpose; a matter the more within the reach of malignity, as the Royal Family for four-score years had constantly conformed to Parliamentary arrangements. He thought also, that measures might have been taken for the discharge of the debts of his Royal Highness, without any public mention of them. The provisions of the Bill did not quite satisfy him; besides, his Royal Highness was, in his mind, fully competent to enter into all the engagements provided by the Bill, and to discharge them without the ungracious enforcement of Parliamentary authority. Had his exertions fallen short of his intentions, or had his demise intervened, in which case the debts then remaining undischarged might possibly never have been paid, the creditors would have experienced the fate they no doubt laid their account with—they would have taken their chance, and such as lost their money would only have paid the forfeit that naturally belonged to the risque they chose to run, a circumstance that might have this good effect; it would operate *in terrorem*, and hold out a salutary warning to other weak and wicked speculators.

Another objection which he felt to the Bill was, that the provisions of the Bill did not answer the purposes for which they were made. They professed to liberate the Prince from the clamours of his creditors, and set him free; whereas they did no such thing; they were not compulsory and mandatory on all the creditors. They would operate only on those who should choose to submit, and an honest tradesman would be an idiot or a madman if he took the benefit of the Bill, when he might recover his demands by due course of law. Some clause he was aware might be introduced to set this matter to rights; but as the Bill stood at present it was extremely defective. An honest creditor would not, doubtless, submit to the inconveniences which the Bill imposed on him, while he had other means of recovering his money. According to the provisions of the Bill, every creditor who exhibited his claim under it, must produce his books and accounts to be examined; he must likewise produce all his vouchers; and during the time that his books, accounts, and vouchers, were under the examination, all of them might possibly be forced to undergo, perhaps a change of commissioners might take place, or some new circumstance arise to render commencement of investigation *de novo* necessary; and after all the loss of time and trouble that he has had, he would receive only some debentures, which he may certainly dispose of, but it must be at a considerable discount, or he might keep them, and they would be paid off by different instalments several years after. That part of the Bill might

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possibly

possibly be remedied in the Committee, but he did not see how it could be effectually remedied. He did not think the precautions relative to future Princes of Wales at all necessary to make a part of the present Bill. He should deem it his duty to give his vote against the Bill, because he could not consent to the new doctrine of charging the expence the Bill would put the Public to, on the consolidated fund; and if the Bill were to pass, he was persuaded it would be found so extremely defective, that it would be necessary next year to bring forward another Bill to explain and amend. The Marquis concluded a very able and manly speech with returning thanks to their Lordships for having favoured him with so much of their attention.

The Earl of Guildford agreed with the Noble Marquis who had just sat down, but on such an occasion as the present he thought every Noble Lord ought to declare his sentiments, and therefore he chose rather to give his opinion on his legs than by a silent vote. He had been delivered from a difficulty by the message of his Royal Highness, but he nevertheless wished the settling of the debts had been left out of the establishment of the income, and that the mode of proceeding had been by two Bills. He was aware, that without Parliamentary security it might be difficult to adopt an effectual plan of arrangement, but he could not approve of conjoining the provisions. One hundred thousand pounds he conceived to be a proper income for the Prince's establishment, and as such it should have been allowed. It was impossible, in his opinion, to blame the Prince for exceeding the income allowed in 1780, when, in the general opinion, it was maintained, that an establishment suitable to his rank, dignity, and circumstances, could not be supported with less than 100,000*l.* per annum.

In reply to what the Noble Marquis had observed, that if the payment of the debts were not to be recognised by Parliament, and some of them were left unpaid on the demise of his Royal Highness, that it would be an wholesome lesson to wicked creditors; he said it would not confine itself to wicked creditors alone, though he could wish it so to do, but would extend also to creditors of a different description, to men as honest and as useful and respectable in the community, as any of the Noble Peers then present.

With regard to what had passed between the Noble Secretary and the Royal Duke, he completely acquitted the Noble Secretary of State of having taken any part in a plan to render his Royal Highness subservient to ministerial projects. If he had heard any language in another place (the House of Commons) expressive of resentment, it certainly did not apply to the Noble Secretary of State, but was uttered in abhorrence

horrence of the conduct of other men. When they asserted that the Princely dignity could not be supported with less than 100,000*l.* or 125,000*l.* per annum, it was but reasonable to infer, that no more than 50,000*l.* per annum had formerly been allowed, with a view to make him dependent upon ministers, and reduce him again to the necessity of another application. Though he disapproved of the junction of the two distinct objects in one Bill, he said he should vote for its commitment, because he did not wish to expose his Royal Highness to the inconveniences which must attend the rejection of the Bill altogether.

The Earl of Caernarvon said, that he rose only to observe, that though he by no means approved of the Bill, as it appeared to him to be quite inadequate to the purposes which it professed, yet he could not agree with his Noble Relation (the Marquis of Buckingham) in rejecting the Bill *in toto*; he did not feel with him and some other Noble Lords, that the clauses to bar the claim of creditors ought or indeed could have been in a separate Bill. The debts which unfortunately encumber the Prince could not by any means be arranged for payment, unless the creditors, accepting the public security instead of their present precarious situation, are barred from any claim on the Prince; nor could his situation be gradually disencumbered from the embarrassments under which he at present laboured, if the mismanagement of his servants contracted a new set of debts whilst the operation of an Act of Parliament paid off the old. The objectionable part of this Bill appears to be, the disproportion between the provision for the payment of the debts, and the maintenance and support of the dignity of the Prince of Wales; but this is the proper subject of a Committee, if any alteration is practicable.

Lord Rawdon (Earl of Moira) rose to answer the appeal made to him by the Noble Duke near him (the Duke of Clarence), which took him so much of the sudden, that he could not immediately call to mind the particular circumstances of the transaction referred to; but upon better recollection, it did occur to him, that he had seen a paper stating the Prince's situation at the time alluded to, and that an application was made upon the subject, in a manner that precluded an answer. With regard to the principle of the present Bill, it was undoubtedly two-fold, and the different objects of the different parts of it so opposite, that the one counteracted the other. What in the early part of the Bill it professed to do, in the subsequent parts of it it rendered null and void; because it made it impracticable. He had hoped the Noble Secretary of State would have entered into some further explanation of the transactions relative to the business than he
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had done. He had given a fair and a manly out-line of the objects of the Bill, but he had not entered into the detail of particulars in general so well known, that silence respecting them would be far more awkward than their detail. There is no secret to be revealed; every part of all the relative transactions had been discussed in every private circle as well as every public company in the kingdom. The reflection of every man in the country ought, in his mind, to be exercised upon the situation of the Prince, that they might see when he came forward in such an open, candid, and manly way on the subject, he came forward in the light of contrition for his imprudence and past errors; for in no other light than that of the deepest contrition, on the part of his Royal Highness, could the late message of his Majesty to both Houses be considered, and still more the message from the Prince himself. His errors, as had been well observed, had been magnified into crimes; and a Noble Duke had gone so far as to censure the Prince for what he termed his rash extravagance; but he was satisfied the Noble Duke had used the expression without intending the slightest disrespect to his Royal Highness. He could not himself view it in any such light. He thought he had been guilty of some imprudence, but neither of rash extravagance nor criminal conduct. He had always been one of those who had been uniformly of opinion, that the income of the Prince, as provided by Parliament, was inadequate to the necessary current expences of his Royal Highness's situation, and therefore he was the less surprised at his running in debt. He could not, however, concur with the Noble Earl who had spoken lately (Lord Lauderdale), in his supposition, that the large grants made in former periods of the present century to Queen Anne, George the First, and George the Second, had been shaped into a kind of Catechism, and been put into the Prince's hands early in life, that he might regulate his conduct by them, and assure himself, that when his debts should amount to a sum sufficiently large, he had nothing but to make his situation known to Parliament, and have all his incumbrances removed. So far from it, he spoke from his own knowledge, when he declared, that at the time when his Royal Highness was presented with the first general statement of the amount of his debts, a statement made on a smaller and more moderate computation than had since been resorted to, he was at once extremely surprised and seriously affected. He had gone on heedlessly involving himself by little and little, without giving himself time to reflect on the Arabic proverb—

By drop added to drop, the ocean is constituted—

and had forgotten that by small additions to his debts the aggregate swelled to a larger amount.

His Lordship deprecated the language and manner in which the subject had been treated in another place. When he first saw the newspaper reports of what had been said by different Members of that Assembly, he took it for granted, that what was put into the mouths of several speakers was a foul misrepresentation; but upon inquiring of some of those who had been present at the discussions in question, he was sorry to learn, that there was but too much truth in the newspaper reports. Had he been a Member of that House, he should have discussed the subject in a way extremely different from that which had been adopted and pursued. If it was possible for him to have forgotten that the person, whose interests were under consideration, was a Prince of the Blood, and Heir Apparent to the Crown, who in the fulness of time was to be their Sovereign, he at least would have taken care, for the sake of his own character, to have held in mind that he was speaking of a Gentleman, and that a Gentleman who had confessed his errors in terms of the most manly and explicit submission, and thrown himself on the liberality of Parliament. Surely those, who principally took part in the discussions in another place, would not have done themselves less honour if they had treated the Prince with somewhat more respect. Had he had a seat in that Assembly, he should have made up his mind as to the part he ought to take; if he had thought the application to Parliament improper and unfit to be attended to, he would have rejected it with a silent reserve; but if he had entertained a different sentiment, he would have shewn himself liberal, and have disentangled the Prince without disgracing him. He deserved to be treated with lenity, and not with so indiscriminating a degree of harshness as he had experienced. If the House had thought proper to entertain the application conveyed by his Majesty's message, and had determined to grant the Prince an additional allowance, his indiscretions should have been buried in oblivion. There could be no medium between that and rejecting the application. If the House had consulted its own dignity, considered the delicacy of the Prince's situation, or regarded the respect due to monarchy at this moment, such would have been its conduct; but so far from acting in this manner, they had pursued a line of conduct directly the reverse of every thing delicate, liberal, and respectful; they had received, discussed, and decided on the present Bill, a Bill which counteracted its own avowed purposes, and instead of rescuing monarchy, and relieving the Prince from his embarrassments, added to the latter, and degraded

graded the former. By the Bill a smaller income was allowed the Prince while married, than experience proved he was able to live on when single; and not only so, but less, infinitely less, than those who brought in and conducted the Bill had admitted, in the most explicit manner, was necessary for his splendour and dignity. The Bill professed to give the Prince an establishment of 125,000l. a year; but could it be said, that it was granted for the purposes proposed and professed? Thus they were acting equally against the interests of the Monarchy and the Public, by restricting the Prince to an income, which it would be impossible for him to live upon. He would ask those Noble Lords, whether the present Bill was not in every tittle of it totally different from the measure proposed to his Royal Highness, as well as contrary to his own opinion and wishes. His Lordship said, he thought the Prince had been hardly dealt with, and he knew the Prince thought so himself. He had heard the message that day delivered by a Noble Earl of their Royal Highnesses household, in which the Prince had signified his acquiescence in whatever the wisdom of their Lordships should think proper to recommend; in consequence of that message, and of what had fallen from an illustrious Duke (the Duke of Clarence), he should sacrifice his own opinion, and not oppose the Bill. His Royal Highness had honoured him with his confidence, and he knew that he felt, and always had felt, the utmost deference to the opinion of Parliament, to whose judgment he was determined at all times cheerfully to submit. On that ground, therefore, he had acquiesced in so general a manner to the wisdom of the two Houses; but it did not follow that the Prince did not feel the harshness with which he had been treated, that he did not observe the various and important alterations made in the Bill in the course of the discussions it had undergone in another place, and was not aware that it involved him in a most unpleasant and distressing dilemma. As the Prince had acquiesced in the decision of their Lordships, whatever it might be, his Lordship said, he would not oppose the Bill; but he must, nevertheless, remark that acquiescence in the will of Parliament was one thing, approbation of the measure another; it was impossible that the Prince could be said to approve of the Bill, because he knew the Prince thought that a Bill more inconsistent, more contradictory, more degrading to himself, and more inimical to his ease and his interests, could not have been framed. Let their Lordships only for one moment consider the absurdity of conduct that had been pursued by ministers respecting his Royal Highness, and he would leave it to their own candour to decide whether he had not reason to complain of having been

hardly dealt with. While he was single, he was allowed 73,000*l.* a year (60,000*l.* and the revenues of the Duchy of Cornwall, 13,000*l.* per annum); and now, when he was married to an amiable Princess, only 60,000*l.* a year. Was this reconcileable to reason or propriety? As the Prince, on the present occasion, had paid so much respect to public opinion, signified through the Representatives of the People, he trusted that the liberality of the Public would not fall short of the Prince's condescension, but that Parliament would take an early opportunity of revising the measure, reconsidering it, and acting in that liberal manner, which he was persuaded, Parliament, on more mature deliberation of all the circumstances of the case, would hold it right to adopt.

With regard to the measure taken by the House of Commons in 1787, when a Message, amounting to a promise, that his Royal Highness should not again involve himself in debt, was delivered to the House of Commons, on which so great a stress had been laid by the Noble Marquis; his Lordship said he knew not who, on that occasion, advised the Prince, but he well recollected that he himself had been against a promise of that kind, and that while the negotiations were on foot, the Prince assured him that he could not undertake to keep out of debt on the allowance intended to be given; and he stated, before the message was delivered, what his opinion of it was, from having heard it previously read, which differed so much from what it really was, that he (Lord Rawdon) declared he believed it was deemed an object to induce him to consent to the promise, which the Prince was by no means willing to do, and that the message could only have been slightly read over to him, because it amounted to a direct dereliction of the Prince's professed principles. Agreeable to what the Prince had himself said on that occasion, he soon after found himself again involved in debt; and now, when it was necessary, on account of his marriage, to grant him an establishment, what sort of a measure had been taken? a measure, complicated and contradictory in the extreme. The object of the measure, as in the preamble of the Bill it was stated to be, was to give an increased income to his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales. That increased income was declared expressly to be necessary to maintain the splendour and dignity of the Heir Apparent; and the splendour and dignity of the Prince was, in a national point of view, deemed essential to the arrangement. If such then was the object of the Bill, if it was meant to give that dignity and splendour, how was the object answered? Not in the smallest degree; on the contrary, it was entirely defeated by the subsequent clauses and provisions of the Bill.

Bill. The Prince, previous to the Bill's operation, if it were to pass, as he had no doubt it would, possessed an income of 73,000*l.* a year, whereas he would now be left with a reduced income, an income of only 65,000*l.* and thus he would be dismissed from his exalted rank in the community, and must perforce seek refuge in retirement, as a private Gentleman. Surely so extraordinary an alteration should have been more fully explained to Parliament than it had been. If the latter part of the arrangement must be observed, the former must be defeated, and it would be impossible to fulfil the purpose of the Bill by maintaining the splendour and dignity of a Prince of Wales, such as the nation had decided to be a necessary appendage to the Monarchy. His Royal Highness felt this contradiction, and thought, from the imperfection of the measure, that it was highly probable the wisdom of Parliament must, on an early future day, be again called upon and consulted. Whatever was the private opinion of his Royal Highness as an individual, he nevertheless submitted the whole of the disposition of his affairs to the wisdom of the two Houses, and with the utmost cheerfulness would accede to any appropriation of his income that Parliament should deem necessary; a line of conduct which entitled the Prince to the confidence of the House, and deserved respect. His Lordship declared he knew not who advised the application to Parliament on the present occasion; if he had had the honour of being consulted, he should have endeavoured to dissuade the Prince from making it. In regard to the Bill, he knew that the Prince had proposed to accept 100,000*l.* a year, exclusive of the revenues of the Duchy of Cornwall, and that 50,000*l.* a year should be set apart for twenty-two years, and appropriated for the payment of his debts. With respect to the arrears of the Duchy of Cornwall, as the illustrious Duke near him had stated, he knew his Royal Highness looked to them with no other view than as a means of paying his debts.

Ministers, by adopting the Prince's ideas, might have closed the interests of all parties more to the general satisfaction of each; but they chose rather to suppose, that the Public entertain no generous and liberal sentiments towards the Prince, and in their introduction of the present Bill, to talk of the awkwardness and the shame they felt on the occasion, in the style of language referred to by the illustrious Duke near him, in the course of his speech, encouraging the Public, from the confidence so reposed in them, to take it for granted that the Prince's conduct had something in it, that merited the severest reprobation, and would neither stand the test of investigation nor bear the light. Hence all that calumny that had been so inde-

indefatigably circulated, not only in print-shops and pamphlets, but in every circle of persons from the highest rank to the lowest. Alarmed at the tide of detraction that thus rolled upon the Prince's character, he had thought it his duty to state the current reports respecting him to his Royal Highness, who set his mind perfectly at ease by the most ample, satisfactory, and complete refutation of all the scandalous stories circulated at his expence, and clearly proved that from the industry with which they were propagated, and the easy credit they obtained, they were more a disgrace to the country than to him. But the matter would not, his Lordship said, rest on his explanation, all the debts being subject to the investigation of the commissioners named in the Bill, an investigation which the Prince, much to his honour, was rather eager to court than desirous to avoid.

In the appointment of those commissioners however he must observe, that a fresh instance of want of respect to his Royal Highness was to be found. He had not been at all consulted about the nomination of those who were to stand in the commission, nor was there one of the officers of his household, or any person confidentially connected with him, among them. It was therefore to be recollected, that the minister, by taking upon himself the nomination, had taken care to create a sort of influence, which might prove extremely useful to him at some future Westminster election, because the commissioners were vested with a discretionary power as to the order of discharge of debentures, and it was possible for them to make a partial and unfair selection in favour of those creditors, who are most ready to promote their wishes either in an election or on any other occasion. Convinced as he was that the Prince had been hardly treated, and that his Royal Highness, though he thought it became him to signify his acquiescence in whatever the wisdom of Parliament should recommend, by no means approved of the Bill, he should not give it opposition, nor would he attempt to propose any amendments, because he saw its contradictions in principle, and its defects in point of provision, were so manifest and glaring, that he was persuaded the necessity for some material alterations would suggest itself so forcibly in the next session of Parliament, that it could not be resisted. At the same time that he stated that to be his opinion, he declared he did not concur with the Noble Earl (Lord Lauderdale) in thinking that an intention to degrade and disgrace the Prince was imputable to ministers. He acquitted them of any such intention; but he must nevertheless contend that such would be the effect of their mode of proceeding on the occasion, and the manner in which the subject had been treated

treated while under discussion, both within doors and without. He could not, he said, sit down without taking some short notice of what he hoped he had misunderstood in the Noble Earl, when he thought he said something like an insinuation that any severity of remark on the conduct of the Prince would give pleasure to an ear, which he believed never had, nor he hoped never would receive satisfaction from any thing that tended to the prejudice of his Royal Highness. He was confident that such was the cordial affection and filial duty of the Prince, and such the reciprocal love and esteem of the exalted character, which he supposed to be alluded to, that no censures levelled at the son could be welcome or acceptable to the parent. He knew, that the Prince possessed a heart overflowing with gratitude to his Royal Father, from a full conviction and sense of his obligations to him; and shame be to the man, said his Lordship emphatically, who would sow the seeds of discord and disunion, where filial piety on the one hand, and sincere regard on the other, have taken such deep root.

The Earl of Lauderdale spoke in reply. He said he felt some satisfaction in rising at that moment, as he had an opportunity at once of making a few observations on what had fallen from the Noble Lord, and on some of the arguments urged by the Noble Secretary of State. His Lordship contended that nothing had fallen from any of the Noble Lords, that could be called a vindication of ministers. He had always thought that the Prince's income had been inadequate; at the same time he never would agree to have it made so much a greater burden upon the people for the purpose of paying his debts. He had uniformly believed, and now he had heard from authority, the nature of the message in 1787, which was, that it did not come as an actual promise from the Prince, but as a measure which ministers thought politically convenient for themselves at the time; and they had persuaded his Royal Highness, against his own opinion, to agree to it; and their Lordships might recollect that it came not in the shape of a message from the Prince, but was communicated to Parliament in the message from the Crown. Promises of this sort they had known before. In elucidation of which remark, the Earl mentioned the first addition granted to the civil list in 1769, and that in 1777, when the Speaker of the House of Commons had made a speech at their bar, which had justly merited and received the repeated thanks of both Houses of Parliament, with one dissentient voice only in the House of Commons, when the subject was deliberately discussed four days afterwards. He adverted to a new sort of reasoning that had been used that night; Noble Lords talked of supporting the Bill, because its absurdity was so great that

that the Public must see the necessity of setting it aside. He was sorry to hear such declarations in that House. He saw much censure attached to the ministers in the whole of this business; and was sure, if other men had been in power, and other men more naturally connected with his Royal Highness had given advice, such embarrassments never would have occurred: An ample revenue would have been first allowed to the Prince, and then an additional income upon his marriage; and all that would have been done by other ministers with credit to the Prince and justice to the people. But he would willingly lend himself to ministers, when he thought their conduct right, and in some respects that was his opinion on the present occasion. Before he sat down he begged leave to set the Noble Earl who spoke last to rights, as to the supposed insinuation that the opposition to this Bill was made to give pleasure to the ear of a certain illustrious Personage: He should think himself justifiably considered as a madman or a fool, had he said any such thing. What he said alluded to a very different quarter; and it must have been obvious that he meant ministers, when he observed, that he could not conceive any one would endeavour to degrade his Royal Highness, unless they knew it would please another quarter better than their constituents, and perhaps a quarter which it might be more useful and profitable to them to captivate.

Lord Moira apologised for rising again, but he said, it was necessary for him to explain some particulars of his speech which had been misconceived by the Noble Earl. With respect to the idea entertained by the Prince of this Bill, he would take upon himself to assert positively, that his Royal Highness considered it to be highly prejudicial to his interest—And indeed to have formed any other opinion upon it, would prove his Highness to have a mind incapable of judging. When the Prince of Wales was single, 73,000*l.* a year was found inadequate to the support of that splendour, which it was deemed necessary for the dignity of the monarchy that the Heir Apparent should maintain—And now, when his expences were of course very considerably increased, it was expected that he should live in greater splendour upon an income of sixty-five thousand per annum. Their Lordships, upon a few moments recollection, must perceive, that with the most minute attention and rigid œconomy, his Royal Highness could not possibly keep up any degree of state and dignity upon that income; the consequence must therefore necessarily be, that, instead of the splendour of a Prince, the Heir Apparent must live as a country gentleman.

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When he stated that the high Personage, whose name he had taken the liberty to mention, did not conceive this Bill compatible with his interests, he desired not to be supposed to convey an idea that the Prince wished the Bill not to pass; on the contrary, the Prince was willing to adopt any measure which might come recommended by the wisdom of Parliament. His Lordship again spoke of the negotiations that had taken place respecting the Prince's marriage, and asked whether ministers could say, that the Prince was not in those negotiations given to understand that Parliament would be moved to exonerate him from his embarrassments. There appeared to him, he declared, a very extraordinary degree of inconsistency in this Bill; it was said by its supporters, that the Heir Apparent should preserve a certain portion of state and dignity, in order that he might ascend the throne with the habitual respect of the people; and yet by this Bill it was rendered utterly impossible for the Prince to live in that manner.

Lord Grenville said, that, with the utmost respect for the opinion of the Noble Lord who spoke last, he must take the liberty of stating, that the sentiments of his Royal Highness could not be regularly conveyed to them in that manner, neither could he with any propriety enter into the discussion of any such negotiations as the Noble Lord had alluded to. What his Majesty gave them in command, that they had submitted to Parliament, and so far from attempting to legislate for Parliament, without doors, it was their duty to submit his Majesty's message to both Houses, and having taken their opinion respecting it, follow that opinion and adopt such measures as the wisdom of Parliament should suggest and dictate. The Prince's gracious acquiescence in the measures suggested by Parliament, had been communicated to them by one of his Highness's servants; and upon that communication they must act. The Noble Lord had endeavoured to fix an inconsistency upon his Majesty's ministers, by attributing to them the opinion that it was necessary that the Heir Apparent should maintain a considerable degree of splendour. He admitted that Administration would certainly consider that as a desirable circumstance, and had suggested to Parliament a provision, which, after a certain period, would enable the Prince to live in a style suitable to his rank. But then, it was said, that by the provisions of this Bill, his Royal Highness would be obliged to go into retirement, and live like a private gentleman; that was true also, and that was what he wished the Prince to do, being convinced that he would find it the best means of supporting his true dignity, his true honour, and his real happiness, to confine himself to live within his income, and by that means exonerate himself

himself from the incumbrances under which he laboured, rather than that any additional burden should be laid upon the people for that purpose. By such conduct his Royal Highness would entitle himself to the applause and admiration of all mankind.

The motion for the second reading of the Bill was put and carried without a division. The Bill was then read a second time, and ordered to be committed next day. Adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

WEDNESDAY, *June 24.*

There being only twenty-seven Members present at four o'clock, the Speaker adjourned the House till next day.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

THURSDAY, *June 25.*

RELIEF OF MERCHANTS OF GRENADA AND ST. VINCENT'S.

Lord Grenville, previous to the House going into a Committee on the Prince of Wales's Bill, moved that the Bill, granting relief to the Grenada and St. Vincent's merchants, be read a third time next day.

The Earl of Lauderdale objected to the third reading of the Bill at all; alledging, that it opened the door for applications of a similar nature, and that the precedent once being set, there would be no end to applications of this kind.

After a short conversation between *Lords Grenville* and *Lauderdale*, the motion passed in the affirmative.

PRINCE OF WALES'S ESTABLISHMENT BILL.

The Duke of Bedford adhered to the opinion he had delivered the preceding day, and continued to think that the mode of proceeding that ministers had adopted was liable to great objection, and that if the several objects provided for by the Bill had been kept distinct and brought forward in separate Bills, the discussion would have been less inconvenient, and more capable of being properly met and considered. Several of the clauses struck him as requiring amendment; but as his Royal Highness had signified his consent to the Bill as it stood, for whatever any Noble Lord might say in the course of his speech to the contrary, he must consider that acquiescing and approving were synonymous in respect to their Parliamentary meaning,

ing, when used in a message like that received from his Royal Highness; and as it was generally understood that no alteration could be made in any part of the Bill, without endangering its fate, and thereby subjecting the Prince to considerable inconvenience, he should give no farther opposition to the Bill, nor trouble their Lordships any further respecting it.

Lord Grenville moved that the Order of the Day for the commitment of the Bill should be read.

Lord Walsingham took his seat at the table as soon as the Order of the Day had been read, and having put the question that the consideration of the preamble be postponed,

The Earl of Lauderdale said, he thought that the fit moment for him to rise, and to state that he did not think the provisions of the Bill correspondent with its avowed principle, as set forth in the preamble, *viz.* to make a suitable provision for the establishment of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales in consequence of his late marriage. His Lordship argued at some length, as he had done the preceding day, and said, he did not imagine, that the whole of the Bill was perfectly agreeable to the Prince, but nevertheless as the Prince had signified his acquiescence in whatever the wisdom of Parliament should recommend as fit to be adopted respecting him, he could not consent to fall in with that sort of reasoning, the tendency of which was to establish a distinction between the words *acquiescence* and *approbation*, with a view to shew that the Prince did with an ill grace, what he thought he was entitled to the credit of having done cheerfully, and in a manner becoming the dignity of his illustrious rank. To such sort of distinction he was at least bound to shut his Parliamentary ears, because their Lordships were not to listen to the language that might be held by any individual of what description soever without doors, but when acting in their legislative capacity must govern their judgment and shape their proceedings by what came before them, parliamentarily and in due form. Besides, if acquiescence officially signified as it had been the preceding day by an Officer of his Royal Highness's household, was not to be understood by their Lordships to mean approbation and consent, he should be somewhat at a loss to know what meaning was to be put upon the word: Surely it could not be thought that the Prince, by the message he had sent, only meant to say that when the Bill passed into a law he would submit to it, because he must know, that in common with every other subject he was bound to submit and conform to an Act of Parliament. Indeed there were some things that had fallen from a Noble Lord in the course of the preceding day's debate (and he believed he had a right to consider the debate of the present day in the nature of an adjourned debate) that did not at all

strike him as proper ground for argument in that House as a Chamber of Parliament. Very far from it. He considered what had been said about certain negotiations stated to have been held with ministers upon the subject of what Parliament would do respecting the Prince's debts, to be language unfit and rather indecent to be stated to their Lordships, as a reason to influence their deliberations and decisions on a Bill of so much importance as that before the Committee. It appeared from what had been said the preceding day, that a plan had been projected for an application to Parliament for a much larger sum than the Bill proposed. Had any such attempt been made, his Lordship declared, he should have held it his duty most strenuously to have opposed it, because he never could admit the amount of the debts of an individual as a fit ground for Parliament to increase its liberality. On such an occasion as that, much as he differed from ministers (and he should in all probability continue to differ from them on most political matters), he should glory to join them in their efforts to resist any proposition of that unseemly nature. His Lordship argued at some length on the several topics he had alluded to, and declared that in consequence of the Prince having signified his consent to the Bill, and for other reasons, but not on account of any arguments he had heard in that House, rather, perhaps, on account of something he had heard out of it, he should not attempt to move any amendment, or interfere with any of the clauses of the Bill.

Lord Rawdon (Earl of Moira) said, that he had not thought it necessary for him to rise in consequence of what had fallen from the Noble Duke who opened the debate, because, though the Noble Duke pointed at his argument the preceding day, he had put the matter upon general grounds; but it was impossible for him to sit silent, after what their Lordships had heard from the Noble Earl who had just sat down. He still held the opinion respecting the Bill under consideration which he had before stated, and he must contend that he had a right to state, by way of argument, what he had repeatedly heard elsewhere, but in such a manner as left him no reason to doubt of its authenticity. He certainly did not state it from the authority of the Prince, or any other person, but as a matter which he himself knew to be founded; and he would call upon his Majesty's ministers to declare, whether his Royal Highness, when the topic of his marriage was under discussion, had not been given to understand that he was to be exonerated from his incumbrances entirely. Upon that ground, and that ground only, had the matter proceeded; and was it fair, decent, or even just, he would ask, to invite an amiable Princess to this country to share in the Prince's splendour and dignity, when
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by the operation of the present measure his Royal Highness must necessarily forego all pretensions to the dignity and splendour confessedly proper for his high rank as Heir Apparent to the Crown, and must seek the retirement of a private gentleman? His Lordship warmly reprobated the Bill as disrespectful and degrading to the Prince, and every way absurd and inconsistent. It set out, he said, with a false and dishonest assumption; an assumption which most of its clauses contradicted and rendered null and void. If it were true, that 125,000*l.* a-year was a suitable establishment for his Royal Highness, and, as had been said in argument, that splendour and dignity were absolutely necessary appendages of a Prince of Wales, how was it possible for his Royal Highness to support any thing in a due degree of splendour and dignity on so reduced an income as the taking away 73,000*l.* would leave him out of the 125,000*l.* with the revenues of the Duchy of Cornwall? Again, how absurd was the disposition which the Bill provided! Surely it must be obvious to every man of common sense, that if the Prince could support himself and his amiable Princess on so slender an income for nine or ten years, it was prodigality and profusion to grant the Prince an income of 73,000*l.* a-year more. If it was constitutionally necessary that such rank and appearance should be held by the Prince, it was acting contrary to the interests of the Monarchy, and therein contrary to the interests of the country, which was attached to the interests of the Monarchy, to make such arrangements as would not permit him to support that dignity. His Royal Highness must draw the same inference; and every man in his closet reasoning upon the subject, would and must necessarily draw the same conclusion. At the expiration of the nine years of retirement, where would be the difference of situation of the Prince, as relative to the Monarchy? If he could not support the becoming dignity as proposed during the nine years, at the expiration of that term he stood exactly in the same relative situation to the country as he now did; and according to this principle, all he received above the present proposed income would be a lavish waste of the public money. If, on the contrary, such arrangements were made, as would disencumber his Royal Highness, he could take upon him to say, that from the disposition of his Highness, all matters might in future proceed to the satisfaction of the nation. He condemned the Bill, as bearing the appearance of driving his Royal Highness into retirement, and not even leaving him the grace of the measure. His Lordship argued these points in considerable detail, and said, that although he did not speak officially on any thing

thing more than his own individual opinion, he must persist in saying that the Bill was delusive, degrading, and injurious to the Prince's honour and interests, and that the Prince, though he had not given him any authority to say as much, entertained sentiments congenial to his own on the subject.

Lord Thurlow said, he was extremely happy to have heard the explanation given by the Noble Lord respecting a part of his speech the preceding day, because he was sure that the declaration he had made, that he delivered only his own sentiments and did not speak on the authority of his Royal Highness, must afford every one of their Lordships the highest satisfaction. With regard to any negotiations that might have taken place elsewhere, they undoubtedly were not proper subjects of discussion in that House. It was impossible to suppose that in forming any arrangement for an establishment for the Prince of Wales, a variety of communications should not have taken place between his Royal Highness and his Majesty's ministers; but they could not either with decency or with any regard to regularity be brought forward in Parliament. With respect to his Royal Highness's consent to the present Bill, it had been signified in due form to the House; and it was indispensibly necessary, not, as a Noble Earl had observed, that it was to be construed into a declaration that the Prince would submit to an Act of Parliament and pay due obedience to the law of the land, but because the uniform practice of Parliament was never to entertain a Bill affecting the private interests of an individual, without first having it signified to them that the individual whose interests were to be affected by the Bill, gave his consent to it. In the case of a living or an estate in which the Crown had an interest, it was the invariable rule that his Majesty's consent should be stated by one of his servants, and their Lordships all knew that the usage prevailed with equal force in all common estate Bills. In the present case the consent of his Royal Highness was necessary, because the Bill disposed of the revenues of the Duchy of Cornwall, which were the undoubted personal property of the Prince. His consent was not necessary to the other part of the Bill, that respecting his establishment, because Parliament had an indisputable right to assist him with whatever they thought proper; that was a grant of their own, and subject to no controul whatever. With regard, therefore, to the annuities given by the Bill, it would consequently have been equally improper for his Royal Highness to have offered, as for either House to have listened to, any opinion of his Royal Highness that could have been suggested to them.

Lord

Lord Grenville justified the conduct of his Majesty's ministers respecting the Bill, in every part of the proceeding relating to it; having received his Majesty's commands to deliver a message to both Houses of Parliament on the subject of his Royal Highness's marriage, which rendered an establishment for the Prince and Princess necessary, in which message his Majesty had said, that he felt himself under the necessity of communicating to the Houses that the benefit of any settlement to be made by them could not be effectually secured to the Prince of Wales without providing the means of freeing him from incumbrances to a large amount; but that, anxious as his Majesty was to relieve the Prince from these difficulties, he entertained no idea of proposing to his Parliament to make any provision for this object, otherwise than by an application of a part of the income which might be settled on the Prince, &c. as well as by appropriating and securing the revenues arising from the Duchy of Cornwall. In consequence of which, the House of Commons had proceeded to the consideration of the subject of all the matters recommended by his Majesty to their consideration, and had framed the present Bill, and passed it after repeated discussions and much deliberation; it therefore came before their Lordships with the weight and authority of the recommendation of the House of Commons, and had reached the stage of a Committee before their Lordships, and he trusted it would ultimately receive the sanction of that House.

The acquiescence of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales to the Bill, had been communicated by one of his servants; he had therefore, he confessed, been somewhat surprised, at having the preceding day heard from a Noble Baron (*Lord Rawdon*) that the Prince did not approve of it though he acquiesced in it. The distinction struck his ear, as a Noble Duke (*Duke of Bedford*) and a Noble Earl (*Lord Lauderdale*) had that day declared it appeared to them, to be unparliamentary and highly irregular; it had therefore afforded him, as it must have done most of their Lordships, extreme satisfaction in having heard the Noble Baron that day declare, that what he had spoken the preceding day on that point, he had delivered only as his own individual opinion, and not by any authority from his Royal Highness. With regard to the Noble Baron's declaration that he was persuaded the Prince shared in his sentiments respecting the Bill, he was equally entitled to conclude, that the Prince concurred in his opinion upon the subject; and as to the negotiations hinted at by the Noble Lord, he knew of no such negotiations; least of all could he admit that ministers had given his Royal Highness

to

to understand what Parliament would do for him on his marriage. They knew their duty too well to undertake for more than obviously fell within their province to attempt. They knew it was their duty to submit whatever his Majesty gave them in command to Parliament; but that having done so, they were bound to take the sense of Parliament, and that sense being known, to follow it with the most attentive respect; but that it would ill become them to dictate to Parliament, when they delivered his Majesty's most gracious message, much less to presume to legislate for the two Houses, or answer beforehand for what they would think the proper measure to be adopted in a case at once so delicate in its nature, and so difficult to be decided upon. To entertain any such supposition was more injurious to the credit of his Majesty's ministers, than it was derogatory to the honour and dignity of the Prince to imagine, that had ministers acted in so rash and indecent a manner, his Royal Highness would have listened to them for a single moment.

The Earl of Caernarvon said, that the duty of the House in the present stage of the Bill, was to endeavour to strike a fair medium between the dignity of a Prince of Wales, in whose situation, as long as the constitution is monarchical, the Public must be deeply interested, and the fair claim and rights of just creditors. The attempt would be difficult in itself, even if the ground was open to consideration; but, circumstanced as it is, and as even an amendment might be fatal to the Bill, he should follow the example of other Noble Lords, and restrain himself from making some propositions, which he should otherwise have been inclined to make, and should not enter into the detail of the provisions of a Bill, which he could not in prudence alter; as it might defeat that, which, even under its present shape, the Prince of Wales had accepted. But his Lordship said that he could not avoid observing upon the face of the Bill itself, that it had very materially deviated from its original object; a preamble has by accident been left, which professes to do what the situation required, but by some fatality, the clauses of the Bill have been dictated by a different spirit and temper from that which penned the preamble; they have defeated the professed object, and embarrassed the situation it intended to assist. The first ten lines assure his Majesty, that we are desirous to enable his Majesty to make a suitable provision for the establishment of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales in consequence of his late marriage, and to make due arrangement for the liquidation of his debts. How have these objects been effected? The last proposition respecting the debts is fully effected; the

creditors

creditors can have no reason to complain; the suitable establishment seems to have been forgot. I do not enter into the question of the propriety of paying, or not paying the debts, which unfortunately embarrass the situation and comforts, and cloud the dignity of the Prince of Wales. I go no deeper into the Bill than to shew that it is not consistent with its own professed object, namely, a suitable provision for the establishment, and an arrangement for the liquidation of the debts; it seems as if it had escaped the memory of the House of Commons, that they had admitted the necessity, and declared their intention of enabling the Prince to meet the increased expences of a suitable establishment on his late marriage. How has this Bill provided for it? This Bill deprives the Prince of 8000*l.* per ann. which he had at his command before this Bill. Deprivation of income is the only provision made for a present establishment on his marriage; and yet that very marriage is made use of as the pretence to take 65,000*l.* per ann. from the Public, and apply that and more to the use of the creditors. All those who have supported the Bill have asserted, that 65,000*l.* added to 73,000*l.* is the necessary proportion between the expences of a Prince of Wales married, and as a single man. They have with some eagerness disclaimed the supposition that the annual income is increased to 138,000*l.* in order to meet the situation of the debt; if that is true, the Prince has, with the consent and inclination of Parliament, entered into a situation, which confessedly makes the difference of 65,000*l.* annually in his expences. How does this Bill enable him to provide for this additional expence? Not by an addition of 65,000*l.* but by a deduction of 8000*l.* per ann. from his former revenue of 73,000*l.* With the reduced income of 65,000*l.* the state of the Prince, the Princess, and of the issue of the marriage, is to be supplied; a thing admitted to be impossible according to the calculations on which the revenue of 138,000*l.* is framed. The absurdity of the Bill becomes stronger, when we consider that 50,000*l.* has been thought a proper jointure for the Princess of Wales in case of the Prince's death. This sum is deemed necessary to support the state and dignity of a Princess Dowager, who is no longer in the road to the throne; in whom the public interest is so far diminished; her wealth and splendour, however, are to increase in its proportion by the loss of that connexion which principally unites her to the public interest; 50,000*l.* per ann. is to maintain her singly in her widowhood; with the addition of 15,000*l.* more, the establishment is thought sufficient for her, the Prince of Wales, and his issue. This is strictly the state of the Prince's family by this Bill, from

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whence I mean only to infer, that the just and reasonable proportion is by no means drawn by this Bill. I do not know what is intended by the framers of this Bill; if the Prince is expected to mimic the splendour of his sphere with this reduced revenue, he must disgrace his station, and embarrass his comforts; if he is to quit the world and live in perfect retirement, I do not know that less would not have been sufficient. But I cannot help feeling, that whilst I regret the debts, I am not inclined to sacrifice all the motives which induce me to give a large establishment for the Prince's situation, to the creditors; but in saying this, I do not mean to be understood to be ready as a member of the Legislature, to pay the Prince's, or even the King's debt, whenever they are pleased to call upon us—Very far from it; I should very seldom feel myself so disposed; nor do I mean to give any opinion on the subject of the present debts, of which I am perfectly and completely ignorant. I argue on the Bill as I find it, and I cannot but think the objects professed by the Bill might have been obtained with more justice between the Public and the creditors; for I do not approve sacrificing the interest of the Public in the situation of the Prince of Wales to creditors; and I cannot help thinking, that the debts might have been liquidated less objectionably in the present case, without burdening the Public; and I confess, that if the situation of a Prince of Wales had been made secure from all claims of creditors in future, so that no legal claims could hereafter exist, and that Parliament could not again feel embarrassed by applications for the payment of debts which flow from youthful indiscretion, unlimited generosity, or whatever other motives lead young men, and particularly of the Prince's exalted situation, into profusion, I should not have felt unwilling to concur in the payment, even of the present enormous sum, to free the Prince of Wales from the embarrassments which incumber his situation, and cloud the dignity of the Heir of these kingdoms. As the case now stands, I am under the necessity of accepting or rejecting the Bill without alteration.

The Earl of Lauderdale rose to explain. He said he felt it necessary to trouble their Lordships again, as he found what he had said on the subject of the message, delivered to their Lordships the preceding day by a Noble Earl belonging to the household of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, had called forth the animadversion of his Noble Friend, the Noble and Learned Lord, who had lately sat down (*Lord Thurlow*). He certainly did not mean, when he had said that the Prince could not intend, by declaring that he acquiesced in whatever the wisdom of Parliament should recommend, merely that he

he would submit to a Bill, when having passed the due forms, it became an Act of Parliament, and part of the law of the land, to have it understood, that he thought there was any peculiar merit in the Prince's making such a submission, which he only made, and was indeed coerced to make, in common with every subject in the realm. Most certainly he did not. He had stated that part of his argument in reply to what had been maintained the preceding day by a Noble Lord (Lord Rawdon), who had contended that the acquiescence of the Prince was not to be construed into approbation, and had pretty broadly explained to their Lordships in the early part of the present conversation, that he had not delivered any sentiments, for which he had authority, on the part of the illustrious individual in question. The message therefore stood, as it ought to stand, on the only ground on which it could admit of a Parliamentary construction, *viz.* that the Prince gave his full consent to the Bill; and that any attempt to qualify that consent, by endeavouring to set up a distinction equally unparliamentary and unfit to be entertained by their Lordships, was not authorised by his Royal Highness. Having put this rather strongly, the Earl took occasion to discuss several parts of the speech of Lord Rawdon, and to reply to them. He in particular declared, that he concurred with the Noble Secretary of State in opinion, when he had said that the true happiness, the real dignity, and the highest interests of his Royal Highness would be best promoted by his living within his income. The Noble Lord's (Lord Rawdon) arguments in regard to the splendour necessary, conveyed to his mind the idea that shew and pageantry were indispensable appendages to the the Prince of Wales. Circumstanced as his Royal Highness was, and as the whole British Public knew his Royal Highness to be, he could by no means admit that it was either necessary, or just, or honest, to amuse the eyes of a thoughtless multitude, by an appearance of magnificence, which the thinking part of the people knew was at best but splendid poverty, and which so many of them had serious cause to regret, as it either robbed them of their property, by delaying an instalment, or afforded them but a melancholy prospect of the future prudence of him who was one day to be their Sovereign. The other side of the picture, his Lordship said, presented a more pleasant view. By retirement, by a virtuous avoidance of expence, the Prince would find the best energies of his mind called forth. He would experience the pleasure of rendering himself an object of general admiration, and rise so rapidly in the public esteem, that he would feel the value of a revered and envied character in all ranks of life. His Lordship enlarged on this part of his

argument, and directed far the greater part of his reply to what had been stated that day by a Noble Earl who spoke early in the debate, declaring explicitly, that he would have supported ministers had a claim been brought forward for the Prince's establishment with a view to his debts, other than was provided for in the present Bill.

Lord Thurlow rose again in consequence of what the Noble Earl had said of his animadversion on the part of his Noble Friend's speech, respecting the true construction of the message of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, as delivered by a Noble Earl belonging to his Royal Highness's household the preceding day. He begged the Noble Earl to be assured, that in what he had said, he meant not the smallest offence to him. Indeed, he did not believe his Noble Friend felt any very painful sensations on hearing what he had said, when he was before on his legs, but that his Noble Friend had rather made the complaint, that he might have an opportunity of introducing the observations, which had constituted so great a part of what he had said. With regard to the question whether his Royal Highness would derive most honour from maintaining a continuance of empty splendour, or from disdaining all pretensions to pageantry and shew, till his circumstances justified such outward magnificence; he was inclined to agree with the Noble Earl on his left hand (*Lord Lauderdale*), that true dignity did not consist in mere shew, that the Prince would derive more solid dignity from retirement, and manifesting that his wish was to do justice to his creditors, at the expence of the usual appendages of his illustrious birth; and that he was willing to sacrifice all that was personal to his own comfort and consideration, for the sake of convincing the Public, that he held every thing inferior to his honour. But, nevertheless, he could not agree, that the principle of separating splendour from Royalty was to be carried to so ridiculous an extreme as some Noble Lords had contended. A certain degree of external shew and splendour was absolutely necessary to be preserved about Royal Personages; it tended to give an impression to the public mind of the dignity of their exalted rank, of their superiority, and the profound respect that was their due—a sort of impression that it was true policy and wisdom to have made; and if the opposite idea was to be maintained to the extent to which it had been argued, why not say at once that his Majesty, instead of coming down to the House to open the session, or give the Royal assent, in his magnificent carriage, with all the state, equipage, and attendance, the necessary and proper accompaniments of monarchy, might as well assent to such Bills as were ready, and walk down on such an occasion, with a frize great coat and a

flouched hat? Having spoken fully on that part of the subjects touched upon in the course of the debate, his Lordship said with regard to the Bill itself, he concurred entirely with the Noble Earl near him (Earl of Moira), that the Prince had been hardly dealt by, and more unhandsonely than was necessary in a variety of instances. The Bill itself was ridiculous and nonsensical. As a Noble Earl who had lately spoken from the other side of the table (Earl of Caernarvon), had said, the preamble professed an object which the subsequent provisions of the Bill completely defeated. The Bill talked of an allowance of 125,000*l.* a year to the Prince, and scarcely had it stated it to be a suitable provision for the establishment of his Royal Highness, than it proceeded to take away the one half of it, with the whole of the revenues of the Dutchy. In fact, as the Noble Earl had said, the main effect of the Bill was to take away 8000*l.* a year of the Prince's present income, rather than to add a sixpence to his actual receipt. Could any man in his senses therefore seriously contend that the Bill granted what it called an establishment to the Prince of Wales? Nothing like an establishment was left him. If, however, he construed the Bill correctly, the Prince would not be so poorly provided for as the Noble Earl seemed to imagine, because, according to his reading of the Bill, it gave the Prince two annuities of 65,000*l.* a year each, to be taken from two different funds. Upon examining the Bill, their Lordships would see that the wording of the clauses warranted the construction he had put upon them. Another manner in which the Prince had been ill-treated, was by the calumnious libels upon him, which had been suffered to be published. He declared he was much above giving into the scandalous report, that his Majesty's ministers countenanced and protected the author of the most talked of, of these abusive publications. On the contrary, he well knew that a prosecution, with a view to bring that writer to the condign punishment he deserved, was instituted, and would be proceeded in, and he had not the smallest doubt that it would come out in proof, that his Majesty's ministry, so far from wishing to abet a libeller, were anxious to make him amenable to the insulted laws of his country, for one of the most criminal libels on the King, the Prince of Wales, and both Houses of Parliament, that he had ever perused. His Lordship complained of the clause in the Bill, appointing commissioners to put the Act in execution. At first, he said, it was intended to leave the nomination of these commissioners to his Majesty, which might in some measure have obviated objection; but that intention had been abandoned, and other persons had been named by the minister,

minister, and their designations stated in the Bill. It surely would have been but a due mark of decent respect to the Prince, to have consulted his Royal Highness himself as to that point; but that had not been thought necessary, and there was not even one of his household among the commissioners. Speaking of the allotment of 5000*l.* a year to the Princess, over and above the 25,000*l.* he said he saw not for what so trifling a sum was given; it would not suffice for jewels, &c. nay, it would not even pay her servants. His Lordship remarked that a Noble Earl (Lord Lauderdale) had asked, who would say that he expected that a greater sum would ever be granted for the Prince's establishment than the present Bill provided? He had no hesitation to say, that he for one did expect it, and that the present Bill would soon be materially amended. When a new order of things took place, and the Public saw the alteration, he had every reason to believe that their generosity would be roused by the change, and that they would readily come forward and relieve the Prince from the necessity of longer continuing in obscurity and retirement. The Princess, he had no doubt, would conform to the exigency of the occasion, and concur with her husband in confining their joint expences to their income; and he declared he had great confidence in the sincere intentions of both of them with regard to that particular. When therefore that was felt and understood, what might not be expected from a generous People? His Lordship said, he certainly should not move any alteration of the Bill, or any of its clauses, for the reasons he had stated.

Lord Moira rose again, and said a few words in explanation of part of his first speech.

Lord Grenville said, he rose merely to one point in the speech of the Noble and Learned Lord who had just sat down. The Noble and Learned Lord appeared to him to have made an effort of candour, when he declared he supposed that a libellous attack on the Prince of Wales had not proceeded from the pen of a writer countenanced or protected by his Majesty's ministers. With regard to the particular publication alluded to, he begged leave to assure the Noble and Learned Lord that he had the advantage of him, as he had not seen, much more read the pamphlet in question; but the Noble and Learned Lord knew as well as he did that it was not in the power of ministers, nor indeed any body else, to prevent the heap of libellous trash that issued, in times like the present, from a licentious press.

Lord Thurlow rose to explain. He declared if he had a charge to make against ministers, he would not condescend to affect a candour, that in such a case could only be assumed, and

and thus insinuate what they did not mean to charge openly ! He had held a conduct directly the reverse. He said, he thought he spoke in a manner sufficiently clear to prevent the possibility of being misunderstood, that he did not give in to the scandalous report that the author of a most criminal libel against the King, the Prince, and the Parliament, was abetted and encouraged by ministers, because he well knew that a prosecution was commenced by the proper officer, and had no doubt it would be carried on with becoming care and effect, and that it would come out, in proof, that ministers did not patronize the publication. If, therefore, the author should be convicted, he trusted he would suffer an exemplary punishment.

The Duke of Clarence said, that the Noble and Learned Lord had spoken his sentiments respecting the Bill completely, in his first speech, but in much stronger and better phrase than he could pretend to be master of. He had, as their Lordships would doubtless recollect, pledged himself the preceding day to propose several amendments and alterations in different clauses in the Bill, and had listened to the arguments of different Noble Lords ; but the general expressions of regard and attachment to his brother, which he had heard, had made him so happy, and afforded him so much pleasure and satisfaction, that he should forego his intention of proposing any amendment or alteration in the Bill, and would trouble their Lordships no further on the subject, understanding that any alteration now made might prove fatal to the Bill, which would subject his brother to great inconvenience.

Lord Loughborough (the Lord Chancellor) said, he should not long trespass on their Lordships patience. He declared he was surprised at having heard it said, that the Bill treated the Prince with want of respect ; he thought the very reverse was the fact, and every provision to enable the Prince to discharge his incumbrances was, in fact, an essential part of his establishment. So far, also, from its affording ground of imputation against his Royal Highness, of criminality, it was calculated to produce the opposite effect, and rescue him entirely from the suspicion of any thing of that nature. It did away all idea of blame, and tended to preserve his dignity ; and the reason for the extraordinary care and circumspection that the measure was fraught with, obviously was, because the Public had a deeper interest in the conduct of Princes than of individuals. A private individual might run out his fortune and be ruined, and it would occasion only a cold feeling in the minds of the Public, who were not at all affected by the consequences ; but not so with Princes, for whose imprudence there

there was a greater excuse than could be made for other men. They were, in the first place, more likely to be tempted to expence, and less in the habits of oeconomy: Even the virtues of a Prince were against him in this respect. His taste, his love of ingenuity, his liberality, his munificence, all led to expence in a stronger way than with other young men. In fact, he was courted to expence in every possible shape; the artist of every description solicited and prompted his eagerness to be at the head of the patrons of ingenuity and skill in his profession, whatever that might be; and he was, in a manner, compelled to take his option of acting with imprudence and extravagance, or appearing mean and narrow-minded. The Public, surely, would not wish that an English Prince should so conduct himself, as to justify the imputation of the latter character. They would neither desire nor expect that he should count over pounds, shillings, and pence, with the minuteness of a petty tradesman. It was evident that the Bill was respectful to his Royal Highness in the highest degree; it shewed that the Public took an interest in his debts, and felt even their own honour to be involved with the preservation of that of the Prince of Wales. He had before observed, that the debts, or even the ruin of another individual, would not have excited the least portion of their attention. The object of the Bill, his Lordship said, was two-fold, or rather he should not so state it, because it was not two-fold, but one matter, inseparably connected or united with another. The restrictions contained in the latter part of it, were intended not to wound the honour of the Prince, but to throw a shield around and protect him in future from the imprudences to which men of his exalted rank were exposed from the circumstances that he had stated. They were restrictions, not on the Prince, nor on future Princes of Wales, but on others, on those about them, who had it in their power, by wise and regular means, to restrain the hand of extravagance, and guard against profusion. Past experience proved that it was necessary to apply those regulations to the household of the Prince of Wales, which had now for some years been applied to the household of his Majesty; and surely if they were deemed proper in the case of a sovereign Monarch, in which their Lordships would see that the measure, when brought forward, had been extremely popular, they must be at least unexceptionable in the instance of a Prince and Heir Apparent to the Crown. With regard to the clause appointing commissioners for the due execution of the provisions of the Bill, the Noble and Learned Lord appeared to him to misconceive it entirely. The appointment and nomination appeared to have been made with great propriety and great wisdom. Had it lain with the King,
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a cause of jealousy would have been given, which at one period or other might have operated unpleasantly, if not mischievously. Less still ought the nomination to have been vested in the Prince, and it would have been in the highest degree indelicate to have named any persons belonging to his Royal Highness's household as Commissioners, because they must have acted in that capacity under considerable restraint, and could not, in decency to their principal, have examined creditors as to the nature and extent of their claims as freely as others could, who, from their high rank, were to be regarded as men under no influence whatever, and having been selected from their known public situations, might be relied on, as men whose character set them above all suspicion of acting under any sort of prejudice. His Lordship declared, he wished the time of the duration of the diminution of the Prince's income had been more confidently stated. It might possibly be considerably shortened by the consequences of the investigation which the Bill authorised. After having defended the whole of the Bill by arguments equally strong and perspicuous, and observed, that the word *personality* was an expression extremely improper to have been applied to it, Lord Loughborough said, that as it seemed to be the general desire of their Lordships to abstain from proposing alterations by way of amendment, since they might hazard the loss of the Bill, he should not suggest any, but would vote in favour of it.

The Committee having gone through the Bill, the Chairman was directed to make his report, and the House having been resumed, the report was immediately made, read, and agreed to; after which the Bill was ordered to be read a third time next day.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

THURSDAY, June 25.

The Hemp and Flax Bill was read a third time and passed.

Mr. Robinson gave notice, that he would early next session move, That any Member engaged in any loan, to be in future guaranteed by Parliament, should be excluded that House. He did not mean to attach blame to any Member who had been engaged in subscribing to the present loan; one Member in particular (who had subscribed) he had noticed, who, from a motive of delicacy, had not voted; he merely considered the principle.

ARREARS OF THE DUTCHY OF CORNWALL.

General Smith said, that as all the arguments used for and against his late motion, on the subject of the arrears of the Dutchy of

Cornwall, uniformly tended to convince his mind, that the right ought to be ascertained; he begged leave to give notice, that he should next session make a motion to that end; and if not then determined, he would make a motion on the subject every session he should sit in Parliament, until he could effect his purpose.—Adjourned.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

FRIDAY, June 26.

The Committee of Privileges made their report to the House, "That the Claimant to the Beaumont Barony had not made good his claim." The claim was by their Lordships disallowed.

Eighteen public, and one private Bill, received the Royal Assent by commission. The Archbishop of Canterbury, the Lord Chancellor, and the Earl of Mansfield, were the Commissioners.

The Prince of Wales's Establishment Bill, and St. Vincent and Grenada Bill, were read a third time and passed.—Adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

FRIDAY, June 26.

A message was delivered from the Lords by the *Lord Chief Justice* of the Common Pleas, and the *Lord Chief Baron* of the Exchequer, that the Lords had agreed to the Prince of Wales's Bill, and the Princess of Wales's Jointure Bill, without any amendment.

BOATS AND BARGES.

Mr. Sheridan wished to have seen ministers in their places; however, he would make an observation, with which he hoped they would be made acquainted. He saw, that in consequence of a motion to that purpose, leave had been granted to bring in a Bill to register boats, barges, &c. in the inland navigation; but it had not been brought in; notwithstanding which, every owner of a boat or barge had been charged 7s. 6d. for every registry. This was great presumption in the officers, unless they had received orders to that effect from high authority, and he wished to have information from ministers on that head.—Adjourned.

HOUSE

HOUSE OF LORDS.

SATURDAY, June 27.

His Majesty came in state to the House between three and four o'clock, and having sent a message by Sir Francis Molyneux, Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod, to summon the attendance of the other House of Parliament, the Commons, with their Speaker, came to the Bar, when Mr. Speaker addressed his Majesty as follows :

" Most gracious Sovereign,

" Your faithful Commons humbly attend your Majesty with the Bill, which close the Supply for the public service of the year.

" Impressed with a due sense of the nature and importance of the contest in which your Majesty is engaged, your Commons have thought it necessary to make the most ample provision for the several branches of the public service. In discharging the painful but indispensable duty of imposing additional burdens on their constituents, they have derived just consolation and satisfaction from the state of the credit, the commerce, and resources of the country; and they are encouraged and gratified by the hope that the liberality and exertions of your faithful subjects will be rewarded by the restoration of peace, on such a foundation, as will give increased security to the unexampled blessings so long experienced by these kingdoms.

" Other objects, not less interesting to the feelings of your Majesty and of the nation, have also employed the deliberations of your Commons. In consequence of your Majesty's most gracious message on the nuptials of their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales, your Commons proceeded to take into their consideration the several points to which your Majesty was pleased to direct their attention, with as much dispatch as their peculiar importance would allow : And they trust that their conduct has manifested the cordial satisfaction which they derive from an event intimately connected with the happiness of your Majesty, and the welfare of your people : Some of the provisions and regulations which have been adopted on this occasion, arose from circumstances, which, painful as they undoubtedly were, would be a subject of deeper regret to your Commons, if they had not produced that gracious communication of the sentiments and wishes of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, which could not fail to confirm the hopes, and gratify the feelings of a generous and loyal people. In discharging their duty on this important occasion, your Commons have been actuated by the persuasion, that the true interests of your Majesty's illustrious family are not to be separated from those of the nation ; a principle which animates the loyalty of all classes of your Majesty's subjects, and which binds their duty and affection to a constitution which they love and revere.

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" Another

" Another Bill, which it is my duty to present to your Majesty, is for the purpose of providing such a jointure for her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales, as is suited to her rank, her dignity, and her virtues. In approaching your Majesty with this Bill, your Commons are impressed with the most earnest and anxious hopes, that if ever the provision should be rendered effectual, it may not become so, until under the favour of Divine Providence a long and uninterrupted continuance of happiness has been experienced from an union, not more calculated to promote the domestic comforts of your Majesty, and of your illustrious family, than to give additional security to those liberties and that constitution, which were preserved by your Majesty's ancestors, which have been maintained and cherished by your gracious care and protection, and which it is the fervent wish and prayer of your Majesty's faithful subjects that this country may continue to enjoy, to the latest posterity, under your Majesty's royal descendants.

" The Bills which I have in my hand are severally entitled,

" An Act for enabling his Majesty to settle an annuity on his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, during the joint lives of his Majesty and of his said Royal Highness; for making provision out of his revenues for the payment of any debts that may be due from his Royal Highness; for preventing the accumulation of debts in future; and for regulating the mode of expenditure of the said revenues.

" An Act for better enabling his Majesty to make provision for a sure and certain jointure for her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales, for the term of her life.

" An Act for allowing a further annuity to the subscribers to the sum of 18 millions authorised to be raised for the service of the year 1795.

" An Act for enabling his Majesty to direct the issue of Exchequer Bills, to a limited amount, for the purposes and in the manner therein mentioned."

These Bills having severally received the Royal Assent in due form, his Majesty was pleased to make the following most gracious Speech to both Houses of Parliament :

" My Lords, and Gentlemen,

" The zealous and uniform regard which you have shewn to the general interests of my people, and particularly the prudent, firm, and spirited support which you have continued to afford me, in the prosecution of the great contest in which we are still unavoidably engaged, demand my warmest acknowledgments.

" The encouragement which my allies must derive from the knowledge of your sentiments, and the extraordinary exertions which you have enabled me to make, in supporting and augmenting my naval and military forces, afford the means most likely to conduce to the restoration of peace to these kingdoms, and to the re-establishment of general tranquillity, on a secure, an honourable, and a lasting foundation.

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"Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

"I have to return you my hearty thanks for the liberal and ample supplies which the resources of the country have enabled you to provide, beyond all former example, for the various exigencies of the public service.

"I have also to acknowledge, with peculiar sensibility, the recent proof which you have given me of your attachment to my person and family, in the provision which you have made for settling the establishment of the Prince and Princess of Wales, and for extricating the Prince from the incumbrances in which he was involved.

"My Lords, and Gentlemen,

"It is impossible to contemplate the internal situation of the enemy with whom we are contending, without indulging an hope, that the present circumstances of France may, in their effects, hasten the return of such a state of order and regular government as may be capable of maintaining the accustomed relations of amity and peace with other powers.

"The issue, however, of these extraordinary transactions, is out of the reach of human foresight.

"Till that desirable period arrives, when my subjects can be restored to the secure enjoyment of the blessings of peace, I shall not fail to make the most effectual use of the force which you have put into my hands.

"It is with the utmost satisfaction that I have recently received the advices of an important and brilliant success obtained over the enemy, by a detachment of my fleet under the able conduct of Lord Bridport.

"I have every reason to rely on the continuance of the distinguished bravery and conduct of my fleet and armies, as well as of the zeal, spirit, and perseverance of my people, which have been uniformly manifested through the whole course of this just and necessary war."

Then the Lord Chancellor, by his Majesty's command, said,

"My Lords, and Gentlemen,

"It is Majesty's royal will and pleasure, That this Parliament be prorogued to Wednesday the fifth day of August next, to be then here holden; and this Parliament is accordingly prorogued to Wednesday the fifth day of August next.

END OF THE FIFTH SESSION OF THE SEVENTEENTH
PARLIAMENT OF GREAT BRITAIN.

Extracts from the London Gazette, stating Changes of Ministers and other Officers of State, important political Events, &c. &c.

From the LONDON GAZETTE, November 22, 1794.

Downing-street, November 19.

This day a treaty of amity, commerce, and navigation, between his Majesty and the United States of America, was signed by the Right Honourable Lord Grenville, his Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, being duly authorised for that purpose on his Majesty's part, and the Honourable John Jay, Envoy Extraordinary from the United States of America, having a like authority on the part of the said States.

Downing-street, November 22.

His Majesty having been pleased, by Commission under the Great Seal of Great Britain, to appoint the Right Hon. James Lord Malmesbury, Baron of Malmesbury, in the county of Wilts, one of the Lords of his Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, and Knight of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath, to negotiate, conclude, and sign a treaty of marriage, between his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, and the Princess Caroline, Amelia, Elizabeth, daughter to his Most Illustrious Highness the Duke of Brunswick and Lunenburg, his Lordship will immediately proceed to Brunswick to execute the said Commission.

From the LONDON GAZETTE, December 13, 1794.

At the Court at St. James's, the 10th of December 1794, present the King's Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

His Majesty in Council was this day pleased to declare the Right Hon. *William Earl Fitzwilliam*, Lieutenant-General and General Governor of his Majesty's kingdom of Ireland.

From the LONDON GAZETTE, December 20, 1794.

At the Court at St. James's, the 17th of December 1794, present the King's Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

His Majesty in Council was this day pleased to declare the Right Hon. *David Earl of Mansfield*, Lord President of his Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, and his Lordship took his place at the Board accordingly.

At the Court at St. James's, the 17th of December 1794, present the King's Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

His Majesty having been pleased to deliver the custody of the *Privy Seal* to the Right Hon. *John Earl of Chatham*, the oath of Keeper of the *Privy Seal* was this day administered to him, and his Lordship took his place at the Board accordingly.

At the Court at St. James's, the 17th of December 1794, present the King's Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

This day the Right Hon. George Damer, commonly called *Lord Viscount Miltown**, was, by his Majesty's command, sworn of his Majesty's Most Honourable *Privy Council*, and took his place at the Board accordingly.

Whitehall, December 20, 1794.

The King has been pleased to constitute and appoint the Right Hon. *George John Earl Spencer*; the Right Hon. *Charles George Lord Arden*, of the kingdom of Ireland; *Samuel Lord Hood*, of the said kingdom, Admiral of the Blue; *Sir Alan Gardner*, Bart. Vice-Admiral of the Blue; *Charles Small Pybus*, Esq.; *Philip Affleck*, Esq. Vice-Admiral of the Red; and *Sir Charles Middleton*, Bart. likewise Vice-Admiral of the Red; to be his Majesty's Commissioners for executing the office of High Admiral of the kingdoms of Great Britain and Ireland, and the dominions, islands, and territories thereunto belonging.

From the LONDON GAZETTE, January 13, 1795.

Dublin-Castle, January 5.

This evening, about nine o'clock, the *Earl of Westmorland*, late Lord Lieutenant of this kingdom, embarked on board the *Duchess of Rutland* packet-boat, on his return to England.

From the LONDON GAZETTE, January 17, 1795.

St. James's, January 14.

The Sovereign having signified his pleasure to invest the *Earl of Westmorland*, late Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, with the ensigns of the Most Noble Order of the Garter, of which he had been elected a Knight Companion in Chapter, on the 12th of June, 1793, the Earl was this day duly invested.

* Lord Miltown went over to Ireland Principal Secretary to Earl Fitzwilliam.

From

At the Court at St. James's, the 16th of January 1795, present the King's Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

His Majesty, judging it expedient, under the present circumstances, to admit into the ports of this kingdom all goods, wares, merchandizes, and effects, belonging to the subjects or inhabitants of the United Provinces, or to any of his Majesty's subjects who may have goods, wares, merchandizes, or effects, in the said United Provinces, in order that the same may be preserved in safe custody, is pleased, by and with the advice of his Privy Council, to order, as it is hereby ordered, That all goods, wares, merchandizes, and effects whatsoever, coming directly from any of the ports of the United Provinces to any of the ports of this kingdom, in vessels of any country, and navigated in any manner, be permitted, until further order, to be landed, and to be secured in warehouses, under the joint locks of his Majesty and of the proprietors, at the risk and expence of the said proprietors, there to remain in safe custody, for the benefit of the proprietors thereof, until the due provision shall be made by law to enable such proprietors to re-export, or otherwise dispose of the same. And the Right Hon. the Lords Commissioners of his Majesty's Treasury are to give the necessary directions herein accordingly.

W. FAWKENER.

From the LONDON GAZETTE, March 14, 1795.

At the Court at St. James's, the 11th of March 1795, present the King's Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

His Majesty in Council was this day pleased to declare the Right Hon. *John Jefferies, Earl Camden, Lieutenant-General and General Governor of his Majesty's kingdom of Ireland.*

This day the Right Hon. *Thomas Pelham* * was, by his Majesty's command, sworn of his Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, and took his place at the Board accordingly.

From the LONDON GAZETTE, April 7, 1795.

St. James's, April 7.

Her Serene Highness the Princess Caroline of Brunswick having embarked on board his Majesty's ship *Jupiter* at Cuxhaven on the 28th ult. her Serene Highness the following morning failed

* The Hon. Mr. T. Pelham went over to Ireland Principal Secretary to Earl Camden,

from

from thence with a strong convoy, and on Sunday last, about noon, landed safe and in perfect health at Greenwich; from whence her Serene Highness proceeded to his Majesty's Palace of St. James's, where she arrived between two and three o'clock in the afternoon.

From the LONDON GAZETTE, April 11, 1795.

St. James's, Wednesday, April 8, 1795.

This evening the solemnity of the marriage of *his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales* with *her Highness the Princess Caroline of Brunswick* was performed in the Chapel Royal by the Archbishop of Canterbury.

From the LONDON GAZETTE, January 17, 1795.

Carlton-House, January 17.

The Prince of Wales has been pleased to appoint the Right Hon. *George James Earl Cholmondeley*, to be *Chamberlain* to his Royal Highness, and *Intendant of the Houses*;

The Right Hon. *John Earl of Darnley* to be *Groom of the Stole* to his Royal Highness;

Charles Nassau Thomas, Esq. to be *Vice-Chamberlain*;

And *John Byde, Esq.* *Master of his Royal Highness's Household.*

From the LONDON GAZETTE, January 20, 1795.

Carlton-House, January 20.

The Prince of Wales has been pleased to appoint the *Earl of Jersey* to be *Master of the Horse* to his Royal Highness.

WESTERN HEMISPHERE

THE WESTERN HEMISPHERE, AS SEEN FROM THE NORTH, SHOWS A GREAT VARIETY OF CLIMATE, AND A GREAT VARIETY OF PLANT AND ANIMAL LIFE.

THE CLIMATE OF THE WESTERN HEMISPHERE IS DIVERSE, AND THE PLANT AND ANIMAL LIFE IS ALSO DIVERSE.

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The following **BILLS** received the Royal Assent in the course of the Session, commencing December 30, 1794, and ending June 27, 1795, and are all the **PUBLIC ACTS** of that Period.

January 21. **A**N Act for continuing and granting to his Majesty certain Duties upon Malt, Mum, Cyder, and Perry, for the Service of the Year One Thousand Seven Hundred and Ninety-five.

February 5. An Act for granting an Aid to his Majesty by a Land Tax, to be raised in Great Britain, for the Service of the Year One Thousand Seven Hundred and Ninety-five.

An Act to continue, for a limited Time, an Act, made in the last Session of Parliament, intituled, "An Act to empower his Majesty to secure and detain such Persons as his Majesty shall suspect are conspiring against his Person and Government."

February 13. An Act for enabling his Majesty to prohibit the Exportation, and permit the Importation of Corn, and for allowing the Importation of other Articles of Provision, for a limited Time, without Payment of Duty.

An Act for continuing an Act of the Fifteenth Year of his present Majesty, for amending and widening the Road leading from Yarmouth Bridge, through the Hamlet of South Town, otherwise Little Yarmouth, to Gorleston, in the County of Suffolk.

March 5. An Act for raising a certain Number of Men, in the several Counties in England, for the Service of his Majesty's Navy.

An Act for punishing Mutiny and Desertion, and for the better Payment of the Army and their Quarters.

An Act for the Regulation of his Majesty's Marine Forces while on Shore.

An Act for authorising the Company of Proprietors of the Grand Junction Canal to vary the Course of a certain Part of the said Canal, in the County of Hertford, so as to render the Navigation thereof more safe and convenient; and for making some other Amendments and Alterations in an Act, made in the Thirty-third Year of the Reign of his present Majesty, for making the said Canal.

An Act to amend and render effectual so much of an Act, of the Twenty-eighth Year of his present Majesty, as relates to improving the Entrance into the City of Worcester from the London and Upton Roads.

An Act to continue the Terms, and enlarge the Powers of Two Acts, made in the Seventh and Thirty-first Years of the Reign of his present Majesty, for repairing the Highways from that Part of Counters Bridge which lies in the Parish of Kensington, in the County of Middlesex, leading through the Towns of Brentford and Hounslow to the Powder Mills on the Road to Staines, and to Cranford Bridge, in the said County, in the Road to Colnbrook; and for repairing, turning, or altering, the Highway leading from the said Road, at or near the End of Sion Lane, to the Town of Isleworth, in the said County, and from thence to a Gate on the South Side of Teddington Field, and also the Highway leading out of the said Great Road, near Smallberry Green Turnpike, to a House known by the Sign of The George, in the Town of Isleworth aforesaid, and for lighting and watering Part of the said Highways.

March 16. An Act for raising the Sum of Eighteen Millions by way of Annuities.

An Act for granting to his Majesty additional Duties of Excise on Foreign Wines and Sweets.

An Act for granting to his Majesty additional Duties of Excise on Tea, Coffee, and Cocoa Nuts.

An Act for granting to his Majesty additional Duties of Excise on Worts, Wash, and other Liquors, made in England, for extracting Spirits for Home Consumption,

sumption, and for preventing Distillers from making use of Wheat, or Wheat Flour, in making Wash for extracting Spirits.

An Act for granting to his Majesty additional Duties of Excise on Foreign Spirits.

An Act for procuring a Supply of Men, from the several Ports of this Kingdom, for the Service of his Majesty's Navy.

An Act for appointing Commissioners to put in execution an Act of this Session of Parliament, intituled, "An Act for granting an Aid to his Majesty by a Land Tax, to be raised in Great Britain, for the Service of the Year One Thousand Seven Hundred and Ninety-five;" together with those named in the former Acts, for appointing Commissioners of the Land Tax.

An Act for rendering effectual his Majesty's Orders in Council, of the Sixteenth and Twenty-first Days of January One Thousand Seven Hundred and Ninety-five, respecting the Admission of the Effects, mentioned in the said Orders, into the Ports of this Country, to be warehoused; and for indemnifying all Persons who have acted in consequence of such Orders.

An Act to repeal an Act, made in the last Session of Parliament, intituled, "An Act to enable his Majesty to establish a Criminal Court of Judicature in Norfolk Island," and for better enabling his Majesty to establish such Court in the said Island.

An Act for applying certain Sums of Money, raised in the County of Derby, by virtue of several Acts of Parliament made respecting the Militia of this Kingdom.

An Act for continuing the Term, and altering and enlarging the Powers, of certain Acts for repairing several Roads in the West Riding of the County of York, so far as relates to the Road from Keighley to Bradford.

March 27. An Act for raising a certain Sum of Money, by Loans or Exchequer Bills, for the Service of the Year One Thousand Seven Hundred and Ninety-five.

An Act for raising a further Sum of Money, by Loans or Exchequer Bills, for the Service of the Year One Thousand Seven Hundred and Ninety-five.

An Act for granting to his Majesty the Sum of Two Hundred Thousand Pounds, to be issued and paid to the Governor and Company of the Bank of England, to be by them placed to the Account of the Commissioners for the Reduction of the National Debt.

An Act for granting certain Duties of Customs on the Importation of Fruit, Sallad Oil, Waste Silk, and Timber, and on the Exportation of British Rock Salt, and Coal.

An Act for rendering more effectual an Act of the present Session of Parliament, intituled, "An Act for raising a certain Number of Men, in the several Counties in England, for the Service of his Majesty's Navy."

An Act for making and maintaining a Turnpike Road from Mump's Brook, within Oldham, in the County Palatine of Lancaster, to Ripponden, in the West Riding of the County of York, and a Branch therefrom, at or near Dershaw, to or near to Brownhill, another Branch therefrom, at or near Grains, to Delph, all within Saddleworth, in the said Riding.

An Act for repairing and widening the Road from Horfeley Upright Gate leading from Bowden Hill, in the County of Wilts, to the Top of Kingdown Hill, in the Parish of Box, in the said County, and several other Roads near or adjoining thereto.

An Act for repairing and widening the Road from Preston Candover to Basingstoke, in the County of Southampton, and from thence to Alton, in the said County.

April 28. An Act for granting to his Majesty several additional Duties on Stamped Vellum, Parchment, and Paper; and for repealing a certain Exception, as far as relates to Bonds given as Security for the Payment of One Hundred Pounds, or under, contained in an Act of the Twenty-third Year of his present Majesty's Reign.

An Act for granting Annuities for satisfying certain Navy and Victualling Bills.

An Act for enabling his Majesty to raise the Sum of Two Millions Five Hundred Thousand Pounds, for the Uses and Purposes therein mentioned.

An Act for granting to his Majesty a certain Sum of Money, to be raised by a Lottery.

An Act to continue several Laws relating to the granting a Bounty on certain Species of British and Irish Linens exported, and taking off the Duties on the Importation of Foreign Raw Linen Yarns made of Flax; to the discontinuing the Duties payable on the Importation of Tallow, Hogs Lard, and Grease; and to the prohibiting the Importation of Foreign Wrought Silks and Velvets; and for making perpetual an Act, made in the Twenty-fifth Year of the Reign of his present Majesty, to prohibit the Exportation of Tools and Utensils made use of in the Iron and Steel Manufactures of this Kingdom, and to prevent the seducing of Artificers or Workmen, employed in those Manufactures, to go into Parts beyond the Seas.

An Act further to continue an Act, made in the Thirty-third Year of his Majesty's Reign, intituled, "An Act for establishing Regulations respecting Aliens arriving in this Kingdom, or resident therein, in certain Cases."

An Act to continue the Laws now in force for regulating the Trade between the Subjects of his Majesty's Dominions and the Inhabitants of the Territories belonging to the United States of America, so far as the same relate to the Trade and Commerce carried on between this Kingdom and the Inhabitants of the Countries belonging to the said United States.

An Act for further continuing an Act, made in the Thirty-third Year of the Reign of his present Majesty, intituled, "An Act for establishing Courts of Judicature in the Island of Newfoundland, and the Islands adjacent."

An Act for altering, amending, and rendering more effectual, an Act, made in the last Session of Parliament, intituled, "An Act for amending so much of an Act, passed in the Thirteenth and Fourteenth Years of the Reign of his late Majesty King Charles the Second, intituled, "An Act for ordering the Forces in the several Counties of this Kingdom," as relates to the Militia of the City of London; and for the better ordering the same."

An Act to enable Petty Officers in the Navy, and Seamen, Non-commissioned Officers of Marines, and Marines, serving in his Majesty's Navy, to allot Part of their Pay for the Maintenance of their Wives and Families.

An Act for enabling the Magistrates in the several Counties in Great Britain to raise and levy, under certain Regulations, such able-bodied and idle Persons as shall be found within the said Counties, to serve in his Majesty's Navy.

An Act for defraying the Charge of the Pay and Clothing of the Militia in that Part of Great Britain called England, for One Year, beginning the Twenty-fifth Day of March One Thousand Seven Hundred and Ninety-five.

An Act for extending the Provisions of an Act, made in the Thirty-fourth Year of the Reign of his present Majesty, to Cutters, Luggers, Shallops, Wherries, Smacks, or Yawls, of any Built whatever; for amending an Act, made in the Twenty-eighth Year of the Reign of his present Majesty, more effectually to secure the Performance of Quarantine; and for amending several Laws relative to the Revenue of Customs; for amending an Act, made in the Thirty-third Year of the Reign of his present Majesty, intituled, "An Act for the Relief of the Captors of Prizes, with respect to the bringing and landing certain Prize Goods in this Kingdom;" and for authorising the Commissioners of Excise at Edinburgh to grant Licences to Manufacturers and Dealers in Tobacco and Snuff, within the Limits of the Chief Office of Excise at Edinburgh.

An Act for making Allowances, in certain Cases, to Subaltern Officers of the Militia, in Time of Peace.

An Act for raising a certain Number of Men in the several Counties, Stewartries, Royal Burghs, and Towns, in that Part of Great Britain called Scotland, for the Service of his Majesty's Navy.

An Act for allowing a Drawback of the Duties upon Coals used in carrying on the Peennygored Works, in the County of Pembroke.

An Act to enable his Majesty to grant to the Right Honourable John Earl of Upper Ossory, in the Kingdom of Ireland, Baron Upper Ossory of Ampthill, in the County of Bedford, his Heirs and Assigns, in Fee Simple, all the Estate, Right, Title, and Interest, remaining to his Majesty in and upon The Haye, or Walk, of Farming Woods, in the Forest of Rockingham, in the County of

Northampton,

Northampton, and also the Reversion of certain Offices, Rents, and other Hereditaments, in the said County of Northampton (to which the said Earl of Upper Ossory is entitled for Three Lives, under a Grant from his present Majesty), upon a full and adequate Consideration to be paid for the same.

An Act for taking down the Chapel of the Chapelry of Hayden, in the Parish of Warden, in the County of Northumberland, and for building a new Chapel, in a convenient Situation, within the said Chapelry.

An Act for enlarging the Term and Powers of Three several Acts, made in the Sixth Year of the Reign of his Majesty King George the First, in the Seventh Year of the Reign of his late Majesty, and in the Ninth Year of the Reign of his present Majesty, for laying a Duty of Two Pennies Scots, or One Sixth Part of a Penny Sterling, upon every Pint of Ale or Beer brewed or sold within the Town of Montrose, and Privileges thereof; for supplying the said Town with fresh Water; and for other Purposes therein mentioned.

An Act for laying out and making a new Street from Whitefriar Gate to the South End of Quay Street, within the Town and County of the Town of Kingston upon Hull.

An Act to explain, amend, and render more effectual, an Act, made and passed in the Thirty-first Year of the Reign of his present Majesty, intituled, "An Act for paving, lighting, watching, cleansing, watering, repairing, and keeping in repair, Finsbury Square, in the Parish of Saint Luke, in the County of Middlesex, and Part of the Manor of Finsbury, and certain other Streets and Places communicating with, or near to, the said Square; and for preventing or removing Nuisances and Annoyances within the same."

An Act to continue the Term, and alter and enlarge the Powers, of an Act, made in the Thirteenth Year of the Reign of his present Majesty, intituled, "An Act for deepening, cleansing, and making more commodious, the Harbour of Aberdeen, for erecting new Piers and Quays therein, and for regulating Ships and Vessels trading into, and going out of the said Harbour."

An Act for making a Navigable Cut from the Grand Junction Canal, in the Precinct of Norwood, in the County of Middlesex, to Paddington, in the said County.

An Act to enable the Most Noble Francis Duke of Bridgewater to make a Navigable Cut from his present Navigation, in the Township of Worsley, in the County Palatine of Lancaster, to the Township of Pennington, near the Town of Leigh, in the said County.

An Act for amending Two Acts, of the Thirtieth Year of King George the Second, and the Thirty-second Year of his present Majesty, so far as relates to the draining and preserving certain Fen Lands and Low Grounds, within the Township or Hamlet of March, in the Isle of Ely and County of Cambridge.

An Act for continuing the Power, and altering, enlarging, and consolidating, the Powers of Two Acts of Parliament, passed in the Twenty-fourth and Twenty-ninth Years of the Reign of his late Majesty King George the Second, for repairing the High Roads from Darlington to West Auckland, in the County of Durham, and several other Roads, in the same County, therein mentioned.

An Act for enlarging the Term and Powers of several Acts, passed in the Thirteenth Year of the Reign of King George the First, and the Fifteenth and Thirty-first Years of the Reign of his late Majesty King George the Second, for repairing the Road from Cirencester, in the County of Gloucester, to Saint John Bridge, in the County of Gloucester, and certain other Roads therein mentioned.

An Act to enlarge the Term and Powers of Two several Acts, passed in the Twentieth Year of the Reign of his late Majesty King George the Second, and in the Tenth Year of his present Majesty, for repairing the Road from Cirencester, in the County of Gloucester, to Birdlip Hill, in the said County.

An Act for more effectually repairing the Road from Hyde Park Corner to Counters Bridge, and certain other Roads, in the County of Middlesex; and for other Purposes therein mentioned.

An Act for enlarging the Term and Powers of an Act, of the Nineteenth Year of his present Majesty, for amending, widening, and keeping in repair, the Roads leading from Ludlow, in the County of Carmarthen, to the Town of Llan-dover, and from thence, through the Town of Llangedock, to the River Amman, and several other Roads communicating therewith.

An Act to continue the Term, and alter and enlarge the Powers, of so much of an Act, made in the Twenty-ninth Year of the Reign of his present Majesty, intituled, "An Act for amending, widening, turning, varying, altering, and keeping in repair, the Road from a certain Dwelling-house in Bury, now or late in the Occupation of William Walker, Gentleman, to Haslingden, and from thence to the East End of Salford Bridge, in Blackburn, and also the Road from Haslingden aforesaid, to the East End of Cockshot Bridge, in the Town of Whalley, and also the Road from Haslingden aforesaid, through New Church and Baccup, to Todmorden, and for making a Road from the Road between Bury and Haslingden, in the Township of Walmerley, to the River Irwell, and for building a Bridge over the said River, all in the County Palatine of Lancaster," as relates to the first District of Road therein mentioned.

An Act for continuing the Term, and altering and enlarging the Powers of an Act, of the Nineteenth Year of his present Majesty, for more effectually repairing, widening, and amending the Roads from Wigan to Preston, in the County Palatine of Lancaster.

An Act for amending, improving, and keeping in repair, the Road from the Town of Burnley, in the County Palatine of Lancaster, to the Turnpike Road leading from Bury to Haslingden, at or near Edenfield Chapel, in the Township of Tottington Higher End, in the same County.

An Act for amending, improving, and keeping in repair, the Road leading from the Hamlet of Highgate, in the County of Middlesex, through a certain Lane, called Maiden-lane, in the Parish of St. Mary Illington, to a certain Place called Battle Bridge, in the same County, and the several other Highways and Foot-paths in the said Parish of St. Mary Illington (which are not included in any Turnpike Acts); and to enable the Inhabitants of the said Parish to raise Money for that and other the Purposes therein mentioned.

An Act for repairing, widening, and altering, the Road leading from the Way Post, at the North End of the Town of Bedford, in the County of Bedford, to the North East End of a Lane in the Parish of Kimbolton, in the County of Huntingdon, called the Park-lane.

May 3. An Act for granting to his Majesty certain additional Duties on Receipts.

An Act for granting to his Majesty additional Duties on Distilleries in Scotland, and on the Exportation of British-made Spirits from England to Scotland, and from Scotland to England; and to amend an Act made in the Thirty-third Year of the Reign of his present Majesty, intituled, "An Act for the Regulation of Distilleries in Scotland, and the Exportation of British-made Spirits from England to Scotland, and from Scotland to England, for a limited Time."

An Act for further regulating the sending and receiving Letters free from the Duty of Postage; for allowing Non-commissioned Officers, Seamen, and Private Men, in the Navy and Army, whilst on Service, to send and receive Letters at a low Rate of Postage; and for permitting Patterns and Samples of Goods to be transmitted by the Post at an easier Rate than is now allowed by Law.

An Act for the Encouragement of the Mackerel Fishery.

An Act to indemnify Governors, Lieutenant-Governors, and Persons acting as such, in the West India Islands, who have permitted the Importation and Exportation of Goods and Commodities in Foreign Bottoms.

An Act for requiring all Boats, Barges, and other Vessels, of certain Descriptions, used in Navigable Rivers, and on Inland Navigations, in Great Britain, to be registered.

An Act to continue and amend an Act made in the Twenty-sixth Year of the Reign of his present Majesty, intituled, "An Act for the more effectual Encouragement of the British Fisheries."

An Act for applying certain Sums of Money raised in the County of Stafford, by virtue of several Acts of Parliament made respecting the Militia of this Kingdom.

An Act for repealing an Act passed in the Twelfth Year of the Reign of his present Majesty, intituled, "An Act for the more effectual assessing and collecting of the Rates for the Relief of the Poor in the Parish of St. Botolph Bishopsgate, in the Liberties of the City of London, for providing a Workhouse for the Reception of

of the Poor of the said Parish, and for the Employment, Maintenance, and Regulation of the said Poor therein."

An Act for amending, widening, altering, improving, and keeping in repair, the Road leading out of the Turnpike Road between Aylesbury and Wendover, through Princes Risborough, to West Wycombe, in the County of Buckingham.

May 19. An Act for granting to his Majesty certain Stamp Duties on Sea Insurances.

An Act for making Part of certain Principal Sums, or Stocks or Annuities raised or created, or to be raised or created, by the Parliament of the Kingdom of Ireland, on Loans for the Use of the Government of that Kingdom, transferrable, and the Dividends on such Stock and Annuities payable at the Bank of England; and for the better Security of the Proprietors of such Stocks and Annuities, and of the Governor and Company of the Bank of England.

An Act to enable his Majesty's Post Master-General to open and return certain Letters contained in the Mails, made up at the General Post Office in London for the United Provinces, on the Thirteenth, Sixteenth, and Twentieth Days of January One Thousand Seven Hundred and Ninety-five, and now remaining in the said General Post Office.

An Act for increasing the Rates of Substistence to be paid to Innkeepers and others on quartering Soldiers for a limited Time.

An Act to prevent unnecessary Delay in the Execution of Writs for the Election of Members to serve in Parliament for that Part of Great Britain called Scotland.

An Act for rendering more effectual an Act passed in the First Year of the Reign of King James the First, intituled, "An Act to restrain all Persons from Marriage until their former Wives and former Husbands be dead."

An Act for repealing so much of an Act made in the Twenty-fourth Year of the Reign of his present Majesty, intituled, "An Act to enable his Majesty to grant to the Heirs of the former Proprietors, upon certain Terms and Conditions, the forfeited Estates in Scotland, which were put under the Management of a Board of Trustees, by an Act passed in the Twenty-fifth Year of the Reign of his late Majesty King George the Second, and to repeal the said Act," as relates to the Amount of the Debt charged upon the Lands and Estates which became forfeited by the Attainder of Evan Macpherson, late of Cheney.

An Act for vesting, for a certain Term of Years, in the Right Honourable Henry Seymour Conway, his Executors, Administrators, and Assigns, the sole Property of a Kiln or Oven, by him invented, for burning Lime, and for the Use of Distillers and Brewers, and for other beneficial Purposes.

An Act for amending an Act passed in the Thirtieth Year of the Reign of his present Majesty, intituled, "An Act for taking down the Church and Tower belonging to the Parish of Saint John, at Hackney, in the County of Middlesex, and for building another Church and Tower for the Use of the said Parish, and for making an additional Cemetery or Church-yard;" and for raising a further Sum of Money for completing the said Church and other Works.

An Act for building a new Church or Chapel in the Town of Hallifax, in the West Riding of the County of York.

An Act for making a Navigable Cut from the Stratford upon Avon Canal, in the Parish of Lapwater, into the Warwick and Birmingham Canal, in the Manor of Kingswood, in the County of Warwick.

An Act for improving the Drainage of the Middle and South Levels, Part of the Great Level of the Fens, called Bedford Level, and the Low Lands adjoining or near to the said Levels; as also the Lands adjoining or near to the River Ouze, in the County of Norfolk, draining through the same to the Sea, by the Harbour of King's Lynn, in the said County; and for altering and improving the Navigation of the said River Ouze, from or near a Place called Eau Brink, in the Parish of Wiggenshall Saint Mary, in the said County, to the said Harbour of King's Lynn; and for improving and preserving the Navigation of the several Rivers communicating with the said River Ouze.

An Act for keeping in repair the Footways in the High-street of the Town of Kensington, in the County of Middlesex, and lighting and watching the said Street, and

and also certain Courts and Alleys communicating therewith; and for removing and preventing Encroachments, Nuisances, and Annoyances therein.

An Act for the better paving, lighting, cleansing, and otherwise improving the Streets, Lanes, and other public Passages of the City of Aberdeen, and the Roads and Avenues within the Royalty thereof; for the better supplying the Inhabitants with fresh Water; and for the removing and preventing all Obstructions and Annoyances within the said City and Royalty.

An Act for paving the Footways, and for cleansing, lighting, watching, and regulating the Streets, Lanes, Passages, and Places within the Borough of Wallingford, in the County of Berks; and for removing and preventing Nuisances, Annoyances, Encroachments, and Obstructions therein.

An Act for repealing several Acts made in the Eighth, Tenth, Thirteenth, and Fifteenth Years of the Reign of his present Majesty, for regulating the Nightly Watch and Beades, and for paving, repairing, cleansing, and lighting the Parish of St. Mary-le-Bonne, in the County of Middlesex; and for the better Relief and Maintenance of the Poor thereof; and for divers other Purposes therein mentioned; and for making more effectual Provision for those Purposes.

An Act for building a Bridge over the River Severn, at Bewdley, in the County of Worcester, and for opening convenient Avenues thereto.

An Act for amending an Act passed in the Twenty-first Year of the Reign of his present Majesty, intituled, "An Act for building a Bridge over the River Thames, at the Town of Henley upon Thames, in the County of Oxford, and making commodious Avenues thereto; for widening some Part of the High-street and the Market-place; for lighting and watching; for regulating the Footways in, and removing Nuisances, Obstructions, and Annoyances from the said Town;" so far as the same relates to widening some Part of the High-street and Market-place, for lighting and watching, for regulating the Footways in, and removing Nuisances, Obstructions, and Annoyances from the said Town.

An Act to continue, extend, and enlarge the Term and Powers of an Act passed in the Thirty-second Year of the Reign of his present Majesty, for making, amending, widening, and keeping in repair, the Roads from the New Bridge, over the Water of Almond, on the Confines of the Counties of Edinburgh and Linlithgow, by Bathgate to Baillieston, in the County of Lanerk, and certain Branches of Roads from the said Line of Road, and for the other Purposes mentioned in the said Act.

An Act for continuing the Term, and altering and enlarging the Powers of Two Acts of Parliament passed in the Twenty-sixth Year of the Reign of King George the Second, and in the Seventh Year of the Reign of his present Majesty, for repairing and widening the Road from Kighley to Halifax, in the West Riding of the County of York, and several other Roads therein respectively described, so far as the said Acts relate to the Road from Kighley to Halifax aforesaid.

An Act for repairing, altering, and improving the Road leading from the Great North Road, in the Town of Stamford, and County of Lincoln, through the Town of Oakham, to the Great North Road aforesaid, at or near a House called The Cross Guns, in the Parish of Gilltham, and County of Rutland.

An Act for amending, widening, and keeping in repair the Road leading from Towcester, to the Turnpike Road in Citten End, in the Parish of Hardington, in the County of Northampton.

An Act to enlarge the Term and Powers of Two Acts passed in the Twentieth Year of the Reign of his late Majesty King George the Second, and in the Sixteenth Year of the Reign of his present Majesty, for repairing and widening the Road from the White Stoop, near the North End of the Town of Derby, through the Towns of Duffield and Chesterfield, in the County of Derby, to the Town of Sheffield, in the County of York, and from the said Town of Duffield to the Moat Hall, in the Town of Wirksworth, in the said County of Derby.

An Act for enlarging the Term and Powers of an Act passed in the Twenty-sixth Year of the Reign of his late Majesty King George the Second, for repairing several Roads leading into the City of Glasgow, and of another Act passed in the Twenty-seventh Year of the Reign of his said late Majesty, to explain, amend, and render more effectual the said Act, and of another Act passed in the Sixth Year of the Reign of his present Majesty, to enlarge the Term and Powers of an Act

made in the Twenty-sixth Year of the Reign of King George the Second, for repairing several Roads leading into the City of Glasgow, so far as the same relates to the District of Roads from Inchbelly Bridge to Glasgow, and from Glasgow to Redburn Bridge; and for altering and ascertaining the Course of the last mentioned District of Roads, so far as the same relate to the said Road from Inchbelly Bridge to Glasgow, and for more effectually making, repairing, widening, and keeping in repair the said Road, and the Road branching from the aforesaid Road from Inchbelly Bridge to Glasgow, and leading to Chalder Bridge, and from thence by or near Balmore, to or near the Church of New Kilpatrick, and from thence by or near Lawmuir, to the Town of Old Kilpatrick, beginning at the Bridge across the Allander, on the Road from Longbank Farm, by Balmuirie Bridge to Glasgow on the East, and ending at the said Town of Old Kilpatrick on the West, and the Road branching from the aforesaid Road from Inchbelly Bridge to Glasgow, and leading over Garnagad Hill to Prevan Mill, and to the present Turnpike Road leading to Cumbernauld.

An Act for amending and repairing the Road from the Neath Turnpike Road, at or near Abernaut, through Merthyr Tidvill, in the County of Glamorgan, to join the Public Road near Rhyd-y-Blew, in the County of Brecon.

An Act for continuing the Term, and varying and altering the Powers of Two Acts passed in the Twenty-fourth and Twenty-ninth Years of the Reign of his late Majesty King George the Second, for repairing the Road leading from the East End of Brompton High-lane to the Town of Richmond, and from thence to the Town of Lancaster, and for repairing the Road leading from Richmond through Gilling, Melsomby, and Aldbrough, to Lucy, otherwise Lousy Cross, and from Gilling through Gilling Town-lane, to the Turnpike Road on Gatherly Moor; and for turning and diverting the said Road from the East End of the Town of Bainbridge to and through the Town of Hawes, and up the Vale of Widdel, to Gearstones, otherwise Graystones; and for making, widening, and keeping in repair that Part of the said Road, and for discharging the Trustees from the Reparation of that Part of the said Road which extends from the East End of the Town of Bainbridge, over the Mountain Camm, to Greenfield Gate, and from thence to Gearstones, otherwise Graystones; and also from the Reparation of that Part of the said Roads which lies between the East End of Brompton High-lane, and the Town of Richmond aforesaid.

May 22. An Act to make further Provision respecting Ships and Effects come into this Kingdom to take the Benefit of his Majesty's Orders in Council, of the Sixteenth and Twenty-first Days of January One Thousand Seven Hundred and Ninety-five, and to provide for the Disposal of the Ships and Effects detained in, or brought into, the Ports of this Kingdom.

An Act to apportion the Relief, by the several Statutes now in force, directed to be given to the Families of Non-commissioned Officers, Drummers, Fifers, and Privates, serving in the Militia, between the County at large, and the peculiar Districts therein, not contributing to the County Rate, according to the Number of Men serving for each in such Militia, and to remove certain Difficulties in respect to the Relief of Families of Substitutes, hired Men, or Volunteers, serving in the Militia.

An Act for inclosing, dividing, allotting, draining, embanking, and improving, the open and common Fields, Meadows, Pastures, Commons, Wastes, and other uninclosed Grounds, within the Township of Gainfborough, in the Parish of Gainfborough, in the County of Lincoln; and also for making a Compensation for the Tythes arising within the said Township, and within the Lordship of Thonerk, in the said Parish.

June 2. An Act for augmenting the Royal Corps of Artillery, and providing Seafaring Men for the Service of the Navy, out of the Private Men now serving in the Militia; and to amend an Act passed in the Twenty-sixth Year of the Reign of his present Majesty, intitled, "An Act for amending, and reducing into One Act of Parliament, the Laws relating to the Militia in that Part of Great Britain called England."

An Act for continuing several Acts passed for the better Regulation of Luggage and Ballastage in the River Thames.

An Act for making and extending a Navigable Cut from the Town of Watford, in the County of Hertford, to the Town of Saint Alban, in the same County.

An

An Act to explain, amend, and render more effectual, the several Acts of the Sixteenth and Seventeenth of King Charles the Second, and of the Seventh of his present Majesty, relating to the Navigation of the River Itchin, in the County of Southampton, and for improving the Navigation thereof, and for ascertaining the Rates of Carriage, Riverage, and Wharfage, payable thereon.

An Act for making and maintaining a Navigable Canal from and out of the Navigation from the Trent to the Mersey, at or near Stoke upon Trent, in the County of Stafford, to the Town of Newcastle under Lyne, in the said County.

An Act for repairing the Damage done by the late Floods to certain Bridges, and to the Road near the Town of Doncaster, and for making the said Bridges and Road safe and commodious for Travellers.

An Act for enlarging the Term and Powers of three several Acts passed in the Fourteenth and Twenty-sixth Years of the Reign of his late Majesty King George the Second, and in the Seventeenth Year of the Reign of his present Majesty, for repairing the Road leading from Ealand to the Town of Leeds, in the West Riding of the County of York.

An Act for enlarging the Terms and Powers of Three Acts made in the Eighth and Twenty-seventh Years of his late Majesty King George the Second, and the Sixth Year of the Reign of his present Majesty, for repairing and widening the Road from Rochdale, in the County Palatine of Lancaster, to the Towns of Halifax and Ealand, in the County of York.

An Act for making and repairing certain Roads in the County of Aberdeen.

An Act for enlarging the Term and Powers of Two Acts passed in the Twenty-sixth Year of the Reign of his late Majesty King George the Second, and in the Thirteenth Year of the Reign of his present Majesty, for repairing and widening the Roads leading from Basingstoke, near the Town of Bagshot, in the Parish of Windlesham, in the County of Surry, through Frimley and Farnham, in the same County, and from thence through Bentley, Hollyborn, Alton, Chauton, Ropley, Bishops Sutton, New Alresford, and Mattingley, otherwise Mattenley-lane, to the City of Winchester, in the County of Southampton.

An Act for continuing the Term, and altering and enlarging the Powers of several Acts passed in the Thirteenth Year of the Reign of his late Majesty King George the First, the Sixteenth Year of the Reign of his late Majesty King George the Second, and the Fifteenth Year of the Reign of his present Majesty, for repairing the Roads from Luton, in the County of Bedford, to Westwood Gate, in the said County, and from Luton to St. Albans, in the County of Hertford.

An Act for continuing the Term and repealing the Powers of Two Acts passed in the Thirty-first Year of the Reign of his late Majesty King George the Second, and the Nineteenth Year of the Reign of his present Majesty, for repairing and widening the Roads from Little Sheffield, in the County of York, through the Towns of Hatherfage, Hope, and Cattleton, to Sparrowpit Gate, in the County of Derby, and from the Guide Post near Barber's Fields Cupola, through Grindleford Bridge, Great Hucklow, Tideswell, Hardgate-wall, and Fairfield, to a House known by the Sign of The Angel, in Buxton, in the County of Derby; and for granting further and other Powers for that Purpose.

June 22. An Act for guaranteeing the Payment of the Dividends on a Loan of Four Millions Six Hundred Thousand Pounds to the Emperor of Germany.

An Act for establishing a more easy and expeditious Method for the punctual and frequent Payment of the Wages and Pay of certain Officers belonging to his Majesty's Navy.

An Act to enable Boatswains, Gunners, and Carpenters serving in his Majesty's Navy, to allow Part of their Wages or Pay for the Maintenance of their Wives and Families.

An Act for the Relief of Persons detained in Gaol for want of Bail, in certain Cases relating to the Public Revenue.

An Act for allowing further Time for the Payment of the Drawback on China Ware, imported by the East India Company before the First Day of April One Thousand Seven Hundred and Ninety-five.

An Act to declare that Hides and Skins, tanned by a new Method, shall be deemed Tanned Hides and Skins within the Meaning of the Acts relating to the Duties of Excise on Hides and Skins tanned in Great Britain.

An Act for permitting the Importation of organzined Thrown Silk, Flax, and Flax Seed, into this Kingdom, in Ships or Vessels belonging to any Kingdom or State in Amity with his Majesty, for a limited Time.

An Act for making perpetual an Act made in the Thirtieth Year of the Reign of his present Majesty, to discontinue the Payment of the Duties in Scotland upon Low Wines and Spirits, and upon Worts, Wash, and other Liquors there used in the Distillation of Spirits; and for regulating the Exportation of British-made Spirits from England to Scotland, and from Scotland to England; to continue so much of an Act made in the Thirty-third Year of the Reign of his present Majesty, as permits Sir William Bishop, George Bishop, and Argles Bishop, to carry on the Manufacture of Maidstone Geneva; and to make perpetual the Duties granted by an Act made in the Twenty-seventh Year of the Reign of his present Majesty, upon Worts, Wash, and other Liquors, for extracting Spirits for Home Consumption.

An Act for further encouraging and regulating the Southern Whale Fisheries.

An Act to remedy certain Omissions in an Act passed in the last Session of Parliament, intituled, "An Act for the Discharge of certain insolvent Debtors."

An Act to enable his Majesty to grant the Inheritance of certain Lands or Grounds situate at or near Painhill, in the several Parishes of Cobham, Walton, and Wigley, in the County of Surry, to George Chamberlaines, Esq. George Bond, Esq. One of his Majesty's Serjeants at Law, and Sir Samuel Hayes, Bart. of the Kingdom of Ireland, upon the Trusts declared by the Will of Benjamin Bond Hopkins, Esq. deceased, of and concerning his Estate at Painhill aforesaid.

An Act for allowing further Time for Inrolment of Deeds and Wills made by Papists, and for the Relief of Protestant Purchasers.

An Act for regulating the shipping and carrying Slaves in British Vessels from the Coast of Africa.

An Act to amend an Act made in the Twenty-ninth Year of the Reign of his present Majesty, for the better Regulation of Hawkers, Pedlars, and Petty Chapmen, and for repealing so much of the said Act as restrains them from selling Goods, Wares, or Merchandize, within a certain Distance from any City or Market Town.

An Act for the more effectual Prevention of the Use of defective Weights, and of false or unequal Balances.

An Act for enabling the Mayor, and Commonalty, and Citizens of the City of London, Governors of the Possessions, Revenues, and Goods of the Hospitals of Edward King of England, the Sixth, of Christ, Bridewell, and St. Thomas the Apostle, and other the Governors of Christ Hospital, to purchase Houses and Grounds for enlarging Christ Hospitals in London and Hertford, and erecting additional Buildings thereto; and for other Purposes.

An Act for improving and supporting the Navigation of the River Ivel, otherwise Yeo, from the Town of Ivelchester to Bicknall Bridge, in the Parish of Huish Episcopi, in the County of Somerset; and for making a Navigable Cut from thence into a certain Drain, called Portlake Rhine, in the Parish of Langpert, in the same County, and for making the said Drain navigable from thence to the River Parrett, below Great Bew Bridge, in the Town of Langpert.

An Act for amending and rendering more effectual an Act passed in the Twenty-eighth Year of the Reign of his present Majesty, intituled, "An Act to explain, amend, and enlarge the Powers of so much of Two Acts passed in the Eleventh and Fifteenth Years of the Reign of his present Majesty, for improving and completing the Navigation of the Rivers Thames and Isis, from the City of London to the Town of Cricklade, in the County of Wilts, as relates to the Navigation of the said Rivers, from the Boundary of the Jurisdiction of the City of London, near Staines, in the County of Middlesex, to the said Town of Cricklade;" and for extending and enlarging the Powers of the said several Acts passed in the Eleventh and Fifteenth Years of the Reign of his present Majesty, so far as the same relates to the improving and completing of the Navigation of the said Rivers, from the Jurisdiction of the City of London, near Staines, in the County of Middlesex, to the Town of Cricklade, in the County of Wilts.

An Act for amending an Act passed in the Thirteenth Year of the Reign of his present Majesty, intituled, "An Act for building a Bridge across the River Severny

Severny

Severn, near Redstone, in the County of Worcester; and for making proper Avenues and Roads to and from the same; and for making Satisfaction to the Proprietors of a Ferry across the said River to Redstone aforesaid;" and for enabling the Trustees for executing the said Act to rebuild the said Bridge.

An Act for dividing, allotting, inclosing, draining, and improving, the Commons and Waste Grounds within the several Parishes of Egworth, Haxey, Belton, and Owston, in the Isle of Axholme, in the County of Lincoln, and also for making a Compensation for the Tythes arising from the said Commons, and from certain other Lands within the said Parishes.

An Act for continuing the Term, and enlarging the Powers of an Act passed in the Thirteenth Year of the Reign of his present Majesty, for repairing the Road from the Royal Oak, on Wrotham Heath, to the Town of Wrotham, in the County of Kent, and from thence to Foots-cray, and from the said Royal Oak to the Town of Maidstone, in the said County, and for making a Road from the said Road between Wrotham and Maidstone into the present Turnpike Road leading from Mereworth to Hadlers, in the said County.

An Act to enable the Commissioners and Trustees for executing an Act passed in the Thirty-third Year of the Reign of his present Majesty, intituled, "An Act for draining, preserving, and improving, certain Lands lying in the several Parishes of Spalding (including the Hamlets of Cowbit and Peahill), Westton, Moulton, Whaplode, Holbeach, Fleet, Gedney, Sutton Saint Mary, and Sutton Saint Nicholas, otherwise Lutton, all in South Holland, in the County of Lincoln," to support and repair a certain Bank extending from Spalding High Bridge to Brother House, in the said County, and to amend and repair the Road therefrom; and for compounding with the Creditors under an Act, passed in the Twelfth Year of his present Majesty's Reign, for making and keeping in repair the said Road.

An Act to prevent the Removal of Poor Persons, until they shall become actually chargeable.

June 26. An Act for granting to his Majesty a certain Sum of Money out of the Consolidated Fund, for the Service of the Year One Thousand Seven Hundred and Ninety-five; and for further appropriating the Supplies granted in this Session of Parliament.

An Act for preventing the Accumulation of Debts by any future Heir Apparent of the Crown; and for regulating the Mode of Expenditure, from the Time when a separate Establishment shall be made for such future Heir Apparent.

An Act to prohibit, for a limited Time, the making of Low Wines or Spirits from Wheat, Barley, Malt, or any other Sort of Grain, or from any Meal, Flour, or Bran; and for permitting Home-made Spirits, deposited in the Warehouses for Exportation, to be taken out for Home Consumption, on Payment of Duty.

An Act for allowing the Importation of Rape Seed, and other Seeds used for extracting Oil, from any Country whatever, whenever the Prices of Middling British Rape Seed shall be above a certain Limit.

An Act for allowing further Time for Persons to take out Certificates for using and wearing Hair Powder, in pursuance of an Act of this present Session of Parliament, intituled, "An Act for granting to his Majesty a Duty on Certificates issued for using Hair Powder;" and also further Time for the Admeasurement and Registering of Boats, Barges, and other Vessels, in pursuance of another Act of the same Session, intituled, "An Act for requiring all Boats, Barges, and other Vessels of certain Descriptions, used on Navigable Rivers, and on Inland Navigations in Great Britain, to be registered."

An Act for better securing the Duties on Glafs.

An Act for repealing as much of an Act of Parliament, passed in the Twentieth Year of the Reign of his present Majesty, intituled, "An Act for granting to his Majesty several additional Rates and Duties upon Horses and Carriages with Four Wheels; and for explaining and amending an Act passed in the Twenty-fifth Year of his present Majesty, as far as relates to certain Carriages with Two or Three Wheels therein mentioned;" as relates to the additional

Duties

Duties upon Coaches with Four Wheels, used as Stage Coaches, and for reducing the Duties upon Carriages with less than Four Wheels most used in the Affairs of Husbandry, or for the Purposes of Trade.

An Act to amend an Act, made in the Thirty-second Year of the Reign of his present Majesty, intituled, "An Act for regulating the Allowance of the Drawback and Payment of the Bounty on the Exportation of Sugar; and for permitting the Importation of Sugar and Coffee into the Bahama and Bermuda Islands, in Foreign Ships;" and for reducing the Bounty on refined Sugars exported in any other than British Ships.

An Act to remove Doubts arising from the Construction of certain Acts of this Session of Parliament, respecting the Duties of Excise thereby granted on Wash, Coffee, Cocoa Nuts, Foreign Spirits, Wines, and Sweets.

An Act for charging Warehouse Rent on Wines, in certain Cases, secured in his Majesty's Warehouses; for equalizing the Duties on Wines exported to India and China; and for providing Warehouses for Coffee and Cocoa Nuts imported into this Kingdom.

An Act for the more effectual Prevention of selling Ale, and other Liquors, by Persons not duly licensed.

An Act for allowing, for a limited Time, the Importation of Goods from India and China, and other Parts within the Limits of the exclusive Trade of the East India Company, in Ships not of British Built, nor registered as such, and for the Exportation of Goods from Great Britain by the same Ships under certain Restrictions.

An Act to explain and amend an Act made in the Twentieth Year of the Reign of his present Majesty, intituled, "An Act to amend an Act in the last Session of Parliament, intituled, "An Act for the Encouragement of Seamen, "and the more speedy and effectual Manning his Majesty's Navy, and for making further Provisions for those Purposes;" and also, an Act made in the Twenty-first Year of the Reign of his present Majesty, intituled, "An Act for the Encouragement of Seamen, and the more speedy and effectual Manning his Majesty's Navy;" and for the better Encouragement of Seamen for his Majesty's Navy.

An Act for more effectually carrying into execution an Act made in the Thirty-third Year of the Reign of his present Majesty, intituled, "An Act for the Encouragement and Relief of Friendly Societies;" and for extending so much of the Powers thereof as relates to the framing Rules and Regulations for the better Management of the Funds of such Societies, and the Appointment of Treasurers to other Institutions of a charitable Nature.

An Act to enable his Majesty, under certain Regulations, to erect independent Burghs of Barony, in that Part of Great Britain called Scotland; and for removing certain Difficulties as to the granting of Leases in Towns and Villages on the Fishing Coasts of that Kingdom.

An Act to enable Woolcombers to exercise Trades in any Town or Place in Great Britain.

An Act for the more easy and expeditious Recovery of small Debts, determining small Causes arising out of personal Contract or Obligation, in that Part of Great Britain called Scotland.

An Act for widening and improving the Entrance into the City of London near Temple Bar, for making a more commodious Street or Passage at Snow Hill, and for raising, on the Credit of the Orphans Fund, a Sum of Money for those Purposes.

June 27. An Act to enable his Majesty to settle an Annuity on his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, during the joint Lives of his Majesty and of his said Royal Highness; for making Provision out of his Revenues, for the Payment of any Debts that may be due from his Royal Highness; for preventing the Accumulation of Debts in future, and for regulating the Mode of Expenditure of the said Revenues.

An Act for the better enabling his Majesty to make Provision for a sure and certain Jointure for her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales, for the Term of her Life.

An Act for allowing a further Annuity to the Subscribers to the Sum of Eighteen Millions, authorised to be raised for the Service of the Year One Thousand Seven Hundred and Ninety-five.

An Act for enabling his Majesty to direct the Issue of Exchequer Bills, to a limited Amount, for the Purposes, and in the Manner, therein mentioned.

An Act for repairing the Common Sewer in New Bridge Street, Black Friars, in the City of London, or making a new Sewer instead of the defective Part or Parts thereof, and for maintaining and cleansing the same.

APPEN-

(B.)

EXCISE. { An ACCOUNT of the Total Net Produce, paid into the Exchequer, of the Duties of Excise in *England* and *Scotland*; distinguishing, as far as possible, the Produce on every separate Article, the Duties on which shall have amounted to £1,000, or more, in the Four Quarters, ending the 10th October 1794.

DUTIES.	First Quarter, from 10 Oct. 1793, to 5 Jan. 1794.	Second Quarter, from 5 Jan. 1794, to 5 April 1794.	Third Quarter, from 5 Apr. 1794, to 5 July 1794.	Fourth Quarter, from 5 July 1794, to 10 Oct. 1794.	Total Net Produce of the Four Quarters.
Auctions	17,440 0 0	18,133 0 0	20,607 0 0	24,576 0 0	80,756 0 0
Beer	397,368 0 0	457,781 0 0	718,557 0 0	426,672 0 0	1,970,378 0 0
Bricks and Tiles	57,016 0 0	14,567 0 0	2,476 0 0	42,398 0 0	116,457 0 0
Candles	38,652 0 0	79,992 0 0	67,089 0 0	28,826 0 0	214,559 0 0
Coaches built for Sale	581 0 0	138 0 0	389 0 0	535 0 0	1,643 0 0
Cocoa Nuts and Coffee	9,049 0 0	8,952 0 0	8,166 0 0	18,213 0 0	44,380 0 0
Cyder, Perry, and Verjuice	4,843 0 0	933 0 0	5,441 0 0	10,358 0 0	21,575 0 0
Glaſs	38,664 0 0	37,990 0 0	33,982 0 0	36,541 0 0	147,087 0 0
Hides, Skins, Vellum, and Parchment	51,428 0 0	71,462 0 0	57,202 0 0	65,123 0 0	245,215 0 0
Hops	15,354 0 0	15,354 0 0	15,354 0 0	450 0 0	15,804 0 0
Malt, perpetual	104,907 0 0	8,944 0 0	81,968 0 0	378,583 0 0	574,402 0 0
Metheglin, or Mead and Vinegar	2,260 0 0	2,772 0 0	5,000 0 0	7,653 0 0	17,685 0 0
Paper	20,025 0 0	16,805 0 0	16,378 0 0	27,080 0 0	80,288 0 0
Printed Goods	45,045 0 0	52,525 0 0	25,246 0 0	58,938 0 0	181,754 0 0
Soap	100,080 0 0	92,400 0 0	86,971 0 0	99,312 0 0	378,763 0 0
Spirits { British	106,689 0 0	239,778 0 0	256,060 0 0	53,131 0 0	655,658 0 0
{ Foreign	187,067 0 0	286,244 0 0	82,341 0 0	134,466 0 0	690,118 0 0
Starch	20,986 0 0	24,904 0 0	26,988 0 0	28,921 0 0	101,799 0 0
Sweets	1,123 0 0	730 0 0	5,405 0 0	3,601 0 0	10,859 0 0
Tea	164,747 12 3½	54,830 19 9¼	163,488 10 4½	44,566 0 0	427,633 2 5¼
Tobacco and Snuff	75,582 0 0	83,001 0 0	81,936 0 0	75,042 0 0	315,561 0 0
Verjuice is with Cyder and Perry					
Vinegar is with Metheglin					
Wine	82,909 0 0	85,075 0 0	55,362 0 0	107,208 0 0	330,644 0 0
Wire	529 0 0	386 0 0	926 0 0	1,023 0 0	2,864 0 0
Licences to					
Auctioneers are with Auctions					
Coachmakers are with Coaches					
Dealers in Coffee, Chocolate, and Tea	3,243 0 0	2,740 0 0	2,868 0 0	4,980 0 0	13,831 0 0
Makers and Sellers of Wax and Spermaceti					
Candles are with Candles					
Makers of, and Dealers in, exciseable Com-					
modities	27,380 0 0	5,545 0 0	3,532 0 0	5,838 0 0	42,295 0 0
Retailers of Spirituous Liquors	150,723 0 0	6,098 0 0	738 0 0	2,079 0 0	159,638 0 0
Ditto of Wine	29,568 0 0	1,317 0 0	303 0 0	720 0 0	31,908 0 0
Sellers of Gold and Silver Plate	1,965 0 0	1,851 0 0	1,728 0 0	2,413 0 0	7,957 0 0
Manufacturers of, and Dealers in Tobacco,					
&c. are with Tobacco, &c.					
British Spirits, 1791	16,937 0 0	40,117 0 0	43,953 0 0	9,361 0 0	110,368 0 0
Foreign Do. 1791	36,586 0 0	57,218 0 0	17,295 0 0	25,465 0 0	136,564 0 0
Duties comm ^d { British Spirits		628 0 0	37,479 0 0	9,439 0 0	47,546 0 0
22 Feb. 1794 { Foreign Do.		4,275 0 0	16,577 0 0	25,955 0 0	46,807 0 0
28 Mar. 1794 { Bricks			988 0 0	25,646 0 0	26,634 0 0
18 April 1794 { Glaſs			1,462 0 0	6,573 0 0	8,035 0 0
Total of Duties, except Malt, Ann ^l	1,763,392 12 3½	1,758,041 19 9¼	1,944,255 10 4½	1,791,775 0 0	7,257,465 2 5¼
Ann ^l Malt, Mum, Cyder, and Perry	118,456 0 0	4,759 0 0	155,718 0 0	293,455 0 0	572,388 0 0
Total of England	1,881,848 12 3½	1,762,800 19 9¼	2,099,973 10 4½	2,085,230 0 0	7,820,853 2 5¼

An Account of the Duties of Excise paid into the Exchequer by the Commissioners of Excise in *England*, in One Year, between the 10th October 1793 and 10th October 1794, on the Part of *Scotland*.

DUTIES.	First Quarter, from 10 Oct. 1793, to 5 Jan. 1794.	Second Quarter, from 5 Jan. 1794, to 5 Apr. 1794.	Third Quarter, from 5 Apr. 1794, to 5 July 1794.	Fourth Quarter, from 5 July 1794, to 10 Oct. 1794.	Total Net Produce of the Four Quarters.
Auctions	1,000 0 0	1,000 0 0	—	—	2,000 0 0
Beer	5,000 0 0	—	—	—	5,000 0 0
Bricks and Tiles	2,000 0 0	1,000 0 0	1,000 0 0	—	4,000 0 0
Candles	—	—	—	—	—
Cocoa Nuts and Coffee	1,000 0 0	—	—	—	1,000 0 0
Glaſs	—	5,000 0 0	2,000 0 0	—	7,000 0 0
Hides	—	—	—	6,000 0 0	6,000 0 0
Malt, perpetual	12,000 0 0	6,000 0 0	5,000 0 0	6,000 0 0	29,000 0 0
Paper	2,000 0 0	1,000 0 0	—	2,000 0 0	5,000 0 0
Printed Goods	7,000 0 0	6,000 0 0	6,000 0 0	6,000 0 0	25,000 0 0
Soap	5,000 0 0	6,000 0 0	6,000 0 0	6,000 0 0	23,000 0 0
Spirits { British	14,000 0 0	18,000 0 0	27,000 0 0	15,000 0 0	74,000 0 0
{ Foreign	—	6,000 0 0	5,000 9 0	24,000 0 0	35,000 9 6
Starch	—	—	—	—	—
Sweets	—	—	—	—	—
Tobacco	9,000 0 0	6,000 0 0	9,000 0 0	6,000 0 0	30,000 0 0
Wine	5,000 0 0	—	9,000 0 0	6,000 0 0	20,000 0 0
Licences { Tea	—	1,000 0 0	—	—	1,000 0 0
{ General	1,000 0 0	1,000 0 0	—	1,000 0 0	3,000 0 0
Spirituous Liquor	1,000 0 0	2,000 0 0	6,000 0 0	3,000 0 0	12,000 0 0
British Spirits, 1791	—	—	—	—	—
Foreign Do. 1791	1,000 0 0	—	939 10 6	—	1,939 10 6
Malt, 1791	—	—	—	500 0 0	500 0 0
Total of Duties, except Malt, Ann ^l	66,000 0 0	60,000 0 0	77,000 0 0	81,500 0 0	284,500 0 0
Ann ^l Malt, Mum, Cyder, and Perry	6,000 0 0	4,000 0 0	1,000 0 0	3,500 0 0	14,500 0 0
Total of Scotland	72,000 0 0	64,000 0 0	78,000 0 0	85,000 0 0	299,000 0 0
Perpetual Duties { England	7,257,465 2 5¼	—	—	—	7,257,465 2 5¼
{ Scotland	284,500 0 0	—	—	—	284,500 0 0
Total of perpetual Duties	—	7,541,965 2 5¼	—	—	7,541,965 2 5¼
Annual Duties { England	572,388 0 0	—	—	—	572,388 0 0
{ Scotland	14,500 0 0	—	—	—	14,500 0 0
Total of Annual Duties	—	586,888 0 0	—	—	586,888 0 0
Total of England and Scotland	—	8,128,853 2 5¼	—	—	8,128,853 2 5¼

Excise Office,
London,
12th Nov. 1794.

JA^s WEBB, Accom^t General.

A P P E N D I X.

PAPERS, ACCOUNTS, ESTIMATES, &c.

LAI'D BEFORE THE HOUSE OF COMMONS, IN THE
COURSE OF THE SESSION.

AN ACCOUNT

Of the Total Produce of the Duties of Customs, Excise, Stamps, and Incidents, respectively, for One Year, ended the 10th Day of October 1794; distinguishing (as far as possible) in each Branch, the Produce on every separate Article, the Duties on which have amounted to One thousand Pounds, or more, in the Four Quarters of the said Year; viz.

	£.	s.	d.
The Total Produce of the Duties of Customs for One Year, ended the 10th Day of October 1794, as per Account (A.)	4,044,923	15	6 $\frac{3}{4}$
Ditto of the Duties of Excise for One Year, ended Ditto (exclusive of 586,888l. the Produce of the Annual Malt Duties) as per Account (B.)	7,541,965	2	5 $\frac{1}{4}$
Ditto of the Stamp Duties for One Year, ended Ditto, as per Account (C.)	1,420,867	11	10
Ditto of Incidents at the Receipt of the Exchequer for One Year, ended Ditto, as per Account (D.)	2,368,839	5	10 $\frac{1}{2}$
	15,376,595	15	8 $\frac{1}{2}$

Mem^{dm}.

In the sum of £2,368,839 5s. 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. stated as the amount of Incidents at the Exchequer, is included £352,184 6s. 5 $\frac{1}{4}$ d. being the amount of the Imprest and other monies paid in there within the above period.

Presented pursuant to an Act of the
27th year of his present Majesty's
reign, the 2d day of January 1795, by

GEORGE ROSE.

(A.)

An ACCOUNT of the Total Net Produce paid into the Exchequer of the Duties of Customs in England and Scotland; distinguishing, as far as possible, the Produce upon every separate Article, the Duties on which shall have amounted to £1000, or more, in the Four Quarters ending the 10th Day of October 1794.

TOTAL PRODUCE OF DUTIES OF CUSTOMS.

CHARGE.

SPECIES of GOODS.	Net Produce, subject to the Payments of Bounties and Management.	SPECIES of GOODS.	Net Produce, subject to the Payments of Bounties and Management.
Ashes, Pearl and Pott	£. 962 1 10	{ Sugar, Brown	£. 1,448,195 19 5
Barilla	13,078 17 2	{ Tea	118,699 4 1
Brimstone	8,524 10 9	Hair, Horse	642 16 0
Bristles, undressed	5,261 0 1	Human	788 12 0
Bugle, Great	876 10 2	* Hemp, Rough	118,209 4 5
Carpets, Turkey	2,070 13 6	Hides, Indian	1,562 0 5
China Ware	9,865 7 10	Loth	7,600 11 8
Copper, unwrought	1,083 1 11	Ox or Cow	1,132 9 2
Cork	3,777 15 1	Incle, wrought	3,297 14 0
Corn, Oats	7,136 6 8	Iron, Bar	146,284 7 10
Wheat	9,485 13 7	Cast	1,567 14 7
Borax, refin'd	4,396 11 0	Kelp	1,190 19 9
Castia Lignea	999 19 1	Cambricks	2,430 4 3
Cortex Peru	12,351 6 9	Canvas, Hefens	19,917 17 6
Juniper Berries	1,047 17 3	— Spruce	5,093 1 11
Manna	881 4 4	Danask Tabling	1,327 7 10
Oil Perfum'd	1,982 17 8	Drilling	2,176 18 2
Opium	1,064 4 2	Germany, Narrow	49,353 4 2
		Russia broad, above 31	1,717 12 7

TOTAL PRODUCE OF DUTIES OF CUSTOMS.

5

Drilling	1,982	17	5	0	0	1,717	12	7
Germany, Narrow	49,353	4	9	0	0	3,997	19	4
Russia, broad, above 3½	1,064	8	0	0	0	4,701	6	6
Russia, narrow, above 3½	7,065	2	3	0	0	1,003	5	11
Russia, narrow, below 3½	9,630	12	2	0	0	3,373	6	11
Mats, Russia	1,264	7	10	0	0	2,836	11	5
Oil, Ordinary	7,527	6	10	0	0	13,686	19	0
— Sallad	9,879	19	2	0	0	5,118	19	0
— Train	2,113	3	9	0	0	1,612	10	9
Paper, Foolscap	5,807	7	2	0	0	1,353	9	0
Pictures	2,912	1	8	0	0	937	4	10
Calicoes	1,330	13	11	0	0	21,473	10	8
Muslins	1,328	12	6	0	0	113,474	17	1
Nankeens	2,208	5	9	0	0	11,647	17	0
Prohibited	1,679	13	2	0	0	14,327	18	9
Salt Petre	45,851	0	11	0	0	846	10	0
Seeds, Clover	73,403	13	6	0	0	4,363	16	4
Shells, Mother of Pearl	1,988	1	8	0	0	1,532	5	7
Silk, Bengal, Raw	2,223	12	9	0	0	100,834	15	0
— China, Raw	1,427	12	4	0	0	24,854	4	10
— Italian and Turkey, Raw	1,928	2	0	0	0	6,945	18	10
— Thrown	24,671	17	6	0	0	93,703	16	2
Bear, Black	788	1	6	0	0	2,016	6	0
Beaver	10,667	0	5	0	0	1,022	13	6
Calf, undressed	9,672	0	6	0	0	1,801	8	5
— Tanned	6,180	3	3	0	0	2,604	1	9
Deer, in Hair	18,162	2	4	0	0	3,268	5	6
Kid, undressed	12,643	1	2	0	0	3,812	14	0
Martin	11,656	3	8	0	0	324	15	8
* Hate, Chip	2,391	7	10	0	0	2,270	3	9

Rhubarb	2,015	17	0	0	0	1,717	12	7
Saccharum Saturni	1,542	1	4	0	0	3,997	19	4
Senna	1,612	8	10	0	0	4,701	6	6
Succus Liquorizæ	7,065	2	3	0	0	1,003	5	11
Dye Stuffs, Smalts	9,630	12	2	0	0	3,373	6	11
Elephants Teeth	1,264	7	10	0	0	2,836	11	5
Feathers for Beds	7,527	6	10	0	0	13,686	19	0
Fruit, Lemons and Oranges	9,879	19	2	0	0	5,118	19	0
Nuts, small	2,113	3	9	0	0	1,612	10	9
Glass Plates	5,807	7	2	0	0	1,353	9	0
Almonds, Jordan	2,912	1	8	0	0	937	4	10
— not Jordan	1,330	13	11	0	0	21,473	10	8
Cinnamon	1,328	12	6	0	0	113,474	17	1
Cloves	2,208	5	9	0	0	11,647	17	0
Cocoa	1,679	13	2	0	0	14,327	18	9
Coffee	45,851	0	11	0	0	846	10	0
Currants	73,403	13	6	0	0	4,363	16	4
Figs	1,988	1	8	0	0	1,532	5	7
Ginger	2,223	12	9	0	0	100,834	15	0
Mace	1,427	12	4	0	0	24,854	4	10
Nutmegs	1,928	2	0	0	0	6,945	18	10
Pepper	24,671	17	6	0	0	93,703	16	2
Pimento	788	1	6	0	0	2,016	6	0
Raisins, Denia	10,667	0	5	0	0	1,022	13	6
— Lexia	9,672	0	6	0	0	1,801	8	5
— Lipari	6,180	3	3	0	0	2,604	1	9
— Smyrna	18,162	2	4	0	0	3,268	5	6
— Solis	12,643	1	2	0	0	3,812	14	0
Rice	11,656	3	8	0	0	324	15	8
Sago	2,391	7	10	0	0	2,270	3	9

Total Produce of Customs, &c.

CHARGE—Continued.

SPECIES of GOODS.	Net Produce, &c.	SPECIES of GOODS.	Net Produce, &c.
Snuff	£. s. d.	Yarn, Mohair	£. s. d.
Spirits, Brandy	868 14 2	Allum	1,895 7 11
— Geneva	29,388 14 8	Coals	1,204 10 9
— Rum	28,481 17 1	Indigo	98,370 18 10
Stones, Blocks of Marble	49,986 19 10	Lead	8,119 8 2
Tar	1,434 19 0	Skins, Beaver	33,697 12 7
Thread, Silfers	7,387 10 10	Tin	3,479 10 6
Tobacco	1,174 10 1	Other Subsidy Articles	4,453 18 5
Tow	235,211 6 0	Coals brought Coastways	6,641 7 10
Turpentine	1,259 19 6	Wine brought Coastways to Lon-	518,239 6 9
Wax, Bees	3,068 0 5	don	970 1 11
Canary	3,462 15 11	Stones and Slates brought Coast-	6,064 11 7
French	1,421 4 5	ways	
Madeira	10,465 9 10	Surcharges on fundry small Arti-	2,579 19 9
Portugal	12,082 3 2	cles	6 1 6
Rhenish	377,794 19 11	Interest on Bonds	
Spanish	3,213 5 4	Tobacco condemn'd or sold for	
Balks	75,558 6 2	the Duty	7,587 16 8
Battens	2,227 9 6	Duties on Corn	23,129 12 8
Boards, Paling	11,201 14 7	Received from the Inspector of	
— Scale	1,215 8 9	Corn Returns	864 10 8
Deals	1,223 11 2	Duty on Wine, fold by the Excise	179 13 1
— Ends	125,411 18 8		
	3,715 13 5		

24,507

4

1

Lathwood
Malts

3,104 13 9

3,207 19 9

Duties remitted from the Planta-

24,507

4

1

Wood	Lathwood	3,104 13 9	Duties remitted from the Plantations	24,507 4 1
	Malts	3,207 19 9	Window, or Commutation Duty, by 24 Geo. III.	229,848 1 8
	Plank, Oak	7,056 3 10	Sundry small Articles, the Duties whereof have not amounted to £1,000 on each	280,313 0 7½
	Staves	16,764 1 6		
	Timber, Fir	54,963 13 1		
	Oak	1,051 5 6		
	Ufers	1,106 0 3		
	Waincoat, Logs	3,228 12 6		
				5,101,206 10 0½

DISCHARGE.

By PAYMENTS out of the NET PRODUCE.

Payments out of the Net Produce, viz.		Payments out of the Net Produce.
Bounties		566,808 6 6
Re-payments on Over Entries and damaged Goods		41,118 8 0½
Charges of Management		402,625 4 9
Money issued out of the Revenues of Scotland, applicable to his Majesty's Civil Government		44,929 15 2¼
Paid Treasurers of the Counties in Scotland, on account of Corn Returns		801 0 0
Paid into the Exchequer		4,044,923 15 6¼
	£	5,101,206 10 0½

Inspector Gen^ls Office,
Custom House, London,
Dec. 16th, 1794.

THOMAS IRVING,
Inspector General of the Imports and
Exports of G. Britain.

(C.)

AN ACCOUNT

Of the Total Net Produce of the Duties arising from the Stamp Revenue, that have amounted to £ 1,000, or more, in the Four Quarters next preceding the 10th Day of October 1794.

	£.	s.	d.
Consolidated Duties . . .	779,886	9	1
Insurance . . .	127,201	2	0
Burials, &c. . .	3,825	0	1
Hats . . .	9,338	4	11
Plate . . .	23,148	17	1
Post Horse Duty . . .	196,339	18	0
Medicine . . .	12,622	16	1
Game . . .	39,920	11	8
Attornies . . .	26,017	13	6
Pawnbrokers . . .	4,571	0	11
Glove . . .	4,364	18	3
Perfumery . . .	3,676	2	3
Judges Duty . . .	1,558	8	0
Bills . . .	110,973	7	8
Receipts . . .	43,581	4	2
Additional Game, 1791 . . .	16,991	1	3
Attornies, 1794 . . .	9,195	9	0
Apprentice Duty . . .	7,675	7	11
	£ 1,420,867 17 10		

Stamp Office,
14th October, 1794.

J. LLOYD, pro Compt^r.

(D). AN

(D.)

AN ACCOUNT

Of the Total Produce paid into the Exchequer of the Duties under the Head of Incidents; distinguishing (as far as possible) in each Branch, the Produce on every separate Article, the Duties on which shall have amounted to One Thousand Pounds, or more, in the Four Quarters ended the 10th October 1794:

	£.	s.	d.
Consolidated Salt	428,987	13	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
Do. Letter Money	156,000	0	0
Letter Money, 1760	299,000	0	0
Seizures	18,231	9	2 $\frac{1}{2}$
First Fruits	3,630	0	9 $\frac{1}{4}$
Tenths	9,918	7	11
Hawkers and Pedlars, 1710	2,809	6	4
Hackney Coaches and Chairs, 1711	11,500	0	0
Do. 1784	14,000	0	0
6d. Deduction on Pensions, 1721	51,342	0	0
1s. Do. on Salaries, 1758	33,465	0	9
Male Servants	96,137	11	11 $\frac{3}{4}$
Female Do.	4,420	8	11 $\frac{1}{2}$
4 Wheel Carriages	162,825	14	11 $\frac{1}{2}$
2 Wheel Do.	33,650	15	11 $\frac{1}{4}$
Carts	1,396	6	3 $\frac{1}{2}$
Horses	108,754	6	0
Houses and Windows, 1766	340,511	9	4 $\frac{1}{2}$
Houses, 1779	147,907	14	3 $\frac{1}{2}$
Alienation Duty	2,530	15	4
£ 10 per cent.	86,983	5	6
	2,014,002	6	9 $\frac{1}{4}$
The produce of Duties under £ 1,000, within the same period, amounts to	2,652	12	7 $\frac{1}{2}$
	2,016,654	19	5 $\frac{1}{4}$

TOTAL PRODUCE OF INCIDENTS.

*Total Produce of Incidents paid into the Exchequer,
continued.*

	£.	s.	d.
Money paid by Lieut. General Christie, Deputy Quarter Master General in North America, on balance of his account from 1757 to 1766	632	16	0
Do. by Edward Roberts, Esq. First Clerk to the Clerks of the Pells, for the residue of Exchequer fees for the consolidated fund	1,368	2	4
Do. by Charles Long, Esq. for interest on £ 187,000 for annuities	8,053	13	10
Do. by George Rose, Esq. for post fines from 1775 to 1788	3,592	4	2½
Do. by James Ballard, Esq. on account of the Worcestershire Militia	141	1	2
Do. by Kender Mafon, Esq. executor of Kender Mafon	5,959	0	0
Do. by James Russell, Esq. on Captain Robert Balfour's account	49	8	10
Do. by Wm. Chamberlayne, Esq. on account of Daniel Chamier, deceased	9,467	10	4
Do. by John Fenwick, Esq. for the Carnarvon Militia	500	0	0
Do. by Claude Scott, on account of wheat, &c. sold for Government	40,000	0	0
Do. by the East India Company, in part of an annual sum of £ 500,000	250,000	0	0
Do. by Robert Bissett, Esq. on account of the armament 1793	2,000	0	0
Do. by Fludyer and Co. on account of clothing sold for Government	8,714	17	11
Do. by Abraham Newland, Esq. being the surplus after paying off the principal and interest upon Exchequer bills, made forth by virtue of an Act 33 ^o Gij. tij. Rs. for enabling his Majesty to issue Exchequer bills	13,348	2	2½
Imprest money repaid by Josette Murray, executrix of Richard Murray, late Barrack Master in Quebec	514	14	0
Do. by the Right Honourable Welbore Ellis, late Treasurer of the Navy	7,842	15	7½
Exchequer, the 15th day of November 1794.	£ 352,184	6	5½
	2,016,654	19	5½
Ex ⁿ per GRENVILLE.	£ 2,368,839	5	10½

To the Honourable the Knights, Citizens, and Burgeſſes, in Parliament
aſſembled.

AN ACCOUNT

Of the Total Net Produce of the Taxes for One Year, ending the 5th Day of *January* 1795.

	£.	s.	d.
CUSTOMS	3,378,640	11	6½
EXCISE	7,175,629	18	5½
STAMPS	1,240,235	1	10
	£ 11,794,305	11	10
INCIDENTS.			
Consolidated Letter Money, 1787	156,000	0	0
Do. - - Salt - - Do.	417,144	3	6½
Seizures ſince 25 October 1760	27,407	3	7½
Proffers - - - Do.	628	10	3
Letter Money - - - Do.	291,029	18	1
Alum Mines - - - Do.	480	0	0
Compoſitions - - - Do.	2	0	0
Rent of a Light Houſe Do.	6	13	4
Alienation Duty - - - Do.	2,530	15	4
6d. Deduct. per lib. on Penſions, 24th June 1721	44,626	0	0
1s. Do. - - - Salaries, &c. 5 April 1758	31,985	0	9
Houſes and Windows, 10th October 1766	327,826	9	7½
Inhabited Houſes, 1779	147,944	4	7
Hawkers and Pedlars, 1710	2,609	6	4
Hackney Coaches and Chairs, 1ſt Auguſt 1711	11,000	0	0
Do. - - - 1784	13,000	0	0
Male Servants - 1785	93,926	7	2½
Horſes - - - Do.	110,884	18	7½
Four Wheel Carriages Do.	151,899	7	0½
Two Wheel Do. - Do.	31,553	8	3¼
Arrears of Female Servants Do.	2,409	9	2½
Do. - Waggonſ - Do.	674	7	10½
Do. - Carts - Do.	1,351	9	0
Do. - Shops - Do.	118	13	8
Fiſt Fruits of the Clergy	3,630	0	9½
Tenths - Do.	9,918	7	11
	£ 1,880,586	15	1½

DUTIES, A ^o 1791.		£.	s.	d.
Sugars	.	234,292	6	8
British Spirits	.	109,783	0	0
Foreign Do.	.	139,075	10	6
Malt	.	500	0	0
Bills and Receipts	.	153,494	11	10
Game Duty	.	17,523	1	3
£ 10 per Cent. on Affected Taxes	.	93,164	6	2 $\frac{3}{4}$

DUTIES, A ^o 1794.		£	s.	d.
British Spirits	.	65,503	0	0
Foreign Do.	.	84,335	0	0
Glaſs	.	23,068	0	0
Attornies Articles	.	12,021	9	0
Bricks, Customs	.	54,643	0	0
Slates and Stones	.	5,111	11	11
Bricks and Tiles	.	52	15	10
Spirit Licences	.	31,000	0	0
Paper, Excise	.	77,565	0	0
Do. Customs	.	866	10	8
		£	354,166	7 5

Total of CUSTOMS, EXCISE, and STAMPS	11,794,305	11	10
Do. - INCIDENTS	1,880,586	15	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
Do. - DUTIES, A ^o 1791	747,832	16	5 $\frac{3}{4}$
Do. - DUTIES, A ^o 1794	354,166	7	5
GRAND TOTAL	£ 14,776,891	10	10 $\frac{1}{4}$

Exchequer, the 12th
Day of January 1795.

JAMES FISHER.

AN

Of Extraordinary Expenses of the Army, incurred and paid by the Right Honourable the Paymaster General of His Majesty's Forces.

Of Extraordinary Expences of the Army, incurred and paid by the Right Honourable the Paymaster General of His Majesty's Forces, from the 25th of December 1793 to the 24th of December 1794, both inclusive; and not provided for by Parliament.

Dates of Warrants.			
1794.			
March 7.	To Thomas Everett, merchant, on account for victualling the garriſon of Gibraltar, from the 29th of July to the 25th of Auguſt 1793	£2,962 10 0	
10.	To Do. on account for victualling do. garriſon, from 8th April to 5th May 1793, and from 3d June to the 28th July 1793	8,115 2 1	
	To Do. on account for victualling do. garriſon, from 26th Auguſt to 12th October 1793	4,338 12 11	
Jan. 15.	To A. Daviſon, Eſq. for provisions purchaſed for the troops in Canada and Nova Scotia	6,006 13 0	
May 12.	To Do. for do. ſervice	9,006 13 0	
June 4.	To Do. for do. ſervice	1,093 16 8	
Sept. 20.	To Do. in part payment for a quantity of provisions delivered into ſtores in Upper and Lower Canada	6,006 13 0	
Jan. 31.	To Edmund Thornton, on account, for furniſhing freſh meat for the army under Sir Charles Grey	7,500 0 0	
Feb. 25.	To Meſſrs. Hubbard and Rowcroft, for 707 firkins of butter, delivered into the army victualling ſtores	1,541 2 2	
May 20.	To Do. for 915 firkins of do. delivered into do.	2,449 8 10	
	To Do. for 765 firkins of do. delivered into do.	1,619 8 8	
March 5.	To Meſſrs. Atkinſon and Co. for 486 barrels of pork, delivered into do.	1,711 3 0	
Carried forward		£52,351 3 4	

Dates of
Warrants.

Brought forward - £52,351 3 4

1794.

June 19. To Messrs. R. and A. Pott, for sixteen hogheads of vinegar shipped for the use of the forces at Nieuport 52 2 8

Nov. 5. To Messrs. Wilde, Watts, and Body, for 159 casks of sugar delivered into the army victualling stores 1,492 14 0

Dec. 9. To John Green, for 1,510 firkins of butter, delivered into do. 3,321 11 5

Feb. 25. To Elizabeth Pickstone, on account of provisions kept up in the islands of Guernsey and Jersey 226 9 7

March 31. To Do. on account, for do. service in Guernsey 482 18 3

To Do. on account, for do. service in Jersey 482 18 3

July 22. To Do. on account, for do. service in Guernsey and Jersey 226 9 7

Oct. 16. To Do. on account, for do. service in Jersey, Guernsey, and Alderney 1,047 18 4

June 4. To Mr. William Palgrave, in part of a warrant for 1,394l. 11s. for 500 barrels of flour delivered into the army victualling stores 744 11 5

60,428 16 10

Deduct the amount of floppages for provisions from the regiments in America and the West Indies, from December 1793 to December 1794 27,375 10 0

33,053 16 10

March 5. To Messrs. Goodwyn and Co. for 150 barrels of porter shipped for the forces in the West Indies 289 11 0

6. To Messrs. Cox, King, Curtis, and Payne, for 150 barrels of do. for do. service 289 11 0

579 2 0

To Thomas Allen, for 8,038 casks delivered into the army victualling stores 2,200 1 6

May 12. To Do. for 9,079 do. delivered into do. 2,501 5 6

July 22. To Do. for 9,023 do. delivered into do. 2,485 17 6

7,187 4 6

1,751 1 3

3,521 9 10

EXTRAORDINARIES OF THE ARMY.

July 22. To Do. for 9,023 do. delivered into do.

	1,751	1	3	3,521	9	10
To bills of exchange drawn by Henry Hamilton, Governor of the Bermuda islands, for public services				19,125	18	3
To Do. drawn by Peter Le Mesurier, Governor of Alderney, for do. services				1,000	0	0
To Do. drawn by J. Eppes, commissary at Newfoundland, for do. services				200	4	6
To Do. drawn by Adam Williamfon, Lieutenant Governor of Jamaica, for do. services				230,073	10	6
To Do. drawn by Wm. Macormick, Lieutenant Governor of Cape Breton, for do. services				839	9	11
To Do. drawn by the Earl of Balcarras, Commander in Chief at Jersey, for do. services				34,002	17	7
To Do. drawn by J. Wentworth, Lieutenant Governor of Nova Scotia, for do. services				18,358	16	4
To Do. drawn by Jas. Seton, Governor of Saint Vincent's, for do. services				4,683	4	10
To Do. drawn by the Earl of Dunmore, Governor of the Bahama islands, for do. services				43,878	0	4
To Do. drawn by the Earl of Moira, for do. services				360	5	0
To Do. drawn by J. H. Craig, Commandant at Guernsey, for do. services				710	0	0
To Do. drawn by Jas. Bruce, Lieutenant Governor of Dominica, for do. services				2,750	0	0
To Do. drawn by Edmd. Fanning, Lieutenant Governor of St. John's, for do. services				305	12	10
To Do. drawn by P. F. Thorne, Commandant of St. Peter's, for do. services				828	18	0
To Do. drawn by Jno. Stanley, President of the Council at Antigua, for do. services				1,802	4	0

Carried forward £358,919 2 1

44341 13 2 2

44,341 13 2

Brought forward		£358,919	2	1
To bills of exchange drawn by Alexr. Brymer, Deputy Paymaster at Nova Scotia, for public services		8,063	13	5
To do. drawn by Jno. Robinson, Deputy Paymaster at New Brunswick, for do. services		9,064	12	6
To do. drawn by Wm. Anstruther, Commandant at Guernsey, for do. services		1,275	4	11
To do. drawn by Ninian Home, Lieutenant Governor of Grenada, for do. services		1,786	10	2
To do. drawn by Alured Clarke, Lieutenant Governor of Quebec, for do. services		1,796	5	3
To do. drawn by Jno. Small, Lieutenant Governor of Guernsey, for do. services		5,420	0	0
To do. drawn by G. P. Ricketts, Governor of Barbadoes, for do. services		418	4	8
To do. drawn by W. Bishop, Commandant at Do. for do. services		216	6	11
To do. drawn by Jno. Jaffary, Commissary General in the West Indies, for do. services		2,100	5	8
To do. drawn by Philip Fall, Lieutenant Governor of Jersey, for do. services		2,324	0	0
To do. drawn by Brook Watson, Esq. Commissary General on the Continent, for do. services		1,181,116	18	1
To do. drawn by the late commissioners for managing civil affairs at Toulon, for do. services		139,621	0	0
To do. drawn by John Erskine, Commissary General of Do. for do. services		91,251	17	0
To do. drawn by Mr. Drake, late minister at Genoa, for do. services		9,158	0	11
To do. drawn by Alexr. Davison, Commissary to the forces under the command of the Earl of Moira, for do. services		143,678	6	2

the civil department of that province, for six months, to 24th December 1793

To do. drawn by Alexr. Davison, Commissary to the forces under the command of the Earl of Moira, for do. services

143,678 6 2

the civil department of that province, for six months, to 24th December 1793

To do. paid by Do. towards do. for six months, to 24th June 1794
 To do. paid by Do. for the extraordinary expenses of the army in Canada, for one quarter, to 24th December 1793
 To do. paid by Do. for do. to 24th March 1794
 To do. paid by Do. for do. to 24th June 1794
 To do. paid by Do. for do. to 24th September 1794

To do. paid by Mr. Brymer, Acting Deputy Paymaster in Nova Scotia, for the extraordinary expenses of the army in that province, for one quarter, to 24th December 1793

To do. paid by Do. for do. to 24th March 1794
 To do. paid by Do. for do. to 24th June 1794
 To do. paid by Do. for do. to 24th September 1794

To bills of exchange drawn by the Acting Deputies in the West Indies, on account of the extraordinary expenses of the army there, in the year 1794

Dates of Warrants.

1794.

May 12. To Baron de Alvensleben, to reimburse so much expended on account of the field establishment of the Duke of York, to the 31st October 1793

Jan. 8. To A. Davison, Esq. for the purchase, &c. of flannel shirts, drawers, and socks for the forces abroad

Feb. 15. To Do. for the purchase of sundry stores shipped on board the British Queen and Bourdeaux Packet, &c.

April 30. To Do. for the purchase of clothing shipped on board the George and Mary Ann, for a particular service

Carried forward

EXTRAORDINARIES OF THE ARMY.

65,683 15 1

8,281 10 3

189,000 0 0

14,022 0 0

2,277,539 6 3

Date of Warrants.	Brought forward	£	34,648	3	5	2,777,539	6	3
1794.								
May 20. To A. Davison, Esq. for shingles, sent to Barbadoes		.	806	8	11			
To Do. for shoes and musquet flints, sent to Southampton		.	267	15	7			
June 14. To Do. for shingles, sent to Barbadoes		.	289	8	10			
23. To Do. for expences incurred in the purchase of blankets for the use of the forces serving abroad		.	4,184	8	9			
Aug. 11. To Do. for the keep, &c. of 40 horses intended for public service in Barbadoes, in consequence of an embargo in America		.	8	19	4			
16. To Do. for shingles, scantlings, and horses, sent to Barbadoes		.	2,226	11	10			
Feb. 26. To Ja. Poole, Waggon Master General to the army on the Continent, to carry on this service		.	500	0	0			
March 17. To Do. for do. service		.	500	0	0			
April 5. To Do. for do. service		.	500	0	0			
29. To Do. for clothing, forge carts, tools, &c. for the use of his department		.	3,351	6	0			
May 19. To Do. for the balance of his account		.	370	5	9			
						42,508	16	8
1792.								
Aug. 31. To Captain John Barnes, for the balance of his account, as Deputy Quarter Master General in Canada, between 25th December 1785 and 24th December 1786		.	10	5	11			
1793.								
June 11. To the representatives of Colonel G. Johnson, for two articles furcharged in his account as late Superintendent of Indian Affairs in America		.	28	8	4			
Nov. 4. To Colonel Geo. Forster, for the balance of his account, as Commanding Officer of the forces at Ofwagatchi, and on an expedition to the Cedres, in the year 1776		.	28	17	0			
1794.								
Feb. 18. To R. Walpole, Minister at Lisbon, to reimburse so much expended by him in the purchase of straw and barley, for the use of part of the 12th regiment of dragoons, who put into that port in districts		.	26	11	5			
						5,221	11	9

To R. Walpole, Minister at Lisbon, to reimburse so much expended by him in the purchase of straw and barley, for the use of part of the 12th regiment of dragoons, who put into that port in districts

To Colonel Wm. Spry, for the balance of his account as Commanding Engineer in North America, from 1st to 24th September 1785

2,964 2 8

EXTRAORDINARIES OF THE ARMY.

20

in the purchase of straw and barley, for the use of the 1st and 2nd regiments of dragoons, who put into that port in districts

to be sent prisoners to British forces in Flanders

To Colonel Wm. Spry, for the balance of his account as Commanding Engineer in North America, from 15th September 1774 to 31st December 1782

March 5. To Major John Cambel, for the balance of his account, as late Commanding Engineer in North America, between 20th April 1779 and 31st August 1794

To Sir W. Medows, for do. of his account of money received and expended for the use of the troops under his command on a secret expedition to the East Indies, between 17th January 1781 and 16th January 1783

6. To M. G. Dundas, for his travelling expences in going to Toulon, as one of the commissioners of that place

28. To Sir R. Boyd, K. B. for extra contingent expences of the regiments at Gibraltar, from 25th June to 24th December 1793

31. To W. Smith Esq. Treasurer of the Ordnance, for fundry entrenching tools, delivered for the use of the troops on the Continent

April 4. To Wm. Devaynes, Esq. for the balance of his account, as Contractor for victualling 3,250 men in North America, in the year 1782

To John Nugent, Esq. for the balance of his account, as Lieutenant Governor and Commander in Chief of the Leeward and Charibbee Islands, between 16th June 1788 and 1st December 1789

To Ensign Cha. Smith, of the 14th regiment of foot, being his Majesty's bounty, in consideration of the loss of his leg on service in Flanders

5. To Captain H. Smith, for subsistence and other expences of an independent company raised at Toulon

To Jos. Dornford Esq. Commissary of Accounts of the forces on the expedition under the Earl of Moira, on account of the contingencies of his office

April 29. To Tho. Hisslop, Esq. Deputy Adjutant General to the forces in Corsica, for expences incurred by him in bringing dispatches from thence to England

Carried forward

£

2,564	2	8
1,374	4	8
846	2	4
24	7	6
131	5	0
96	7	4
272	3	1
21	19	4
46	4	0
66	18	4
1,000	0	0
400	0	0
139	11	0
7,477	7	11
2,325,269	14	8

Dates of Warrants.	Brought forward	£	7477	7	11	2,325,269	14	8
1794. May 1. To H. Minchin, Esq. for his contingent expenses incurred to enable him to undertake and discharge the duties of the office of Deputy Paymaster of the troops at Toulon, to which he had been appointed			67	18	0			
14. To Captain R. Duer, late Lieutenant in the 14th regiment of foot, for the expense attending the cure of his wound received at the siege of Valenciennes			83	3	0			
19. To Wm. Smith, Esq. Treasurer of the Ordnance, for sundry entrenching tools, delivered for the use of the troops on the Continent			290	16	1			
To J. D. Michell, Assistant Commissary of the forces at Toulon, for the travelling and other expenses incurred in consequence of being ordered to join the said forces			20	0	0			
28. To Captain H. Smith, for subsistence and other expenses attending an independent company raised at Toulon			200	0	0			
29. To Robt. Hunter, Esq. Attorney to the Executrix of Richard Murray, for the balance of his account, as Commissary of Prisoners at Quebec, from 25th of June 1778 to the 24th December 1782			105	12	0			
June 2. To Major F. Mason, for bringing dispatches of the surrender of the island of St. Lucia			500	0	0			
To Captain T. Grey, for bringing do. of the surrender of the island of Guadaloupe			500	0	0			
To Lieutenant Colonel H. G. Grey, for bringing do. of the surrender of the island of Martinico			500	0	0			
To Major John Murray, for bringing do. of the defeat of the French near Cateau, by the forces under the Duke of York			500	0	0			
10. To V. P. Malouet, for his expenses relative to the affairs of St. Domingo, from 1st March to 4th April 1794			44	0	0			
13. To Sir G. Elliot, Bart. in lieu of plate, on his appointment as one of the Commissioners at Toulon			2,600	9	7			
18. To Captain H. Smith, for stop clothing and necessaries for his 2d Independent Company of Chasseurs raised at Toulon			206	17	0			
for the contingencies of his office			500	0	0			
4. To M. G. Ainslie, for sundry expenses incurred at the Hague, and for travelling								

EXTRAORDINARIES OF THE ARMY.

18. To Captain H. Smith, for shop clothing and necessaries for his 2d Independent Company of Chasseurs raised at Toulon	500	0	0
4. To M. G. Anstie, for sundry expenses incurred at the Hague, and for travelling expenses to and from Doot, &c.	204	4	0
25. To Major Coote Manningham, for his expences on his passage and journey from Guadaloupe to London with dispatches from Sir Charles Grey	112	3	0
28. To the representatives of Val. Morris, Esq. late Governor of St. Vincent's, in part of the balance of his account	5,000	0	0
To Captain E. Nagle, of the ship Active, for the freight of £ 300,000 in silver, from Woolwich to Hamburgh	375	0	0
30. To John Turner, Esq. for sundry articles for presents to the Indians in Canada	5,291	9	4
Aug. 11. To C. Mafon, Esq. Commissary of Accounts of the army on the Continent, for the contingencies of his office	500	0	0
To Captain J. Manley, of the ship Syren, for the freight of £ 300,000 in silver, from Long Reach to Hamburgh	375	0	0
28. To Lieutenant Colonel White Locke, for bringing dispatches of the capture of Port au Prince, in St. Domingo	500	0	0
Sept. 2. To J. Turner, Esq. for clothing for the use of the Nova Scotia Provincial regts.	971	6	2
Oct. 7. To Sir John Vaughan, to provide himself with an equipage as General and Commander in Chief in the West Indies	1,000	0	0
16. To John Turner, Esq. for Indian presents, iron ware, clothing for two companies of Royal Waggoners on the Continent, and blankets for the corps of Emigrants	4,352	15	0
Nov. 5. To Lt. G. Rainsford, for the extra contingent expences of the regiments at Gibraltar, from 25th December 1793 to 24th June 1794	47	17	9
Dec. 9. To J. Dornford, Esq. Commissary of Accounts of the forces under the command of the Earl of Moira, for the contingencies of his office	500	0	0
12. To Colonel Wm. Fullarton, in repayment of the sums disbursed by him in the year 1780, in raising a corps of 1,200 men, and other services relative to a secret expedition	15,750	17	3

48,576 16 1

Carried forward £ 2,373,846 10 9 3

Dates of Warrants.		Brought forward		£		2373,846 10 9	
1794.							
Feb. 20.	To W. Adams and Ja. Hodge, on account for supplying bread, forage, wood, and straw to the forces encamped in the summer 1793	8,768	7	5			
May 23.	To Do. for do. service, 1794	20,000	0	0			
July 22.	To Do. for do. service	25,000	0	0			
Sept. 1.	To Do. for stores destined for the army under the command of the Earl of Moira, at Netley	7,006	13	0			
19.	To Do. for supplying bread, wood, forage, and straw to the forces encamped in the summer 1794	35,000	0	0			
Oct. 17.	To Do. on account for do. service	20,006	13	0			
Nov. 14.	To Do. for do. service	20,004	11	0			
Sept. 29.	To Messrs. J. and H. Cutler, for supplying bread, wood, straw, and forage to the troops in camp at Netley	6,000	0	0			
Oct. 14.	To Do. for do. service	2,000	0	0			
Nov. 17.	To Do. for do. service	10,000	0	0			
Jan. 15.	To M. G. Leland, for 200 days forage, as a Major General, with one Aid de Camp	133	0	0			
	To sundry General and Staff Officers, in consideration of their not having drawn forage from the magazines during the campaign, from 1st July to 7th November 1793	759	10	6			
March 28.	To Sir G. Osborne, for baggage and forage money for 40th regiment of foot, having orders to embark for service	453	15	0			
April 16.	To L. G. Dalrymple, for an allowance to the officers of the 47th regiment of foot, in consideration of their being encamped in the Bahama islands in the years 1790 and 1791	542	10	0			
	To L. G. Pigton, for baggage and forage money for the 12th regiment of foot, ordered on foreign service	543	15	0			
	To Do. for hat and blanket horses for do. regiment	210	0	0			
30.	To M. G. Triggs, for 200 days forage as a Major General, with one Aid de						
23.	To the Colonels of two regiments of Fencible Men, for baggage horses for their respective corps, being ordered to take the field	793	16	0			
		153,786		4	5		

EXTRAORDINARIES OF THE ARMY.

	793	16	0
To Do. for bat and blanket horses for do. regiment	793	16	0
30. To M. C. Triggs for 200 days forage as a Major General, with one Aid de	907	10	0
23. To the Colonels of two regiments of Fencible Men, for baggage horses for			
their respective corps, being ordered to take the field	2,693	15	0
To Do. for baggage and forage money for do.	2,929	10	0
June 6. To the Colonels of fundry regiments of foot, for do. for their respective corps,			
being ordered on foreign service	1,360	16	0
To Do. for bat horses	17,747	2	0
To the Colonels of fundry corps for additional bat horses for the companies			
serving in Flanders, to carry the camp kettles	8,496	14	0
20. To the Colonels of fundry corps of Militia, for baggage horses for their re-			
spective corps, being ordered to take the field	5,704	15	0
To the Colonels of fundry do. for an allowance for their respective corps,			
having been ordered to take the field, being the second year of their en-	1,757	14	0
campment			
July 4. To the General and Staff Officers, and Officers of Hospitals, for forage money			
on taking the field in the year 1794	1,247	8	0
30. To the Colonels of fundry regiments of foot, for bat horses for their respective			
corps	302	8	0
To the Colonels of fundry regiments, for additional bat horses to carry the	907	4	0
camp kettles of their respective corps serving on the Continent			
For baggage horses for the detachments of fundry regiments of dragoon guards	90	0	0
and dragoons			
For bat horses for do. detachments	604	16	0
Aug. 6. To Sir G. Osborne, for forage money for the additional companies to the			
40th regiment of foot	226	16	0
13. For additional bat horses, to carry the blankets of the foot guards serving			
on the Continent			
For bat horses for the companies of foot guards lately ordered on foreign			
service			
Carried forward	2,527,632	15	2

[illegible]

Dates of Warrants.	Prought forward	£	1,257 15 1	2,748,216 14 8
1794.				
Jan. 8. To Thos. Keate, Esq. for 69 days pay, as Inspector of Regimental Hospitals, to 24th December 1793		32 13 7		
To L. G. Morrison, for 183 days additional pay, as Quarter Master General, to do.		693 7 11		
To Do. for 365 days pay of his two assistants, as do. to do.		172 17 6		
To the representatives of the late John Hunter, Esq. for 296 days pay, as Inspector General of Hospitals, to 10th October 1793		560 15 6		
To John Gunning, Esq. for 69 days pay, as Surgeon General to the forces, to 24th December 1793		98 0 10		
15. To L. G. Townsend, Inspector General of recruiting, for six months pay, &c. of Staff Officers at Duncannon Fort, to do.		436 2 5		
To Do. for his pay as do. for six months, to do.		260 0 6		
24. To Sir Jas. Murray, for 119 days pay, for having acted as Secretary to the Duke of York, to 10th December 1793		338 3 5		
Feb. 7. To Lt. R. Weeks, for pay and forage, as Major of Brigade, from 2d July to 5th December 1793		93 7 2		
12. To sundry persons, for half pay to various periods, for their services on the rivers and lakes in Canada		164 6 0		
21. To Herbert Taylor, Esq. for 305 days pay, for having acted as assistant Secretary to the Duke of York, to 24th December 1793		255 18 8		
March 1. To Danl. Frazer, late Captain in the Queen's American Rangers, for one year's allowance, to 31st December 1793, for his long services prior to the late war		40 0 0		
7. To Adam Murray, for 133 days pay, as Surgeon to the garrison of Tobago, to 24th December 1793		62 19 10		
19. To M. G. Carleton, for half a year's allowance, to 24th December 1793, as Governor of the province of New Brunswick		250 0 0		
31. To Alex. Withart, for 184 days half pay, for his services as late second		9 4 0		
To Brock, for forage, provisions, necessaries, and extraordinaries of the army on the Continent, to 1st March 1794		728 0 0		

April 14.	To Major Samuel Moore, for half a year's allowance, to 24th March 1794, for his long services, particularly during the siege of Gibraltar	728	0	0
16.	To fundry General Officers, for their trouble and expences in reviewing the land forces, for 31 days, to 24th January 1793	75	0	0
May 12.	To J. D. Michell, for 151 days pay, as clerk to John Erskine, Esq. Commissary General at Toulon, to 31st March 1794	220	4	9
	To Jas. Lawrie, for half a year's allowance, to 21st December 1793, for his services, as late superintendent, &c. on the Molquito shore	37	15	0
	To G. Townsend, for 365 days pay, as assistant Commissary of the army in America, to 31st December 1793	250	0	0
May 23.	For the pay of the General and Staff Officers serving with the forces under the command of the Earl of Moira, to 24th December 1793	182	10	0
June 13.	To Sir R. Elphinstone, K. B. for 131 days allowance, as Governor of Fort La Malgue, in the port of Toulon, to 31st December 1793	1,325	3	1
Jul 2.	To fundry persons, for half pay, from 25th June to 25th December 1793, for their services on the rivers and lakes in Canada	393	0	0
	To fundry persons, for their pay as assistant Commissaries to the army under the Duke of York, to 24th December 1793	87	8	0
4.	To Sir Wm. Fawcett, K. B. for 182 days additional pay, as Adjutant General, to 24th June 1794	745	0	0
	To L. G. Morrison, for 182 days additional do. as Quarter Master General, to do.	689	12	1
	To the representatives of L. G. Townsend, for his pay for superintending the recruiting service, from 25th December 1793 to 17th May 1794	689	12	1
	To Do. for the pay, &c. of Staff Officers at Duncannon Fort, for six months, to 24th June 1794	204	12	0
		443	10	3

Carried forward £ 10,796 19 8

2,748,216 14 8

Dates of Warrants.	Brought forward	£	10,796	19	8	2,748,216	4	8
1794. July 22. To Jas. Lawrie, Esq. for half a year's allowance, to 21st June 1794, as late superintendent, &c. on the Mosquito shore	To sundry persons, for their pay as Commissaries of the forces at Toulon, to 24th December 1793	250	0	0				
28. To the representatives of P. Sinnott, for 362 days allowance, to 30th April 1794, as late Lieutenant Governor of Niagara	31. To sundry persons, for their pay as assistant Commissaries, &c. to the army under the Duke of York, to 24th June 1794	301	15	0				
Aug. 11. To G. Brinley, Esq. for 386 days pay, as Commissary of the army at Halifax, to 21st June 1794	To Do. for 386 days additional do. as do. to do.	148	15	4				
22. To sundry persons for half pay, from 26th of December 1793 to 24th June 1794, for their services on the rivers and lakes in Canada	Sep. 15. To M. Petrie, Esq. for 170 days pay, as Commissary of Accounts of the forces at Toulon, to 12th June 1794	811	15	0				
18. To A. M. Brown, for three years and 45 days pay, as Barrack Master of the island of St. Vincent, to 19th August 1794	To R. Michell, father of the late Jos. Dunwell Michell, for 79 days pay, to 18th June 1794, as clerk to John Erskine, who was appointed Commis- sary General at Toulon	289	10	0				
Oct. 15. For the pay of the Staff Officers of the garrison of Tobago, to 24th December 1793	26. To L. G. Rainsford, for 90 days pay, as a Lieutenant General, with two Aides de Camp, to 24th December 1793	96	10	0				
Nov. 14. To Major W. Gunn, for 547 days pay, as Commissary for mustering the Hano- verian troops in the pay of Great Britain, to 31st August 1794	26. To R. J. Smith, for 484 days pay, as assistant Commissary of the army in Ame- rica, to 27th October 1794	76	18	6				
		340	0	0				
		342	6	0				
		19	15	0				
		129	9	2				
		426	5	4				
		1,094	0	0				
		242	0	0				

provisions, necessaries, and extraordinaries of the army on the Continent, to
31st August 1794

EXTRAORDINARIES OF THE ARMY.

rica, to 27th October 1794

242 0 0

provisions, necessaries, and extraordinaries of the army on the Continent, to 31st August 1794

732 0 0

Dec. 10. To Lieut. J. Lyons Nixon, for pay and forage, as a Major of Brigade, to 13th November 1794

86 5 1

To pay a bill of exchange drawn by the Royal Bank of Scotland, for one year's allowance, to Christmas 1793, for furnishing specie to the troops in Scotland, &c.

634 0 10

Jan. 8. To Lord A. Gordon, for so much expended for the good of his Majesty's service in North Britain, in the year 1793

300 0 0

Feb. 7. To John Geddes, Esq. for necessaries for the forces in North Britain

1427 9 2

Mar. 28. To R. B. Henderfon, Esq. for oatmeal, firing, candles, &c. furnished for the forces in the several garrisons in North Britain and the out posts in their neighbourhood, from the 1st July to 31st December 1793

1,202 6 10

1793.

3,563 16 10

Dec. 27. To Lord Elphinstone, for providing coals, candles, &c. for the forces in Edinburgh Castle, from 16th March to the 14th June 1793

162 7 11

1794.

Jan. 8. To Lieut. Governor Singleton, for providing do. for the forces in Landguard Fort, from 25th of December 1792 to 24th June 1793

163 13 3

To Lord Elphinstone, for providing do. for the forces in Edinburgh Castle, from 15th June to 13th September 1794

169 17 10

To James Montgomerie, for providing divers utensils for the barracks at Knightbridge, in the year 1793

210 5 0

15. To W. B. Clinton, for providing coals, candles, &c. for the troops in the citadel of Plymouth, St. Nicholas island, &c. from 25th June to the 24th Dec. 1793

83 3 9

To Do. for providing and repairing utensils, &c. for the barracks at Plymouth Dock, from 21st December 1792 to 24th December 1793

155 1 10

To Ja. Montgomerie, for coals, candles, &c. for additional companies and recruits, &c. of the foot guards, in the barracks at Knightbridge, supplied between 24th June and 25th December 1793

344 0 4

Carried forward £ 1,288 9 11

2,767,964 15 7

Dates of Warrants.	Brought forward	£	1,288	9	11	2,767,964	15	7
1794								
Jan. 24. To Edwd. Kent, Esq. for providing coals, candles, &c. for the forces in Chatham barracks, from 24th June and 25th December 1793.			720	7	11			
Feb. 7. To Sir Hew Dalrymple, Commandant of the forces at Chatham barracks, for the general account of expenditures for pay, contingencies, &c. for six months, to 24th December 1793			1,497	11	4			
14. To Wm. Patriarche, for providing coals, candles, &c. for the forces in the island of Jersey, from 25th June to 24th December 1793			1,036	2	10			
March 7. To Wm. Merry, Esq. for his Majesty's proportion of 854½ chaldrons of coals received at Gibraltar			1,324	1	9			
12. To M. G. Trigge, for providing and repairing utensils, and for furnishing coals and candles for the barracks at Hilsea, Portsmouth, &c. from 25th June to 24th December 1793			620	12	4			
To Jas. Boucher, Esq. for providing coals, candles, &c. for the troops in Tyne-mouth barracks and Clifford's Fort, from do. to do.			77	11	8			
To G. Leith, junior, for providing do. for the barracks at Deal, from do. to do.			261	7	8			
19. To Wm. Merry, Esq. for his Majesty's proportion of 531 chaldrons of coals received at Gibraltar			823	1	0			
April 5. To Lord Elphinstone, for providing coals, candles, &c. for the forces in Edinburgh Castle, from 14th September to 13th December 1793			217	12	10			
16. To Lord Amherst, for supplying do. for the forces in Guernsey, from 25th June to 24th December 1793			1,247	6	7			
30. To Wm. Merry, Esq. for the extra charge of freight, &c. on 1,385½ chaldrons of coals sent to Gibraltar			3,941	19	2			
To Lord Cathcart, for the expence of coals for the use of the sick of the 29th regiment of foot at Windsor, in the year 1791			27	14	0			
To Do. for do. service, in the year 1792			32	2	0			
May 14. To Colonel Yorke, for necessaries furnished for the use of the forces in the Tower, for 68 months, to Lady Day 1794			764	12	0			
in Landguard Fort, from 25th June to 24th December 1793			163	2	0			
Nov. 12. To Governor P. A. Irving, for providing do. for the forces in Upper Castle.								

May 14. To Colonel Yorke, for necessaries furnished for the use of the forces in the Tower, for six months, to Lady Day 1794

in Landguard Fort, from 25th June to 24th December 1793

Nov. 12. To Governor P. A. Irving, for providing do. for the forces in Upnor Castle, from 25th December 1792 to 24th December 1793

1793.

Nov. 8. To Jas. Johnson, on account, for building new stables for the 1st regiment of life guards

1794.

Jan. 31. To Do. on account of do. service

May 9. To Do. on account of do. service

D. tes of Dep.

Sec. at War's

Letters.

1794.

Jan. 3. To Messrs. Cox and Co. to answer a bill drawn by an officer of the 3d regiment of dragoons, towards the expence of erecting barracks

6. To Do. to answer do. drawn by do. for do. service

8. To Do. to answer do. drawn by Colonel De Lancey, Deputy Adjutant General, for do. service

9. To Do. to answer do. drawn by an officer of the 3d regiment of dragoons, for do. service

17. To Do. to answer do. drawn by do. of the 7th regiment of dragoons, for do. service

To Do. to answer do. drawn by do. of the 16th regiment of dragoons, for do. service

23. To Do. to answer do. drawn by Colonel De Lancey, Deputy Adjutant General, for do. service

20. To Do. to answer do. drawn by an officer of the 3d regiment of dragoons, for do. service

Feb. 1. To Do. to answer do. drawn by Colonel De Lancey, Deputy Adjutant General, for do. service

EXTRAORDINARIES OF THE ARMY.

14,072 17 8

7,000 0 0

1,000 0 0

336 12 10

4,500 0 0

531 17 3

1,000 0 0

500 0 0

600 0 0

50 0 0

968 4 5

9,486 14 6

Carried forward £

21,789,037 13 3 32

Dec. 27.	To M. G. Abercromby, for providing do. for the 6th do.	82 18 0
	To L. G. Morrison, for providing do. for the 4th do.	82 18 0
Dec. 27.	To his Royal Highness Prince Edward, for providing do. for the 7th do.	82 18 0
	To Sir Wm. Erskine, for providing do. for the 26th do.	82 18 0
	To the Earl of Eglintoun, for providing do. for the 51st do.	82 18 0
	To L. G. Morris, for providing do. for the 61st do.	82 18 0
	To M. G. Smith, for providing do. for the 43d do.	55 8 0
	To M. G. Leland, for providing do. for the 64th do.	55 8 0
	To L. G. Hall, for providing do. for the 3d do.	82 18 0
	To L. G. Hyde, for providing do. for the 20th do.	82 18 0
	To Gl. Frederick, for providing do. for the 54th do.	82 18 0
	To the representatives of Gl. Taylor, for providing do. for the 24th do.	82 18 0
1794.		
Jan. 31.	To Sir Jas. Grant, for providing do. for his regiment of fencibles	229 13 0
Feb. 1.	To Colonel Wemyss, for providing do. for his regiment of do.	229 13 0
	To Colonel Montgomerie, for providing do. for his regiment of do.	229 18 0
14.	To the Earl of Hopetoun, for providing do. for his do.	229 18 0
	To the Marquis of Lorne, for providing do. for his do.	187 18 0
	To the Earl of Breadalbane, for providing do. for the first battalion of his do.	229 13 0
	To Do. for providing do. for the second battalion of his do.	229 13 0
	To the Duke of Gordon, for providing do. for his regiment of fencibles	229 18 0
March 12.	To Sir John Wodehouse, for providing do. for the East Norfolk militia	181 0 0
May 14.	To M. G. Bertie, for providing do. for the 81st regiment of foot	378 18 0
	To Lieut. Colonel Doyle, for providing do. for the 87th regiment of do.	378 18 0
	To M. G. Cuyler, for providing do. for the 86th regiment of do.	378 18 0
	To M. G. De Burgh, for providing do. for the 88th do.	378 18 0
Carried forward		4,851 8 0
		£3,039,375 15 9

Carried forward

£3,039,375 15 9

4,851 8 0

Dates of Warrants.	Brought forward	£	3,039,375	15	9
1794.					
Jan. 24.	To Jas. Window, Esq. Agent to the Inspector General of Regimental Infirmaries, on account of contingent disbursements for hospitals, &c.	-	2,000	0	0
March 19.	To Do. for do. service	-	1,000	0	0
April 16.	To Do. for do. service	-	2,000	0	0
June 6.	To Do. for do. service	-	1,500	0	0
Oct. 8.	To Do. for do. service	-	3,000	0	0
Nov. 19.	To Do. for do. service	-	2,000	0	0
March 28.	To Messrs. T. and J. Carleton, for expenses in the embarkation, &c. of troops at different ports in Ireland, in the years 1792 and 1793	-	1,082	0	0
July 4.	To Messrs. J. and G. F. Carleton, for expenses in the embarkation, &c. of do. from 27th January to 12th March 1794	-	3,049	13	0
23.	To Do. for do. service, from 12th September 1793 to 5th of January 1794	-	561	7	0
Oct. 8.	To Do. for do. service, in the month of May 1794	-	5,222	19	4
Nov. 19.	To Do. for do. service, from 16th May to the 8th of July 1794	-	9,928	16	0
	To Do. for do. service, from 29th May to 19th August 1794	-	13,395	16	9
1789.			33,240	12	1
Aug. 7.	To Captain F. A. Wetherall, for marches, &c. of his independent company, from 25th December 1780 to 24th December 1781	-	58	1	0
	To Do. for the allowance of bread money for do. company, in the year 1781	-	109	13	7
1790.			112	7	0
Feb. 10.	To Lord F. Cavendish, for clothing fundry supernumeraries of the 34th regiment of foot				
1794.					
Jan. 8.	To Sir Wm. Fawcett, K. B. for the contingent expenses of the office of Adjutant General, from 25th June to 24th December 1793	-	265	5	0
	To L. G. Morrison, for his do. as Quarter Master General, from do. to do.	-	224	4	0
	To L. G. Morrison, for his do. as Deputy Quarter Master General, from 15th May	-			
24.	To the Duke of Argyll, for clop clothing for the augmentation to the 3d regiment of foot guards	-			
	To the Duke of Gloucester, for do. for the 11th regiment of do.	-			
	To the Duke of V. for do.	-			

EXTRAORDINARIES OF THE ARMY.

36

- from 25th June to 24th December 1793. Master General, from do. to do.
 To L. G. Morrifon, for his do. as Quarter Master General, from do. to do.
 To L. G. Morrifon, for his do. as Deputy Quarter Master General, from 15th May
 to 1st June 1793.
24. To the Duke of Argyll, for stop clothing for the augmentation to the 3d regiment of foot guards
 To the Duke of Gloucester, for do. for the 1st regiment of do.
 To the Duke of York, for do. to the 2d regiment of do.
 31. To the Rev. W. Wilmot, for one year's rent of the Minister's house in the Savoy, hired for
 the use of the forces, to 24th December 1793
 To Mrs. Fisher and Thresher, for half a year's rent of the barracks at Knightbridge, to
 Michaelmas 1793
 To L. G. Lalcelles, for sundry extra expenses while attending the forces in Great Britain in
 1793
 To the representatives of Colonel J. Moncrief, for his contingent disbursements, as Deputy
 Quarter Master General, from 25th December 1792 to 24th February 1793
 Feb. 7. To L. Morfe, Esq. Secretary to Lord Amherst, for contingent disbursements, from 25th June
 to 24th December 1793
 14. To Sir R. Sloper, for his extra expenses as a Lieutenant General, while attending the forces in
 the year 1793
 To L. G. Morrifon, for extra contingent expenses, as Quarter Master General, in do. year
 To B. Chapman, Esq. late Lieut. Col. of the 18th regiment of foot, to reimburse the ex-
 pences of a suit brought by him against John Peter de Lancey, Esq. late a Captain in the
 laid regiment, for an assault
 15. To Messrs. Piott, de Cruchy and Co. for 3,400 stand of arms, sent to Portsmouth
 March 1. To sundry persons, as a compensation for losses sustained in consequence of an embargo being
 laid on all vessels laden with corn, &c.
 12. To M. G. Smith, for his extra expenses as a Major General, while attending the forces in the
 year 1793
 19. To L. Morfe, Esq. for the actual expence he incurred in removing from the apartments he
 occupied in the Horse Guards
 To Sir G. Howard, for expences of defending Serjeant Sagar, of the 1st regiment of dragoon
 guards, tried for murder in the execution of his duty, and acquitted

Carried forward

£ 3,985 34 7 6

263 12 6
 524 2 0
 263 12 6
 42 2 0
 140 18 0
 102 17 10
 27 2 0
 584 17 8
 177 19 8
 396 19 0
 53 15 1
 4,773 8 8
 5,144 9 8
 459 6 3
 376 6 0
 39 4 0

Dates of Warrants.	Brought forward	£	3,098,434	7	6
1794.					
March 28.	To the Duke of Richmond, to be paid over to fundry persons, for expences incurred during the encampments in the year 1793	-	2,060	4	7
	To Sir W. Medows, for his extra expences, while attending the forces in Great Britain, as a Major General, in 1793	-	110	4	0
	To L. G. Grant, for his do. while attending do. as a Lieutenant General, in do. year	-	260	13	3
	To M. G. Hotham, for do. while attending do. as a Major General, in do. year	-	208	7	5
	To M. G. Bruce, for fundry expences incurred on account of the augmentation to the 16th regiment of foot, in the year 1790	-	171	16	10
31.	To Messrs. J. and T. Steppen, for freight of provisions for the forces in the East Indies from London to Gravelend	-	104	0	8
	To Wm. New, for beams, scales, and weights	-	143	4	6
	To John Garden, for sallery, horse furniture, and accoutrements, provided by orders from the Secretary of State	-	5,572	11	0
April 5.	To T. Rice, Esq. Surveyor of the Guards, for work done in repairs of the horse and foot guards, in the year 1792	-	2,700	14	1
	To the Marquis of Salisbury, on account of expences incurred for the new guard room, kitchen, &c. erected at St. James's	-	1,337	8	8
	To Marquis Townshend, to be paid over to fundry persons for expences incurred during the encampments in the year 1793	-	416	17	9
14.	To G. Garnier, Esq. Apothecary General, for medicines delivered for the use of the army in the year 1793	-	22,862	12	3
30.	To Messrs. Galton and Whately, for furnishing 4,820 arms	-	5,940	0	6
May 9.	To M. G. Musgrave, for extra expences, while serving in Great Britain as Major-General in the year 1793	-	147	14	7
	To Mrs. Fisher and Thrasher, for half a year's rent, to Lady day 1794, for the barracks at Knightbridge	-	140	18	0
12.	To Messrs. Sinclair and Williamson, as a compensation for the losses sustained by them in consequence of the order of Council for restraining the exportation of wheat and wheat flour	-	515	10	5
June 25.	To L. Morfe, Esq. for carrying on for one year, to Midsummer 1794, a prerogative list of the modulation of the Earl of Moira, and the staff attending his expedition	-	850	0	0

EXTRAORDINARIES OF THE ARMY.

- modation of the Earl of Moira, and the staff attending his expedition
 June 25. To L. Morfe, Esq. for carrying on for one year, to Midsummer 1794, a progressive list of the commissaries of all the officers in the army
 27. To L. G. Morrifon, for his contingent expences, as Quarter Master General, from 25th December 1793 to 24th June 1794
 July 2. To Wm. Gorton, Esq. for providing a table for the Officers of the foot guards and horse guards on duty at St. James's, to the 24th June 1794
 4. To the representatives of L. G. Townsend, for his contingent expences, as Superintendent of the recruiting service, from 25th December 1793 to 25th June 1794
 8. To Tho. Wright, Printer of "The Hue and Cry, and Police Gazette," for advertising deserters, between 28th March and 22d June 1794
 To L. Morfe, Esq. Secretary to Lord Amherst, for his contingent disbursements, from 25th December 1793 to 24th June 1794
 23. To Sir Wm. Fawcett, K. B. for the contingent expences of the office of Adjutant General, from do. to do.
 26. To fundry persons, for losses sustained by the detention of fundry cargoes of pot and pearl ash
 Aug. 9. To fundry persons, for the loss sustained by them by the sale of Exchequer bills issued to them for army services
 27. To P. Lothian, for the expences incurred by General Mack, the Count Merveldt, and their suite, during their stay in London
 Sept. 15. To Wm. Mitford, Esq. to enable him to pay for certain premises at Whitehall, for an Office for the Commissioners for managing the transport service of the army
 Oct. 8. To Messrs. Mount and Johnson, for expences in the purchase and fitting up a galliot for the reception of deserters at Chatham
 To Wm. Gorton, Esq. for providing a table for the Officers of the foot and life guards on duty at St. James's, from the 25th June to 23d September 1794
 Nov. 5. To fundry persons, as a compensation for their losses sustained in consequence of stopping the exportation of corn

850	0	0
103	3	0
224	4	0
3,773	6	9
150	5	0
174	1	7
586	18	4
265	5	0
2,483	15	9
892	15	0
125	12	10
1,000	0	0
383	18	2
2,041	8	6
6,123	4	8
3,160,405	4	7

Carried forward £

Dates of
Warrants,

1794.

Nov. 12.

To Tho. Wright, Printer of "The Hue and Cry, and Police Gazette," for advertising de-
fenders between 28th June and 27th September 1794 - -
26. To Messrs. Muilman and Co. Agents to Messrs. Pralea, Zenaglio, and Co. as a compensation
for their losses on part of a cargo of wheat on board a Genoese vessel, which was taken by a
frigate, and carried into Toulon, and delivered to the Director of Provisions for the Navy,
by order of Lord Hood - -

Towards which may be applied a sum received of Claude Scott, Esq.

War Office,

13th February 1795.

W. WINDHAM.

Brought forward	£	3,160,405	4	7
		225	8	5
		3,337	19	4
	£	3,163,968	12	4
		100,000	0	0
	£	3,063,968	12	4

AN ACCOUNT, shewing how the Money given for the Service of the Year 1794 has been disposed of, ditto-
guished under the several Heads, until the 14th Day of April 1795, and the Parts remaining unsatisfied,

	Sums voted or granted.	Sums paid.	Remains to be paid.	
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
For defraying the expence of services performed by the Office of Ordnance for land service, and not provided for by Parliament in 1792	935 4 3			
For defraying the expence of services performed by the Office of Ordnance for land service, and not provided for by Parliament in 1793	611,419 11 8			
For defraying the expence of services performed by the Office of Ordnance for sea service, and not provided for by Parliament in 1793	30,350 3 6	1,566,008 2 6	1,566,008 2 6	

FORCES, &c.

For defraying the charge of 60,244 effective men, for guards, garrisons, and other his Majesty's land forces, including those in Guernsey and Jersey, in Flanders, on an expedition under the command of the Earl of Moira, and on board the fleet; including the charge of pay of commissioned and non-commissioned Officers and private men, the charge of clothing of non-commissioned Officers and private men, the charge of agency, and the charge of allowances to be made to Captains, Paymasters, Surgeons,

to Captains, Paymasters, Surgeons, the 25th day of December 1793, to the 24th day of Dec. 1794, both inclusive For maintaining his Majesty's forces in the Plantations, including those at Gib- raltar and a corps of foot in New South Wales, including the charge of the pay of the commissioned Officers, non-com- missioned Officers, and private men, the charge of clothing of the non-commis- sioned Officers and private men, the charge of agency, and the charge of allowances to be made to Captains, Paymasters, Riding-masters, Surgeons, and Serjeants, from the 25th day of December 1793, to the 24th day of December 1794, both inclusive For defraying the difference between the charge of the British and Irish establish- ments of five regiments of foot serving in the West Indies, at Gibraltar, and on board the fleet, from the 25th day of December 1793, to the 24th day of December 1794, both inclusive For the pay necessary to be advanced to one regiment of light dragoons, and nine battalions of foot, for service in East India, for the year 1794 For defraying the charge of recruiting contingencies, and of the allowances of bread and necessaries for his Majesty's land forces, of the allowance of extra	1,492,812 12 2	677,682 12 4	50,279 13 4	8,323 17 10½
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	Sums voted or granted.	Sums paid.		Remains to be paid.	
		£.	s. d.	£.	s. d.
feed to the cavalry in Great Britain, and of the charge of poundage to be returned to the infantry for the year 1794	219,500 0 0				
For defraying the charge of levy money, and of horse furniture and accoutrements, for the augmentation to be made to his Majesty's forces in the year 1794	210,000 0 0				
For defraying the charge of General and Staff Officers, and Officers of the hospitals, serving with the forces in Great Britain, Guernsey, and Jersey, in Flanders, and under the command of the Earl of Moira, for the year 1794	97,389 1 1				
For defraying the charge of the embodied militia in South Britain, of several corps of fencible men in North Britain, and a corps of fencible men in the Isle of Man, from the 25th day of December 1793, to the 24th day of December 1794, both inclusive	687,420 14 0				
For defraying the charge of contingencies, of the allowance of bread and necessaries, and of poundage for embodied militia and corps of fencible men, in the year 1794	160,000 0 0				
For defraying the charge of clothing for the embodied militia in South Britain, for the year 1794	93,653 3 9				

British and foreign troops of fencible
cavalry, to be raised for service in
Great Britain.

the embodied militia in South Britain,
for the year 1794

23,653 3 9

ments and forty troops of Genetie
cavalry, to be raised for service in
Great Britain, from the 25th day of
April 1794, to the 24th day of Decem-
ber following, both inclusive

300,117 16 6

For defraying the charge of full pay to
supernumerary Officers of his Majesty's
forces, including the Officers of inde-
pendent companies, from the 25th day
of December 1793, to the 24th day of
December 1794, both inclusive

39,118 16 7

For the allowance to the Paymaster General
of his Majesty's forces, to the Secretary
at War, to the Commissary General of
the Musters, to the Judge Advocate
General, to the Comptrollers of the
Accounts of the Army, and of the
amount of the Exchequer fees to be
paid by the Paymaster General for the
year 1794

64,790 18 3

For the reduced Officers of his Majesty's
land forces and marines, for the year
1794

146,843 10 10

For defraying the charge of allowances to
several private Gentlemen of the late
troop of horse guards, for the year 1794
For the several Officers late in the service
of the States General, for the year

156 9 2

1794
For the reduced Officers of his Majesty's
British American forces, for the year
1794

3,000 0 0

55,092 10 0

	Sums voted or granted.	Sums paid.	Remains to be paid.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
For defraying the charge of allowances to several reduced Officers of his Majesty's British American forces, for the year 1794 - - - - -	4,907 10 0		
For defraying the charge of pensions, to be paid to the widows of commissioned Officers, and expenses attending the same, for the year 1794 - - - - -	9,931 19 3		
For defraying the charge of the in and out pensioners of Chelsea Hospital, and the expenses of the said Hospital, for the year 1794 - - - - -	151,742 5 10		
For defraying the charge of corps trans- ferred from the Irish to the British establishment, and of augmentations to his Majesty's forces for several periods, in the year 1793 - - - - -	185,667 15 6		
Towards defraying the extraordinary expenses of his Majesty's land forces and other services, incurred from the 25th day of December 1792, to the 24th day of December 1793 - - - - -	808,805 14 4		
For defraying the charge of 18,000 Hano- verians in the pay of Great Britain, for the year 1794 - - - - -	538,874 0 0		
For defraying the charge of 12,000 men of the troops of the Landgrave of Hesse Cassel, in the pay of Great Britain, together with the subsidy for the year 1794 - - - - -			

the troops of the Landgrave of Hesse
Darmstadt in the pay of Great Britain,
together with the subsidy for the year

Called, in the pay of Great Britain, together with the subsidy for the year 1794, pursuant to treaty	102,073	0	0
For defraying the charge of 754 men, of the troops of the Margrave of Baden, in the pay of Great Britain, together with the subsidy for the year 1794, pursuant to treaty	24,067	0	0
To enable his Majesty to make good his engagements with the King of Sardinia	200,000	0	0
For defraying the charge of the civil establishment of the province of Nova Scotia, from the 1st day of January 1794, to the 1st day of January 1795	6,636,560	0	9½
For defraying the charge of the civil establishment of New Brunswick in America, from the 24th day of June 1794, to the 24th day of June 1795	5,315	0	0
For defraying the charge of the civil establishment of the province of Upper Canada, from the 31st day of December 1793, to the 31st day of December 1794	4,400	0	0
For defraying the charge of the civil establishment of the island of St. John in America, from the 1st day of January 1794, to the 1st day of January 1795	6,450	0	0
For defraying the charge of the civil establishment of the island of Cape Breton in America, from the 24th day of June 1794, to the 24th day of June 1795	1,900	0	0
For defraying the charge of the salaries of the Governor and Civil Officers of the island of Newfoundland, from the 1st day of April 1794, to the 1st day of April 1795, and	1,800	0	0

ACCOUNT OF THE APPLICATION OF

Sums voted or granted.	Sums paid.		Remains to be paid.	
<i>£. s. d.</i>	<i>£. s. d.</i>	<i>£. s. d.</i>	<i>£. s. d.</i>	
1,344 1 6	1,344 1 6			
4,250 0 0	4,250 0 0			
580 0 0	290 0 0		290 0 0	
600 0 0	600 0 0			
4,795 8 2	4,795 8 2			
13,000 0 0	13,000 0 0			
4,500 0 0	3,500 0 0		1,000 0 0	
18,844 12 4	18,844 12 4			
3,000 0 0	3,000 0 0			
5,000 0 0	5,000 0 0			

also of a patent under the Great Seal, creating a court of civil and criminal jurisdiction

For defraying the charge of the civil establishment of the Bahama islands, in addition to the salaries now paid to the public Officers out of the duty fund and other incidental charges attending the same from the 1st day of January 1794, to the 1st day of January 1795

For defraying the charge of the salary to the Chief Justice of the Bermuda or Somers Islands, from the 24th day of

June 1794, to the 24th day of June 1795

For defraying the charge of the salary to the Chief Justice of the island of Dominica from the 1st day of January

1794, to the 1st day of January 1795

For defraying the charge of the civil establishment of New South Wales, from the 10th day of October 1793, to the

10th day of October 1794

To be employed in repairing, maintaining, and supporting the British forts and settlements on the coast of Africa

For the expences of the new roads of communication and building bridges in the Highlands of Scotland for the year 1794

For defraying the extraordinary expences of his Majesty's Mint in the year 1793

For the purpose of defraying the expences of the Board of Agriculture for the year 1794

To be advanced to the Governor and Company of merchants of England trading to the Levant Seas, to be applied in assisting the Company in carrying on their trade

of the Commissioners for the reduction of the national debt

of the Commissioners for the reduction of the national debt	200,000	0	0	200,000	0	0
To John Farhill, Esq. Secretary to the Commissioners for the reduction of the national debt, for salaries of the Officers, and incidental expenses of the said Commission	1,435	19	6	1,435	19	6
To make good the like sum which has been issued by his Majesty's orders in pursuance of the addresses of the House of Commons	46,619	13	7	46,619	13	7
To make good the like sum issued to James Marquis of Salisbury, Lord Chamberlain of his Majesty's household, for the expence of rendering the House of Peers more commodious, by warming and ventilating the same pursuant to their address	465	11	10½	465	11	10½
To make good the like sum issued to sundry persons, on account of the suffering Refugee Clergy and Laity of France	27,692	4	6½	27,692	4	6½
To make good the like sum issued to Sir William Chambers, on account of works at the Fleet prison	3,376	8	0	3,376	8	0
To make good the like sum issued to Do. on account of works at Somerset-place, and for fixtures at the Signet and Privy Seal office, and the Office of the Dutches of Lancaster and Cornwall	9,255	6	9	9,255	6	9
To make good the like sum issued to Joseph White, Esq. to pay the sum assessed on the salaries of the Commissioners for auditing the Public Accounts, and their officers, for land tax for the year 1790; and to John Wiggleworth, Esq. to pay arrears to sundry persons from the Office for auditing the Public Accounts to the 30th day of July 1793	1,814	15	4	1,814	15	4
To make good the like sum issued to William Chinnery, Esq. for the discharge of debts contracted by Master Tully, late Agent and Consul General at Tripoli	2,111	1	0	2,111	1	0

of England trading to the Levant seas, to be applied in assisting the Company in carrying on their trade

ACCOUNT OF THE APPLICATION OF

49

	Sums voted or granted.		Sums paid.		Remains to be paid.	
	£.	s. d.	£.	s. d.	£.	s. d.
To make good the like sum issued to John Marth and John Spranger, Esqrs. as a compensation for their trouble in inquiring into, and reporting upon, the cases of persons who sustained losses on evacuating the Musquito shore, in consequence of the Convention entered into by his Majesty with the King of Spain in the year 1786	1,084	15 0	1,084	15 0		
To make good the like sum issued to Patrick Rooney Nugent, Esq. Acting Surveyor General of Lands at Cape Breton, on account of surveys and other services	669	9 11	669	9 11		
To make good the like sum issued to the Bishop of Quebec, for expences in proceeding to his see; to Alexander Davidson, Esq. to reimburse expences in purchasing stationary for the Surveyor Generals and Printing-offices in Upper Canada; to John Reeves, Esq. for expences in the administration of justice at Newfoundland; to William Chinnery, Esq. to discharge sums due to the late Attorney General of Nova Scotia, for grants of lands to the royalists; and to the representatives of Philip Yonge, Esq. for salary due to him as late Surveyor of Lands in Georgia	1,504	10 6	1,504	10 6		
To make good the like sum issued to William Pollock, Esq. as the balance due to him on account of the Commissioners appointed for inquiring into the laws, &c. of the Isle of Jersey	537	12 6	537	12 6		
To make good the like sum issued to William Chinnery, Esq. to reimburse to Samuel Starbuck, jun. who carried on the whale fishery in Nova Scotia, and who arrived at Milford-Haven, in order to settle in this country the losses sustained by him, in consequence of the sale of his property, by such removal, and for his passage	248	18 0	248	18 0		
To make good the like sum issued to Thomas Cotton, Esq.						

To make good the like sum issued for his Majesty's service

To make good the like sum issued for his Majesty's service

19,500 0 0

19,500 0 0

248 18 0	19,500 0 0	19,500 0 0	248 18 0
14,385 10 6	14,385 10 6	14,385 10 6	
2,043 0 0	2,043 0 0	2,043 0 0	
10,749 3 8	10,749 3 8	10,749 3 8	
19,820 8 10	19,820 8 10	19,820 8 10	
1,393 4 8	1,393 4 8	1,393 4 8	
13,576 17 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	13,576 17 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	13,576 17 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	
15,277 9 7 $\frac{1}{4}$	15,277 9 7 $\frac{1}{4}$	15,277 9 7 $\frac{1}{4}$	

removal, and for his passage
 To make good the like sum issued to Thomas Cotton, Esq.
 ment
 To make good the like sum issued for his Majesty's service
 abroad, between the 5th day of January 1793, and the 5th
 day of January 1794
 To make good the like sum issued to the late Commissioners
 appointed to inquire into the state and condition of the
 woods, forests, and land revenues belonging to the Crown,
 and their officers
 To make good the like sum which has been issued in conse-
 quence of the expenses incurred in carrying on the pro-
 secution against Warren Hastings, Esq.
 To make good the like sum which has been issued for the ex-
 pences of sending provisions and sundry articles to the settle-
 ment in New South Wales, and of the amount of bills
 drawn, and of other expenses incurred on account of the
 convicts at that settlement, and which have not been
 made good by Parliament
 To make good the like sum issued to Duncan Campbell, Esq.
 for the expence of confining, maintaining, and employing
 convicts on the river Thames, and which has not been
 made good by Parliament
 To make good the like sum issued to James Bradley, Esq. for
 the expence of maintaining and guarding convicts in Lang-
 ston and Portsmouth harbours, and which has not been
 made good by Parliament
 To make good the like sum which has been issued out of
 his Majesty's civil list to sundry persons, between the
 14th day of February 1794, and the 5th day of April fol-
 lowing

ACCOUNT OF THE APPLICATION OF

	Sums voted or granted.		Sums paid.		Remains to be paid.	
	£.	s. d.	£.	s. d.	£.	s. d.
For the payment of such part of the principal and interest thereupon as shall become due on or before the 10th day of October 1794, on all the orders made out pursuant to an Act of the 28th year of his present Majesty's reign, for giving relief to such persons as have suffered in their rights and properties during the late unhappy dissensions in America, and for making compensation to such persons as have suffered in their rights, in consequence of the cession of the province of East Florida to the King of Spain	211,295	6 8½	209,673	4 2	1,622	2 6½
To John Wilmot, Esq. late one of the Commissioners for American claims, for a clerk employed to deliver out certificates signed by the said late Commissioners	56,796	7 6	53,145	6 6	3,651	1 0
For rewards to the officers of the Exchequer for managing, directing, and paying the orders made out for the relief of the American sufferers, <i>et al.</i>	242	19 6	242	19 6		
To Thomas Marham, Esq. Secretary to the Commissioners appointed for issuing Exchequer bills to a limited amount, by an Act 33 Geo. III. cap. 29, for the purposes therein	1,160	0 0	1,160	0 0		

For the payment of such part of the principal and interest thereupon as shall become due on or before the 10th day of October 1794, on all the orders made out pursuant to an Act of the 28th year of his present Majesty's reign, for giving relief to such persons as have suffered in their rights and properties during the late unhappy dissensions in America, and for making compensation to such persons as have suffered in their rights, in consequence of the cession of the province of East Florida to the King of Spain

For the payment of such part of the principal and interest thereupon as shall become due on or before the 10th day of October 1794, on all the orders made out pursuant to an Act of the 30th year of his present Majesty's reign, for granting relief to such persons as have suffered in their rights and properties during the late unhappy dissensions in America, and for making compensation to such persons as have suffered in their rights, in consequence of the cession of the province of East Florida to the King of Spain

To John Wilmot, Esq. late one of the Commissioners for American claims, for a clerk employed to deliver out certificates signed by the said late Commissioners

For rewards to the officers of the Exchequer for managing, directing, and paying the orders made out for the relief of the American sufferers, *et al.*

To Thomas Marham, Esq. Secretary to the Commissioners appointed for issuing Exchequer bills to a limited amount, by an Act 33 Geo. III. cap. 29, for the purposes therein

To Robert Jennings, Esq. to be applied for the trouble and expenses of himself, and other officers of the Exchequer.

appointed for issuing Exchequer bills to a mint, and by an Act 33 Geo. III. cap. 29, for the purposes therein

To Robert Jennings, Esq. to be applied for the trouble and expenses of himself, and other officers of the Exchequer, in making out and paying off the Exchequer bills issued pursuant to an Act 33 Geo. III. cap. 29, for the purposes therein mentioned

To the Usher of the Exchequer for necessaries furnished the office, for making out, issuing, and paying off the said Exchequer bills

To make good the deficiency of the malt duty granted for the service of the year 1792, at Lady-day 1794

To make good the deficiency of the land-tax granted for the service of the year 1792, at Michaelmas 1794

To make good the deficiency of the grants for the service of the year 1793

To pay off and discharge the principal sum of 2,000,000*l.* in Exchequer bills, made out by virtue of an Act 33 Geo. III.

and charged upon the first aids to be granted in Parliament for the service of the year 1794; together with the interest and charges attending the same

To pay off and discharge the principal sum of 2,000,000*l.* in Exchequer bills, made out by virtue of one other Act 33 Geo. III. and charged upon the first aids to be granted in Parliament for the service of the year 1794; together with the interest and charges attending the same

To pay off and discharge the principal sum of 1,500,000*l.* in Exchequer bills, made out by virtue of an Act 33 Geo. III. for the uses and purposes therein mentioned, and charged upon the first aids to be granted in the next session of Parliament; together with the interest and charges attending the same

1,500	0	0	1,500	0	0
188	15	10½	1,188	15	10½
216,822	5	10	216,822	5	10
286,683	7	10	286,683	7	10
475,022	13	10½	475,022	13	10½
2,085,617	0	5	2,085,617	0	5
2,977,764	6	3	2,977,764	6	3
1,553,492	14	2	1,553,492	14	2

	Sums voted or granted.	Sums paid.		Remains to be paid.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	
	843 2 9 $\frac{3}{4}$	779 2 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	69 0 3 $\frac{1}{4}$	
	8,863 14 2	8,863 14 2		
	184,465 13 0	184,465 13 0		
	500,000 0 0	—	500,000 0 0	
	1,573 12 9	1,573 12 9		
	11,300 0 0	7,800 0 0	3,500 0 0	
	2,500,000 0 0	2,500,000 0 0		
	24,164,577 18 9	22,295,837 2 8 $\frac{1}{4}$	1,868,240 16 0 $\frac{3}{4}$	

To the Usher of the Exchequer for necessaries furnished the Exchequer bill offices . . .
 To the Governor and Company of the Bank of England, for receiving, paying, and accounting for 11,000,000*l.* raised by annuities for the service of the year 1794 . . .
 To Do. for discounts on prompt payments to the contributors of the said 11,000,000*l.* . . .
 To Do. to be by them distributed and paid to and amongst the proprietors of the several fortunate tickets in a lottery, granted for raising 740,666*l.* 1*3s.* 4*d.* for the service of the said year 1794 . . .
 To Do. for receiving the contributions to the said lottery, paying the prizes, &c. and for discounts on prompt payments to the several contributors . . .
 For the charges and expences in preparing and drawing the said lottery, and for taking in tickets and delivering out certificates in lieu thereof . . .
 To enable his Majesty to defray any extraordinary expences which may be incurred for the service of the year 1794, and to take such measures as the exigency of affairs may require . . .

Whereof has been issued at the Exchequer to the Paymaster of the Forces for army services, &c. . . 2,440,000

To the Treasurer of the Navy, 60,000*l.* to be advanced for the value of the prizes taken by the fleet under the command of Lord Howe, which being a naval service

of the Forces, and applied likewise for army services . . . 60,000

be advanced for the command of
taken by the fleet under the command of
Lord Howe, which being a naval service

of the Forces, and applied likewise for
army services

60,000

2,500,000

Towards satisfying the same,
There remains in the Exchequer, of contributions
to a lottery 1794

To be raised by Exchequer bills on the malt duty

The deficiency of Ways and Means to satisfy
the services

27,230 11 3 $\frac{1}{2}$
248,037 9 5 $\frac{1}{2}$

275,268 0 9

1,592,972 15 3 $\frac{1}{4}$

WAYS AND MEANS.

54

WAYS and MEANS for answering the same.

£. s. d.

2,000,000 0 0 By 4s. per lib. Land Tax.

750,000 0 0 By the duty on malt, continued anno 1794.

231,841 16 10 By the surplus of the Consolidated Fund, on the 5th of April 1794.

1,848,084 15 9 $\frac{1}{4}$ By the surplus of the Consolidated Fund, arisen between the said 5th of April 1794, and the 5th of April 1795 (being £ 848,915 : 4 : 2 $\frac{1}{4}$ short of the sum of £ 2,697,000 for which the same was given by Parliament)

2,000,000 0 0 By Exchequer Bills, charged upon the first aids granted for the service of the year 1795.

1,500,000 0 0 By Exchequer Bills charged further upon ditto.

8,329,926 12 7 $\frac{1}{4}$ Carried forward.]

£.	s.	d.	
8,329,926	12	7 $\frac{1}{4}$	Brought forward.]
2,500,000	0	0	By Exchequer Bills charged upon the first aids granted for the service of the year 1795.
11,000,000	0	0	By Annuities.
740,666	13	4	By a Lottery.
511	17	6	Profit by forfeiture on not completing the whole payments on 50 Lottery Tickets, which were returned into the Exchequer, and were sold for £ 13 : 19 : 2 less than the amount of the subscription price £ 18 : 10 : 4 per ticket.

22,571,105 3 5 $\frac{1}{4}$
 1,592,972 15 3 $\frac{1}{4}$
 24,164,077 18 9

Deficiency of the Ways and Means.

MEMORANDUM.

The Arrears of former Supplies remaining unpaid, for which money is provided, are as follow, viz.

	£.	s.	d.
For the late African Company's creditors	900	12	10
For Georgia bills, residue of 15,496l. 19s. 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ d.	570	17	7 $\frac{1}{2}$
To make good the deficiency of the duty of 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. granted anno 1785	816	13	5 $\frac{1}{2}$
To complete 600l. granted anno 1788, for the salary of the Chief Justice of Dominica	177	1	0
To pay principal and interest of orders made out pursuant to an Act 28 Geo. III. for the relief of American officers, and persons who have suffered by the cession of East Florida, and charged on the supplies for the year 1789	733	4	4 $\frac{1}{2}$
To pay do. made out pursuant to the said Act, and charged on the supplies for the year 1790	396	17	9 $\frac{1}{2}$
To pay do. made out pursuant to an Act 30 Geo. III. and charged on do.	103	14	10 $\frac{1}{2}$
To pay do. made out pursuant to an Act 28 Geo. III. and charged on the supplies for the year 1791	529	0	2 $\frac{1}{4}$
To pay do. made out pursuant to an Act 30 Geo. III. and charged on do.	5,014	10	10

3,260	12	3
910	18	9
3,183	5	2
1,600	0	0
2,014	0	0
115	1	5
21,049	9	3

To pay do. made out pursuant to an Act 30 Geo. III. and charged on do.
 To pay do. made out pursuant to an Act 28 Geo. III. and charged on the supplies for the year 1793
 To pay do. made out pursuant to an Act 30 Geo. III. and charged on do.
 For the civil establishment of Cape Breton, charged on the supply for the year 1791
 For salaries to the officers of the Bahama Islands, do.
 For do. to the Chief Justice of Dominica, charged on the supplies 1793

Presented the 14th day of April 1795.

W. SPEER.

EXPENCE of Services performed by the Office of Ordnance, pursuant to his Majesty's Orders, and not provided for by Parliament, *viz.*

ON ACCOUNT OF 1793.

BERMUDA.

Paid on account of current service and contingencies	-	-	£.	s.	d.
			180	16	9

BAHAMA ISLANDS.

Paid on account of current service and contingencies	-	-			
			1,610	13	0

WEST INDIES.

Paid for contingencies on account of the expeditions from the Leeward Islands, and from Jamaica	-	-	£.	s.	d.
			190	12	6

Paid on account of necessary works for the security of the different islands, and for erecting temporary barracks and hospitals for the reception of the troops	-	-			
			17,459	17	8
			17,650	10	2

FLANDERS.

Paid on account of contingencies	-	-			
			813	18	2

DEFENCE of the COASTS.

Paid towards repairing and re-establishing the batteries on the coasts, and for the purchase of ground for that purpose	-	-			
			990	2	3

Paid for providing temporary barracks for the troops on the coasts	-	-			
			5,020	15	10
			6,010	18	1

SCOTLAND.

Paid towards repairs of the several forts, castles, and barracks, current service, and contingencies					
			4,963	6	2

REGIMENT of ARTILLERY.

Paid for bread and additional clothing for Artillery in Great Britain, Guernsey, and Jersey					
			650	17	1

Carried forward			£31,880	19	1
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EXPENCES OF THE OFFICE OF ORDNANCE.

58

	£.	s.	d.
Brought forward	31,880	19	1

TOULON.

Paid on account of contingencies	474	2	2
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SALTPETRE.

Additional price on account of the war on 200 tons purchased of the East India Company for land service	1,800	0	0
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	34,155	1	9
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For the purchase of saltpetre, ordnance, and stores, and expences incurred in the several ports of Great Britain, and on foreign stations, on account of the navy beyond the grants by Parliament for that service for the year 1793	25,357	14	5
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Carried forward to p. 64	59,512	16	2
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ON ACCOUNT OF 1794.

FLANDERS.

Brass and iron ordnance, powder, shot, shells, tents, and other stores, exclusive of freight	£.	s.	d.
	119,334	18	0

Brass and iron ordnance, powder, shot, shells, and other stores, for a battering train of artillery, exclusive of freight	192,636	14	2
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Paid on account of the purchase of stores for the train of artillery—Pay of civil officers, and contingencies	55,299	6	5
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Pay of a military corps of commissary officers, non-commissioned officers, and drivers, serving with the Royal artillery, now employed in the Low Countries, from 1st November to 31 December 1794, inclusive—also levy money for the same	7,546	14	0
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	374,817	12	7
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EXPENCES OF THE OFFICE OF ORDNANCE.

	£.	s.	d.
Brought forward	374,817	12	7

EXPEDITION under the Command
of SIR CHARLES GREY.

To pay bills of exchange, drawn
by order of the Commander
in Chief of the expedition,
for the value of ordnance and
stores captured at the islands
of Martinico and St. Lucia

£.	s.	d.
86,613	1	6

Powder, bedding for temporary
barracks, artificers tools, iron
ordnance, shot, and other
stores, sent for defence of the
several islands in the West
Indies

12,650	7	11
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99,263	9	5
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EXPEDITION under the Command
of the EARL of MOIRA.

Brafs and iron ordnance, powder, shot, and other
stores; also pack saddles, and other articles for
bât horses

11,921	2	11
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STORES prepared for FOREIGN SERVICE.

Brafs and iron ordnance, powder, shot, shells, small
arms, and other stores

28,327	13	2
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NEWFOUNDLAND.

Iron ordnance, powder, small arms, bedding, and
other stores sent

4,139	9	3
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HALIFAX.

Small arms and other stores sent

667	5	9
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QUEBEC.

Small arms and other stores sent

13,219	1	6
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BAHAMA ISLANDS.

Paid for current service and contingencies

699	3	3
-----	---	---

TOULON.

Iron ordnance and stores sent

1,637	6	9
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CORSICA.

Brafs and iron ordnance, pow-
der, shot, shells, and other
stores sent

19,058	6	10
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Carried forward	£534,692	4	7
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EXPENCES OF THE OFFICE OF ORDNANCE.

65

	£.	s.	d.
Brought forward	534,692	4	7
Paid on account of contingencies	411	19	7
	<u>19,470</u>	6	5

GIBRALTAR.

For a supply of stores sent for the garrison	21,265	4	7
For timber and building materials for the works	9,423	13	7
	<u>30,688</u>	18	2

JERSEY.

Powder, small arms, bedding for the troops, and other stores sent	12,322	5	9
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GUERNSEY.

Bedding for the troops sent	884	12	6
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ALDERNEY.

Bedding for the troops sent	554	14	8
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For BARRACK BEDDING sent to the established Barracks at

Portsmouth	646	5	0
Chatham and Upnor	2,529	3	3
Sheerness	537	9	0
Gravefend and Tilbury	45	6	11
Woolwich	2,446	3	11
Knightsbridge	130	5	0
Pendennis	455	3	5
Batteries on the coast of Suffex	69	14	7
Dover	135	17	6
Scotland	415	13	3
Berwick	637	15	3
Clifford's Fort	633	6	6
Scarborough	260	0	3
Landguard Fort	321	15	0
	<u>9,263</u>	18	10

DEFENCE of the COASTS.

Paid on account of temporary barracks for the troops, and providing bedding for the same	8,036	13	10
Paid towards repairing and re-establishing the batteries on			

Carried forward £607,877 0 11
i 2

EXPENCES OF THE OFFICE OF ORDNANCE.

	£.	s.	d.
Brought forward	607,877	0	11
the coast, and putting them	£.	s.	d.
in a state of defence	8,719	0	1
PAID on Account of Works at			
Dover and Hythe	10,331	19	1
Sheerneys	5,212	1	6
Torbay	2,500	0	0
Iron ordnance and stores for de- fence of the several batteries on the coasts	8,067	16	5
Ammunition and stores for de- fence of the batteries in Scotland	1,143	0	10
Iron ordnance and stores for gun boats	2,098	2	9
	46,108 14 6		

ROYAL REGIMENT of ARTILLERY and
ENGINEERS.

Pay of an augmentation of one
marching battalion, consist-
ing of field and staff-officers,
and five companies of artil-
lery to the Royal regiment of
artillery, from 14th August
to 31 December 1794

8,397 11 4

Allowance for bread and addi-
tional clothing for the said
augmentation

418 12 8

Pay of an aug-
mentation of
122 men and
144 horses to
the brigade of
Royal horse ar-
tillery, from 12
July to 31 De-
cember 1791,
inclusive

£. s. d.
4,027 9 9

Pay of an aug-
mentation of
two troops to
the brigade of
Royal horse ar-
tillery, and of
one collar-ma-

Carried forward

£653,985 15 5

ker to each of
the four troops
already esta-
blished, from
9th September
to 31 Decem-
ber 1794, in-
clusive

£. s. d.
9,636 4 0

Brought forward

£. s. d.
653,985 15 5

£. s. d.
13,663 13 9

For the purchase of horses, levy
money, arms and accoutre-
ments, gun carriages, ammu-
nition and baggage waggons,
forge carts and harness, for
the said augmentations of the
brigade of Royal horse ar-
tillery

34,483 0 0

Paid for small beer for the Royal
regiment of artillery and
Royal military artificers in
barracks in Great Britain

2,715 1 3

Pay of a corps of captain com-
missaries and drivers attached
to the parks of artillery serv-
ing in England, from 1 No-
vember to 31 December 1794,
and of a staff establishment
for bat horses for each regi-
ment of foot, at present serv-
ing in England, from 9 Sep-
tember to 31 December
1794, inclusive, with levy
money for the same -

21,203 12 10

Pay of one company of Royal
Irish artillery in the service of
Great Britain, from 1 August
to 31 December 1794, in-
clusive -

1,017 9 0

Pay of two half battalions of
French emigrant artillery,
consisting of 38 field and staff
officers, 8 companies of ar-
tillery, and 8 companies of
drivers, in the service of
Great Britain, from 1 No-
vember to 31 December 1794,
inclusive -

5,324 15 8

Carried forward

£653,985 15 5

	£.	s.	d.
Brought forward	653,985	15	5
Levy money, arms, and accoutrements, for the said corps of French emigrant artillery	5,353	13	4
Additional pay of draughtsmen on the establishment of the drawing room in the Tower, from 1 April to 31 December 1794	421	17	6
Ordnance and ammunition waggon and stores for the five parks of artillery, and for the battalion guns attached to the regiments of foot and militia in Great Britain; also for tents and camp equipage for artillery	55,866	13	5
	148,866	0	9

ARMS, TENTS, and AMMUNITION,
for the ARMY.

Arms issued to sundry regiments of dragoons and foot, to sundry troops of yeomanry cavalry, and volunteer companies of infantry, to the Royal regiment of artillery, and corps of Royal military artificers, and to sundry regiments of French emigrants	108,801	16	5
Tents to the horse and dragoon guards, and to sundry regiments of dragoons and foot	21,717	17	0
Ammunition to sundry regiments, for service	1,226	14	9
Forge carts to sundry regiments of cavalry	749	2	6
	132,495	10	8

ARMS, TENTS, AMMUNITION, and
BAT HORSES for MILITIA.

Arms delivered to sundry regiments of militia	11,954	5	1
Tents supplied to sundry regiments of militia	33,668	18	8
Ammunition delivered to sundry regiments of militia, for exercise and service	1,653	8	0

Carried forward £935,347 6 10

EXPENCES OF THE OFFICE OF ORDNANCE.

64

	£.	s.	d.
Brought forward	935,347	6	10
Purchase of bât horses, pack saddles, and other articles; also for the hire and forage of bât horses	26,958	7	10
Paid for the purchase of lands and tenements at Rotherhithe, for workshops		74,234	19 7
		7,160	0 0

WOOLWICH.

For erecting barracks for offi- cers and men of the Royal horse artillery, and additional storehouses and stables	11,616	6	2
Extraordinary expences of la- bourers and artificers at the Royal Laboratory	2,350	0	0
		13,966	6 2

SALTPETRE.

Paid into the Court of Admiralty for saltpetre re- ceived into his Majesty's stores, taken from on board sundry neutral vessels captured by his Majesty's ships of war	14,597	7	1
For the purchase of saltpetre, ordnance, and stores, and expences incurred in the several ports of Great Britain, and on foreign stations, on ac- count of the navy, so far as bills have appeared, to 22 December 1794, beyond the allowance for sea service, on the vote for 85,000 seamen for 1794	39,387	0	3
		1,084,692	19 11
Brought forward from p. 58 on account of 1793		59,512	16 2
Total unprovided		1,144,205	16 1

ESTIMATE of the Charge of the Office of Ordnance, for the
Year 1795.

LAND SERVICE.

ORDINARY.

	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Salaries and rents to the Master General, principal officers, clerks, and attendants, employed at the Tower	15,509	18	0			
And at the following Places, viz.						
Laboratory at Woolwich, and for proving powder	2,076	5	0			
Inspector of artillery at do. and for proving guns	1,377	12	6			
Superintendent of military machines at do.	310	5	0			
Hampton Court and St. James's, Windsor and Greenwich	226	0	0			
Woolwich	570	0	0			
Purfleet	605	2	6			
Gravefend and Tilbury	255	0	0			
Chatham	663	17	6			
Upnor Castle	144	15	0			
Sheerness	380	0	0			
Feversham	583	17	6			
Waltham Abbey	523	17	6			
Dover	120	0	0			
Portsmouth	823	7	6			
Priddyshard	303	17	6			
Plymouth	653	17	6			
Keyham Point	170	0	0			
Storekeepers at Pendennis, Scilly Island, Chester Castle and Liverpool, Berwick, Carlisle, 'Tinmouth Castle and Clifford's Fort, Hull, Yarmouth and Landguard Fort	430	0	0			
Guernsey	448	2	6			
Jersey	448	2	6			
Isle of Man	100	0	0			
Rent for use of land and houses	520	17	0			
	27,245	5	0			
One half of which is charged to the sea service				13,622	12	6

	£.	s.	d.
Brought forward	13,632	12	6
North Britain	554	10	0
Gibraltar	1,381	7	6
Corfica	584	0	0
Jamaica	273	15	0
St. Christopher	584	0	0
Antigua	584	0	0
Dominica	584	0	0
St. Vincent	584	0	0
Barbadoes	584	0	0
Grenada	584	0	0
Tobago	584	0	0
Martinico	584	0	0
St. Lucia	584	0	0
Bahama Islands	219	0	0
Quebec	861	15	0
Halifax	680	10	0
Annapolis	91	5	0
New Brunswick	629	12	6
St. John's and Placentia in New- foundland	693	10	0
Pay of master gunners at the several garrisons and batteries in Great Britain, and of the gunners at St. James's Park and the Tower of London, with their allowance for coals and candles	3,416	17	6
Charges incident to the Tower and the several other forts, garrisons, and places under the Ordnance in Great Britain, Guernsey, and Jer- sey, in taking remains of stores, pay of labourers, books, paper, coals, candles, cartage, messages, postage of letters, and other contingencies	18,000	0	0
Ordinary repairs of buildings, bridges, gates, plat- forms, barracks, storehouses, making new and repairing old carriages in the several small forts, castles, garrisons, and other places under the Ordnance in Great Britain, Guernsey, and Jersey	15,000	0	0
Furnishing beds, bedsteads, sheets, &c. and re- pairing the same at the several barracks, forts, castles, and garrisons in Great Britain, Guernsey, and Jersey	4,379	4	7
Expence of stores and ammunition for garrisons, and small stores for the common duty of regiments in Great Britain, Guernsey, and Jersey	6,000	0	0
Cleaning and repairing small arms in the Tower	2,000	0	0
Pay of the corps of Royal engineers	12,282	5	0
Carried forward	£ 85,926	4	7

	Brought forward	£.	s.	d.
		85,926	4	7
Pay of the Royal regiment of artillery, consisting of 5,885 men, officers included	£.	s.	d.	
	162,056	19	2	
Pay of a brigade of Royal horse artillery, consisting of 1,199 men, officers included, and 1,572 horses	88,752	5	0	
Pay of first gunners still remain- ing on the war establishment	492	15	0	
		251,301	19	2
Establishment of the civil officers, professors, and masters of the Royal military academy	2,327	15	0	
Establishment of draughtsmen in the Tower of London for service in Great Britain and foreign garrisons	2,626	17	6	
Pay of superannuated and disabled men, half pay of reduced officers, widows pensions, and al- lowances to officers for good services, pursuant to his Majesty's warrants	20,125	4	0	
Sums to be paid at the Treasury, and at the Ex- chequer, for fees on the sum of 2,321,010l. 13s. 10d. being the amount of this estimate	3,665	0	0	
	Ordinary	365,973	0	3

EXTRAORDINARIES, 1795.

NEWFOUNDLAND.

For repairs of fortifications, bar- racks, and quarters for officers, current service and contin- gencies	2,546	2	10
For fuel for the troops at St. John's, Placentia, St. Pierre, and Miquelon	2,000	0	0
	4,546	2	10

NOVA SCOTIA.

For current service and contingencies	2,000	0	0
Carried forward	£	6,546	2 10

EXPENCES OF THE OFFICE OF ORDNANCE.

68

	Brought forward	£.	s.	d.
		6,546	2	10
QUEBEC.				
For current service and contingencies		3,056	14	3
BERMUDA.				
For current service and contingencies		2,000	0	0
BAHAMA ISLANDS.				
For current service and contingencies		3,000	0	0
ANTIGUA.				
For current service and contingencies		4,000	0	0
ST. CHRISTOPHER.				
For current service and contingencies		4,000	0	0
DOMINICA.				
For current service and contingencies		4,000	0	0
BARBADOES.				
For current service and contingencies		5,000	0	0
ST. VINCENT.				
For current service and contingencies		4,000	0	0
GRENADA.				
For current service and contingencies		4,000	0	0
TOBAGO.				
For current service and contingencies		2,000	0	0
MARTINICO.				
For current service and contingencies		6,000	0	0
ST. LUCIA.				
For current service and contingencies		3,000	0	0
On account of the pay of engineers, officers, conductors, and drivers, with a train of artillery attending his Majesty's forces under the command of Sir Charles Grey in the West Indies		20,000	0	0
Carried forward	k 2	£	50,602	17 1

EXPENCES OF THE OFFICE OF ORDNANCE.

		£.	s.	d.
	Brought forward	50,602	17	1
For brass and iron ordnance, powder, shot, shells, and other stores		£.	s.	d.
		23,762	18	5
			43,762	18 5
Pay of a company of Royal military artificers for service of the islands in general			1,924	1 8

GIBRALTAR.

Pay of a corps of Royal military artificers	4,492	10	10
Forage for the cattle employed on the works	2,280	0	0
Towards the necessary repairs and improvements of the works	16,800	0	0
For repairs of the barracks, of- ficers quarters, store-houses, and magazines	2,600	0	0
Contingencies in the engineer's department	2,000	0	0
Contingencies in the artillery and store-keepers departments	1,827	9	2
			30,000 0 0

CORSICA.

On account for repairs, works, and contingencies	20,000	0	0
Pay of a company of French emigrant artillery in the ser- vice of Great Britain, consist- ing of 78 men, officers in- cluded, also levy money and arms for the same	2,542	10	4
For a supply of stores	20,000	0	0
Pay of a company of Royal military artificers	1,924	1	8
			44,466 12 0

JERSEY.

For repairs and contingencies	2,000	0	0
Pay of half a company of Royal military artificers	962	0	10
			2,962 0 10

GUERNSEY.

Towards carrying on the forti-
fications at Fort George, and

Carried forward £ 173,718 0 10

EXPENCES OF THE OFFICE OF ORDNANCE.

70

	£.	s.	d.
Brought forward	173,718	0	10
repairs at other places in the island	3,000	0	0
Pay of half a company of Royal military artificers	962	0	10
	<u>3,962</u>	0	10

SCOTLAND.

For repairs of the several forts, castles, and barracks in Scotland, current service and contingencies	9,000	0	0
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NORTH EAST DISTRICT.

For current service and contingencies	1,000	0	0
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LANDGUARD FORT.

For repairs, current service, and contingencies	2,000	0	0
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CINQUE PORTS.

For repairs, new works at Dover castle, and on the heights of Dover, current service and contingencies	23,625	13	10
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CHATHAM.

For repairs of the barracks at Chatham, and for repairs at Gillingham, Upnor Castle, Cockhamwood, and Hownefs, current service and contingencies	4,888	16	8
For repairs of the lines	2,743	13	5
Pay of a company of Royal military artificers	1,924	1	8
	<u>9,556</u>	11	9

SHEERNESS.

For repairs of the breakwaters, works, current service and contingencies	9,000	0	0
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GRAVESEND AND TILBURY.

For repairs of the works	12,000	0	0
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FEVERSHAM.

For repairs of the buildings	4,000	0	0
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Carried forward £ 247,862 16 5

£. s. d.
Brought forward 247,862 16 5

PORTSMOUTH.

For repairs of the old works and other buildings at Portsmouth, and various places in the division	£. s. d. 7,500 0 0
For necessary repairs to complete and improve the old works round the town	1,000 0 0
In further part of the charge for completing Cumberland Fort	3,000 0 0
Pay of a company of Royal military artificers	1,924 1 8
	13,424 1 8

GOSPORT.

For contingencies, repairs of barracks and the lines	3,800 0 0
In further part of the charge to continue the sea wall erecting in front of Haslar Hospital to Fort Monckton, in order to prevent the sea from breaking into Haslar Lake, and to make the ground equally solid in all parts behind the said wall	1,000 0 0
Pay of a company of Royal military artificers	1,924 1 8
	6,724 1 8

PLYMOUTH.

For repairs of the barracks, lines, and citadel, and for repairs of St. Nicholas Island, Dartmouth, Pendennis, and St. Maw's Castles, and at Scilly Island; current service and contingencies	7,075 18 4
Pay of a company of Royal military artificers	1,924 1 8
	9,000 0 0

TORBAY.

Towards the works on the Berry Head for the defence of Torbay	15,000 0 0
Carried forward	£ 292,010 19 9

EXPENCES OF THE OFFICE OF ORDNANCE.

72

£. s. d.
Brought forward 292,010 19 9

WOOLWICH.

	£.	s.	d.
For contingencies and repairs of barracks and officers quarters	2,075	18	4
For erecting additional barracks, hospital, store-houses, and stables for the Royal artillery	18,000	0	0
Pay of a company of Royal military artificers	1,924	1	8
	22,000	0	0

ROYAL LABORATORY.

Towards the extraordinary charge of labourers and artificers	-	-	9,000 0 0
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WALTHAM ABBEY.

For repairs of buildings	-	-	3,000 0 0
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DEFENCE OF THE COASTS.

For repairing and re-establishing the batteries on the coasts, and putting them in a state of defence	-	-	15,000 0 0
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PENDENNIS.

For the purchase of the castle, with the lands contiguous thereto, at present rented by Government	-	-	12,000 0 0
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ROYAL REGIMENT OF ARTILLERY, AND CORPS OF ROYAL MILITARY ARTIFICERS.

For contingencies of artillery	6,500	0	0
For contingencies of the brigade of Royal horse artillery	3,000	0	0
For the purchase of a horse and accoutrements for an augmentation of one quarter master serjeant to the brigade of Royal horse artillery	45	12	5
Allowance for bread and additional clothing for the Royal artillery in Great Britain, Guernsey, and Jersey	8,077	19	7
Allowance for bread and additional clothing for the brigade of Royal horse artillery in Great Britain	3,484	19	7

Carried forward £ 353,010 19 9

	£.	s.	d.
Brought forward	353,010	19	9
Allowance for bread and additional clothing for the Royal military artificers in Great Britain, Guernsey, and Jersey	1,768	14	0
On account for small beer for the Royal regiment of artillery and corps of Royal military artificers in barracks in England	5,000	0	0
Pay of six companies of Royal Irish artillery in the service of Great Britain, consisting of 600 men, officers included	14,563	10	0
Pay of two half battalions of French emigrant artillery in the service of Great Britain, consisting of 38 field and staff officers, eight companies of artillery, and eight companies of drivers	31,863	8	4
For the purchase of draught horses, and for contingencies of the corps of French emigrant artillery	15,524	0	0
Pay of a corps of captain, commissaries, and drivers, attached to the parks of artillery serving in England, and of a staff establishment for bat horses for each regiment of foot at present serving in England	61,072	2	6
On account for the purchase of horses for the parks of artillery in England, and for contingencies	40,000	0	0
		191,630	6 5

MILITIA.

On account for the purchase, hire, and forage of bat horses	80,000	0	0
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FLANDERS.

Pay of a military corps of commissary officers and drivers,

Carried forward £ 624,461 6 2

EXPENCES OF THE OFFICE OF ORDNANCE.

74

	Brought forward	611,541	8	4
6	18,835	7	4	6
serving with the Royal artillery in the Low Countries				
On account for the purchase of horses and for contingencies of a train of artillery attending his Majesty's forces in the Low Countries				
		20,000	0	0
Pay of two companies of Royal military artificers				
		3,848	8	4
		42,683	10	10

SMALL ARMS.

For the supply of regiments	185,507	0	6
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SALT PETRE.

For the purchase of 200 tons for land service from the East India company	80,000	0	0
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Extraordinaries	810,831	17	6
Ordinary	355,973	0	3
Ordinary and Extraordinaries	1,176,804	17	9

Unprovided	1793	Land service	34,155	1	9
		Sea service	25,357	14	5
	1794	Land service	1,045,305	15	1
		Sea service	39,387	0	3
			1,144,205	16	1

Office of Ordnance,
13th January 1795.

W. Howe.

G. Baskby.

J. Sargent.

T. B. B. B.

Translation from the Italian.

THE CONSTITUTION of the Kingdom of CORSICA.

THE representatives of the free independent Corsican nation, lawfully assembled in a general meeting, and specially authorised to form the present constitutional Act, have unanimously decreed, under favour of the Supreme Being, in manner following.

CHAPTER I.

Of the Nature of the Constitution, and of its component Powers.

ARTICLE I.

The constitution of Corsica is monarchical, according to the following fundamental laws.

ARTICLE II.

The legislative power is vested in the King, and in the representatives of the people, lawfully elected and convened.

ARTICLE III.

The legislature, composed of the King, and of the representatives of the people, is denominated the Parliament: The assembly of the representatives of the people is named the House of Parliament; and the representatives are styled Members of the Parliament.

CHAPTER II.

Of the Number and Election of the Parliament, and of its Functions.

ARTICLE I.

The number of Members of the Parliament is fixed at two for each Pieve (district) according to the division of the territory, which shall be formed under the denomination of Pievi (districts). The towns on the sea coast, the population of which shall amount to three thousand souls and upwards, have the privilege of sending two Members to Parliament. The Bishops, who discharge the duties of their sees in Corsica, shall be Members of Parliament.

ARTICLE II.

The Members of Parliament shall be elected by every Corsican citizen, who has attained the term of twenty-five years of age, who shall have resided one year at least in the Pieve (district) or town, and who are landholders.

ARTICLE III.

No person shall be eligible as a Member of the Parliament, if he do not possess six thousand livres, at least, of landed property in the

the district which he shall represent, and pay taxes in proportion to that amount; if he be not born of a Corican father, and virtually an inhabitant, that is to say, if he has not been a householder for five years at least in the said district; and if he has not attained the age of twenty-five years complete.

ARTICLE IV.

Lodgers, except those who are inmates for life, persons employed in collecting the revenues, the receivers and gatherers of taxes, those who enjoy pensions, or who are in the service of a foreign power, and priests, cannot be Members of the House of Parliament.

ARTICLE V.

The form of election shall be settled by a law.

ARTICLE VI.

If a Member of the Parliament dies, or becomes incapable, according to law, of being a Member of Parliament, another Member shall be elected by his district, within fifteen days, by the King's authority.

ARTICLE VII.

The House of Parliament has the power of enacting all the Acts, which are intended to have force of law.

ARTICLE VIII.

The decrees of the House of Parliament shall not have force of law, unless sanctioned by the King.

ARTICLE IX.

Any decree, that has not been made by the House of Parliament, and received the King's sanction, shall not be considered as law, nor carried into execution as such.

ARTICLE X.

No imposition, tax, or public contribution shall be levied, without the consent of the Parliament, and without being specially granted by it.

ARTICLE XI.

The Parliament has the power of impeachment, in the name of the nation, of every agent of Government, guilty of prevarication, before the extraordinary tribunal hereafter mentioned.

ARTICLE XII.

The cases of prevarication shall be determined by the laws.

CHAPTER III.

Of the Duration and Convocation of the Parliament.

ARTICLE I.

The duration of one Parliament shall be two years.

ARTICLE II.

The King may dissolve the Parliament.

ARTICLE III.

In case of a dissolution of the Parliament, the King shall convene another within forty days.

ARTICLE IV.

Those persons, who were Members of the dissolved Parliament, may be elected Members of the succeeding one.

ARTICLE V.

If the Parliament terminates without a dissolution, another shall be convened by his Majesty's command, within forty days.

ARTICLE VI.

The King may prorogue the Parliament.

ARTICLE VII.

The Parliament cannot be convoked or assembled, but by the King's command.

ARTICLE VIII.

The interval between the calling of the House and its prorogation, or in case of not being prorogued, to its dissolution, or if it be not dissolved, until its natural expiration, is denominated the session of Parliament.

ARTICLE IX.

The Vice-Roy, or in case of illness, the commissioners appointed by him for that purpose, shall, in person, open the session, and declare the reasons for its convocation.

ARTICLE X.

The House of Parliament may adjourn itself, and re-assemble, during the same session.

ARTICLE XI.

The House shall decide upon the contested elections of its Members.

CONSTITUTION OF CORSICA.

ARTICLE XII.

The Members of Parliament shall not be subject to arrest or imprisonment for debt, during the continuance of their being representatives.

CHAPTER IV.

On the Mode of Deliberation, Freedom of Debate, and internal Regulations of Parliament.

ARTICLE I.

After the opening of Parliament by the Vice-Roy, or by his commissioners, as is hereinbefore mentioned, the Members present shall unite themselves under the presidency of a Deacon, who shall elect a provisional Secretary from amongst them; they shall proceed to the nomination of a President, and of one or two Secretaries. The Secretaries shall not be chosen from the Members of Parliament, and may be dismissed by a vote of the same.

ARTICLE II.

The Parliament assembled in all the before-mentioned cases has the power of passing Acts, and of debate, whenever above half of its Members are present.

ARTICLE III.

Every Member elected and not appearing, shall have notice from the President of the Chamber, to repair to his post within fifteen days.

ARTICLE IV.

In case of non-appearance, or of not sending a lawful excuse, satisfactory to the House, such Members shall be condemned to a fine of two hundred livres.

ARTICLE V.

The Parliament may grant leave of absence, and permit the absence of such Members who solicit it, provided more than one half of its Members remain present.

ARTICLE VI.

Every proposition made in Parliament shall be decided by the majority of the Members present. The President, in case of an equal division, shall give his casting vote.

ARTICLE VII.

The forms and procedures of enacting laws, and of determining other matters in the House, which may not be fixed by the present constitution, shall be regulated by the House itself.

ARTI-

ARTICLE VIII.

The King's sanction, or the refusal of it, shall be announced in person by the King's representative in the House of Parliament, or by a special commission, in case of sickness.

ARTICLE IX.

The form of the sanction shall be, "The King approves;" that of refusal, "The King will examine." The Bills sanctioned by the King are styled Acts of Parliament.

ARTICLE X.

No Member of Parliament shall be called to account, or punished, by the King's servants or by any other authority, for the opinions manifested, or the doctrines professed in the House, except by authority of the House itself.

ARTICLE XI.

The President of the Parliament has the privilege of calling to order any of its Members, when he may think proper.

The House may censure, arrest, and imprison any of its own Members, during the session.

CHAPTER V.

Of the Exercise of the Executive Power.

ARTICLE I.

The King shall have his immediate representative in Corsica, with the title of Vice-Roy.

ARTICLE II.

The Vice-Roy shall have the power of sanctioning or refusing the Royal assent to the decrees of the House of Parliament.

ARTICLE III.

He shall moreover have the power to exercise, in the King's name, all the acts of Government which are within the jurisdiction of the Royal authority: There shall be a Board of Council, and a Secretary of State, nominated by the King; and in the Vice-Roy's orders, mention shall be made that he has taken the opinion of the said Board of Council; and these orders shall be countersigned by the Secretary.

ARTICLE IV.

The nation has the right of petitioning, as well the Vice-Roy, as the House of Parliament: The constituted and acknowledged corps of the law may petition in a body; but the other corps in their individual capacity only; and a petition shall never be presented

sented by more than twenty persons, however numerous the signatures may be to it.

ARTICLE V.

The House of Parliament may address the King to recal his Vice-Roy; in such an event, the House shall address his Majesty in his Privy Council assembled: The Vice-Roy shall be obliged to transmit the address to the King, upon the requisition of the House, within the term of fifteen days after such requisition, and the House may itself transmit it to the King, even through the channel of a deputation; but in every case the House is bound to present to the Vice-Roy, fifteen days previously to the departure of the address, a copy of the same, and of the papers which are to accompany it.

ARTICLE VI.

The King has the exclusive direction of all military arrangements, and is to provide for the internal and external security of the country.

ARTICLE VII.

The King declares war, and makes peace: He shall not be authorized, however, in any event, nor on any account whatsoever, to give up, alienate, or in any manner prejudice the unity and indivisibility of Corsica and its dependencies.

ARTICLE VIII.

The King appoints to all the offices of government.

ARTICLE IX.

The ordinary employments of justice, and of the administration of the public money, shall be conferred upon natives of Corsica, or persons naturalized Corsicans, in virtue of the laws.

CHAPTER VI.

Of the Administration of Justice, and of the Division of the Tribunals.

ARTICLE I.

Justice shall be administered in the King's name, and the orders carried into execution, by officers appointed by him, in conformity to the laws.

ARTICLE II.

There shall be a supreme tribunal, composed of five judges and the King's advocate; and this tribunal shall be stationary in Corte.

ARTICLE III.

There shall be a President, and a King's advocate, in each of the new jurisdictions.

ARTI-

ARTICLE IV.

The functions of the said respective tribunals, their administration and emoluments, shall be determined by law.

ARTICLE V.

There shall be in every *Pieve* (district) a magistrate.

ARTICLE VI.

In every community there shall be a municipality, named by the people, and its functions shall be regulated by the laws.

ARTICLE VII.

Crimes which deserve corporal or ignominious punishments, shall be tried by the judges and a jury.

ARTICLE VIII.

The King has the power of granting pardon, in conformity to the same regulations under which he exercises this prerogative in England.

ARTICLE IX.

All civil, criminal, commercial causes, or those of every other kind whatsoever, shall be terminated in Corsica, in the first and last instance.

CHAPTER VII.

Of the Extraordinary Tribunal.

ARTICLE I.

There shall be an extraordinary tribunal, composed of five judges, nominated by the King, and commissioned to judge upon any impeachment from the House of Parliament, or upon all charges made on the part of the King, of prevarication or of high treason, but always with the intervention of a jury.

ARTICLE II.

The nature of the said crimes, and the form of trial, shall be determined upon by a special law.

ARTICLE III.

The members of the tribunal shall not assemble, but in cases of impeachment by the House of Parliament, or by the King; and, immediately after judgment given, they shall be obliged to se-

CHAPTER VIII.

Of Personal Liberty, and of the Liberty of the Press.

ARTICLE I.

No person shall be deprived of his liberty and property, but by sentence of the tribunals acknowledged by the laws, and in the cases, and according to the forms prescribed.

ARTICLE II.

Whoever shall be arrested, or placed in confinement, shall be conducted, within the term of twenty-four hours, before the competent tribunal, in order that the cause of his detention may be adjudged according to law.

ARTICLE III.

In case of the arrest being declared vexatious, the person arrested will have a right of claiming damages and interest, before the competent tribunals.

ARTICLE IV.

The liberty of the press is decreed; but the abuse of it is to be amenable to the laws.

ARTICLE V.

Every Corsican shall have the liberty freely to depart from his country, and to return to it with his property, conforming himself to the regulations and ordonnances of general police, observed in such cases.

CHAPTER IX.

Of the Corsican Flag, and Navigation.

ARTICLE I.

The standard shall bear a Moor's head, quartered with the King's arms, according to the form which shall be prescribed by his Majesty.

ARTICLE II.

The King shall afford the same protection to the trade and navigation of the Corsicans, as to the trade and navigation of his other subjects.

ARTICLE III.

The Corsican nation, profoundly penetrated with sentiments of gratitude towards his Majesty the King of Great Britain, and the English nation, for the Royal munificence and protection with which Corsica has always been treated, and which is now, in a more special manner, secured to it by the present Constitutional Act;

Declares, that it will consider every attempt, which in war, or in peace, shall be made to promote the glory of his Majesty, and the interests of the empire of Great Britain in general, as its own; and the Parliament of Corsica will always manifest its readiness and attention to adopt all regulations consistent with its present constitution, which shall be enacted by his Majesty, in his Parliament of Great Britain, for the extension and advantage of the external commerce of the empire, and of all its dependencies.

CHAPTER X.

Of Religion.

ARTICLE I.

The Christian, Catholic, Apostolic, Roman religion, in all its evangelical purity, shall be the only national religion in Corsica.

ARTICLE II.

The House of Parliament is authorised to determine on the number of parishes, to settle the salaries of the priests, and to take measures for insuring the discharge of episcopal functions in Corsica, in concert with the Holy See.

ARTICLE III.

All other modes of worship are tolerated.

CHAPTER XI.

Of the Crown, and its Succession.

The Sovereign and King of Corsica is his Majesty, GEORGE the Third, King of Great Britain, and his successors, according to the order of succession to the throne of Great Britain.

CHAPTER XII.

Of the Acceptance of the Crown and Constitution of the Kingdom of Corsica.

ARTICLE I.

The present Constitutional Act shall be presented to his Majesty the King of Great Britain, and by him to his Excellency Sir Gilbert Elliot, his commissioner plenipotentiary, and specially authorised for this purpose.

ARTICLE II.

In the Act of acceptance, his Majesty, and his plenipotentiary in his name, shall swear to maintain the liberty of the Corsican nation according to the constitution and the laws; and the same oath shall be administered to his successors upon every accession to the throne.

ARTICLE III.

The Assembly shall immediately take the following oath ; which shall be administered by his Excellency Sir Gilbert Elliot :

" I swear for myself, and in the name of the Corfican nation, which I represent, that I acknowledge for my Sovereign and King his Majesty GEORGE the Third, King of Great Britain, to yield him faithful obedience, according to the constitution and laws of Corfica, and to defend the said constitution and laws."

ARTICLE IV.

Every Corfican shall, in his respective community, take the preceding oath.

Done and unanimously decreed, after three readings, in the General Assembly of the Corfican nation.

In Corte, this day (19th June 1794) and individually subscribed in the Assembly, by all the members who composed it,

Admiralty Office, 10th February 1795.

AN ACCOUNT

Of the Number of Men who now enjoy Protections from the Board of Admiralty ; and the Causes for which such Protections have been granted.

Causes for which the Protections have been granted.	Number protected.		
	Men.	Boys.	Total.
To navigate merchant ships and vessels employed in foreign trade	6,429.	540.	6,969.
To navigate those employed in the coal, coasting, and fishing trade	3,929.	1,760.	5,689.
Employed as artificers, of different denominations, in merchant yards, &c. but they are not to be protected if they have used the sea, caulkers excepted	...	...	6,866.
Employed as lightermen and bargemen	...	...	195.
Employed under the corporation of the Trinity House in London	...	...	180.

Protected under the Act of the 13th Geo. II.	Apprentices to the sea service, not having used the sea previous to the dates of their respective indentures	Men.	Boys.	Total.
		...	...	4,697.
Ditto, 2d Geo. III.	Youths, not having attain- the age of 18	...	...	739.
	Men of the age of 55, or upwards	...	...	722.
	Foreigners	...	...	495.
Ditto, 2d Geo. III.	Masters, apprentices, ma- riners, and landmen, belonging to fishing vessels, and coming un- der certain descriptions	...	...	1,397.

N. B. A general protection is granted for the keelmen and coble-
men of Newcastle and Sunderland, but their numbers are not ascer-
tained.

Amongst those employed in merchant ships and vessels, as above
mentioned, are included the apprentices, and also many of the old
men and foreigners, protected under the Act of the 13th Geo. II.
and also first mates of such as are of 50 tons, and boatswains and
carpenters of such as are of 100 tons or upwards; which last-men-
tioned persons the officers are instructed not to impress, except in
particular cases.

There are 528 seamen, or seafaring men, at Dover, Deal, and the
other cinque ports; and also 18 at Gravesend, called ticket men,
who are employed to navigate merchant ships, in lieu of prest men.

Transport Office, 6th February 1795.

AN ACCOUNT

Of the Number of Men and Boys employed in his Majesty's
Transport Service; viz.

Men	5,695
Boys	1,139

Hugh C. Christian.

Philip Patton.

Ambrose Serle.

Navy

Navy Office, 11th Feb. 1795.

AN ACCOUNT

Of the Number of Men and Boys employed in the Vessels,
Craft, and Boats belonging to the Navy Board.

At what Place.	Vessel's Names.		No. of Officers & Men.	No. of Boys.	Total.
<i>Deptford</i>	Royal Escape	Transport	5	1	6
	Deptford	Lighter	6	1	7
	Assistant	Transport	4	1	5
	Storehouse	Long Boat	2	1	3
<i>Woolwich</i>	Dispatch	Transport	11	1	12
	Discovery	Transport	12	1	13
	Lighter	No. 1	4	1	5
<i>Chatham</i>	Chatham	Yacht	8	1	9
	Lighter	No. 1	7	1	8
	Do.	No. 2	7	1	8
	Long Boat	-	3	1	4
<i>Sheerness</i>	Water Boat	-	8	1	9
	Goodwill	Lighter	—	6	6
	Long Boat	No. 1	—	4	4
	Do.	No. 2	—	4	4
<i>Portsmouth</i>	Lighter	-	—	8	8
	Portsmouth	Yacht	9	1	10
	Medina	Yacht	14	1	15
	Forrester	Hoy	6	1	7
<i>Plymouth</i>	Sailing Lighter	-	11	1	12
	Deptford	Transport	14	1	15
	Plymouth	Transport	16	1	17
	Plympton	Lighter	5	1	6
	Tortoise	Lighter	9	1	10
			161	42	203

The Officers, Men, and Boys, mentioned in this List, are borne and paid on the Ordinary Books of the different Yards as specified.

A. S. Hamond. Wm. Rule. Geo. Marlb.

Navy Office, 11th Feb. 1795.

AN ACCOUNT

Of the Number of Persons who enjoy Protections from
this Office.Watermen employed in the Barges and Boats belonging
to the principal Officers and Commissioners of his
Majesty's Navy

22 No.

A. S. Hamond. Wm. Rule. Geo. Rogers.

Victualling Office, 11th February 1795.

AN ACCOUNT

Of the Number of Men and Boys employed in any Vessel, Craft, Barge, or Boat, belonging to this Department; as well as of the Number of Men who enjoy Protections from this Office.

To what Port belonging, or where employed.	Employed on Board Vessels, &c. belonging to his Majesty.			Employed on Board Vessels, &c. Belonging to hisHired Vel- Majesty,			Boatwains on the Wharfs.	Salters.	Coopers.	Sawyers.	Millers.	Bakers.	Labourers.
	Badge		Men.	Boys		Men.							
	Men	Boys.		Men.	Boys.								
Deptford	16	2	9	16	2	9	—	4	120	51	1	28	247
Rotherhithe	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	26	13
Hartshorne Brewhouse, and other Stores in Saint Catherine's	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	17
Portsmouth	17	3	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Plymouth	9	2	—	9	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chatham	9	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dover	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	51	10	9	25	4	9	22	3	121	51	4	54	278

N. B.—It is to be observed, that the Coopers and other Artificers are protected only—"provided they are not found at work out of the office;" and the Labourers, "provided they are not Seamen."

Geo. Cherry, G. P. Toury, F. J. Hartwell, Fra. Stephens, R. Moody.

AN ACCOUNT

Of the Number of Men or Boys employed in any Vessel, Craft, Barge, or Boat, belonging to and hired for the Service of the Ordnance.

	Men.	Boys.
In vessels belonging to the Ordnance	38	2
In vessels hired for the service of the Ordnance	121	42
	<u>159</u>	<u>44</u>

*W. Howe.**G. Berkeley.**J. Sargent.**Tho. Baillie.*

Office of Ordnance,
16th February 1795.

AN ACCOUNT

Of the Number of Men and Boys who enjoy Protections from the Office of Ordnance.

	Men.	Boys.
In vessels belonging to the Ordnance	38	2
In vessels hired for service of the Ordnance	121	42
Employed by officers belonging to the Ordnance	28	—
Employed under contractors, artificers, &c. who supply the Office with stores	88	—
Total	<u>275</u>	<u>44</u>

Office of Ordnance,
16th February 1795.

*W. Howe.**G. Berkeley.**J. Sargent.**Tho. Baillie.*

An

An ACCOUNT of the Number of Men or Boys employed in any Vessel, Craft, Barge, or Boat, belonging to the Excise; as well as the Number of Men who enjoy Protections from that Office. Also, An ACCOUNT of the Number of Vessels of Tonnage, and the Number of Boats and Row Gallies, employed by the Excise, and the Hands employed therein.

SEAMEN BELONGING TO THE EXCISE.

	Having Com-missions.		Protected by their Employments.				Having Commissions.				Vessels of Tonnage.	Boats and Row Gallies.
	Commanders of Cutters.	Mates of Cutters.	Cooks.	Cutters Men.	Boatmen.	Inspectors of the River Duties.	Tide Surveyors.	Tidelmen.				
Port of London	—	—	—	—	24	3	7	160	—	8		
Out Ports in South Britain	9	14	9	131	66	—	16	48	9	17		
Total	9	14	9	131	90	3	23	208	9	25		

N. B. The cutters men who are protected by their employment are seamen. There are also some seamen amongst the boatmen and tide-men, who are stationary in their several ports for the necessary protection of the revenue. It must also be observed that the Commissioners, on the arrival of large fleets, are obliged to employ a number of extra persons, who have generally been considered as protected by the nature of their employment.—Note also, that this is the whole water guard establishment of the Excise in England and Wales.

M. Whiff, W. Lowndes, H. Renney, J. Olmsted, J. Colwall, R. Nicholas, A. Phipps, W. Jackson.

Geo. Dixon, Clerk of Securities.

Watermens Hall, London, 6th February 1795.

In obedience to an order of the Honourable the House of Commons, dated the 2d day of February instant, whereby it was ordered that there be laid before the said House an account of all such men or boys, as are registered on the books of the Watermen's Company, working on the river in any craft or boats, with the number protected by the company: We the rulers of the said company do return to the said Honourable the House of Commons, that we have met together, and have examined the books of the said company; and we find that the number of men and boys working on the river Thames in any craft or boat, between Gravesend and Windsor, do not exceed the number of fifteen hundred men and five hundred boys.

That the Rulers, Auditors, Comptrollers, Assistants, Beadles, and two Bell Ringers, who are considered to be protected, amount to

That there are 22 men protected, for the purpose of putting the laws of the company in force

That there are also 46 men protected for the purpose of working at the sundry ferries, for the benefit of the poor of the company

51

22

04

173

That out of the above number of 1,500 men, there are, in the opinion of this company, at least seven hundred men protected by the King, the Nobility of the Realm, the City of London, the Water Bailiff, the Boards of Customs, Excise, Treasury, India House, Admiralty, Trinity, Victualling, and Ordnance, the different Fire Offices, Coal and Corn Meters, and as Ticket and Fellowship Porters and Pilots, but who all work on the river; and that there are very few able men (not protected) who have been permitted to work on the river for several months past, there having been near three thousand men and apprentices belonging to the company, who have entered into his Majesty's service and have been impressed, since the commencement of the present war.

There are also 263 Wood-mongers, who do not navigate their own craft, but who keep many barges in which the watermen are employed, but who do not pay any thing towards the support of the watermens company.

And we beg leave to represent to the Honourable House, that in our opinion there are not, at this time, more men and boys employed on the river than are absolutely necessary to carry on the trade of the metropolis.

By direction of the Rulers,

Wm. Crage, Clerk.

AN ACCOUNT

Of the Number of Persons employed on the River by the
United East India Company.

	Masters	Mates.	Seamen.	Water- men.	Boys.	Total.
Swift pilot sloop, em- ployed in attending the Company's ships to and from the Downs	1	1	10	—	—	12
Diligence pilot sloop, employed on the like service	1	1	10	—	—	12
Man ship cutter, em- ployed in delivering the Company's re- cruits on board the ships at Gravesend	1	—	1	—	1	3
Five hoys, belonging to the Company, employed in load- ing and unloading the ships	5	5	10	—	—	20
Employed in deliver- ing bedding and clothes to the Com- pany's recruits at Gravesend	—	—	—	2	—	2
Employed by the Master Attendant	—	—	—	2	—	2
Employed by the In- spectors at Graves- end and on the river	—	—	—	12	—	12
	8	7	31	16	1	53

East India House,
4th February 1795.

Chas. Thos. Coggan.

Admiralty Office, 10th February 1795.

AN ACCOUNT

Of the Number of Press Gangs employed, and the Number of Men in each.

PLACES.	Number of Gangs.	Number of Men in each Gang, viz.		
		Lieutenants	Petty Officers	Gangs Men.
London	7	7	14	70
Gravesend	2	2	4	20
Faversham	1	1	2	7
Margate and Ramsgate	2	2	4	20
Dover, Deal, and Folkestone	5	5	10	50
Newhaven	1	1	2	8
Shoreham	1	1	2	10
Littlehampton	1	1	2	10
Embsworth	1	1	1	4
Gosport	1	1	2	10
Southampton	2	2	2	11
Fareham	1	1	2	8
Lymington	1	1	2	10
Cowes	2	2	4	20
Poole	2	2	3	15
Weymouth	2	2	4	14
Lyme	1	1	2	6
Exeter	2	2	4	16
Dartmouth	1	1	2	10
Orafton	1	1	2	10
Fowey	1	1	1	6
Falmouth	2	2	3	18
Penzance	1	1	1	5
West Looe	1	1	2	7
Bideford	2	2	4	15
Ilfracombe	1	1	2	8
Bristol	2	2	4	20
Swansea	1	1	2	10
Pembroke	1	1	2	10
Haverfordwest	2	2	4	20
Liverpool	2	2	4	20
Isle of Man	1	1	2	10
	54	54	101	478

NUMBER OF PRESS GANGS EMPLOYED.

PLACES	Number of Gangs.	Number of Men in each Gang, viz.		
		Lieute- nants.	Petty Officers.	Gangs Men.
Whitehaven	2	2	4	4
Greenock	2	2	4	20
Inverkeithing	1	1	2	9
Edinburgh	2	2	4	20
Newcastle	2	2	4	20
Sunderland	1	1	2	10
Whitby	1	1	2	10
Hull	2	2	4	17
Gainsborough	1	1	2	10
Lynn	1	1	2	10
Boston	1	1	1	9
Yarmouth	2	2	4	20
Harwich	1	1	2	10
	19	19	37	169
	54	54	101	478
Total in Great Britain	73	73	138	647

IRELAND.

Dublin	2	2	4	20
Cork, Kinfale, Passage, and Cove	4	4	8	40
Waterford	3	3	6	22
Belfast	2	2	4	20
Londonderry	1	1 Captain	2	5
Total in Ireland	12	11	24	107

Navy Office, 11th February 1795.

AN ACCOUNT

Of the Number of Armed Sloops, Vessels, Cutters and Tenders,
employed in his Majesty's Service; with their Tonnage,
and the Number of Men employed therein.

	Tonnage	Number of Men.
ARMED SLOOPS.		
Chapman	554	125
Lord Mulgrave	429	125
ARMED VESSELS.		
Flora	202	55
Mentor	194	50
Alfred	135	50
Chatham	184	50
Atlantic	195	50
London Packet	191	50
ARMED CUTTERS.		
Nancy (1st)	47	20
Nancy (2d)	51	20
Princess Royal	67	25
Venus (1st)	71	25
Dorset	69	25
Diligent	44	20
Hazard	49	20
Alligator	42	14
Black Joke	98	40
Vigilant armed lugger	52	20
Grace	88	36
Britannia	69	25
Champion	48	21
Sincerity	47	20
Liberty	46	21
Minerva	68	22
British Fair	71	26
Dutchess of Cumberland	66	22
Charlotte	64	31
Prestwood	51	21
Dolphin Lugger	92	15
Lion	86	36
Rose	55	21
Dolphin Cutter	92	36
Ratler	124	41
Carried over	3,741	1,178

95 NUMBER OF ARMED VESSELS, &c. IN THE KING'S SERVICE.

ARMED CUTTERS.	Tonnage.	Number of Men.	Number of Men employed in	
			Lieutenants Gang.	
Brought over	3,741	1,178		
Fox (1st)	124	56		
Penelope	188	60		
Dover	115	50		
Stag	134	60		
Tartar	91	48		
Queen	135	60		
Flora	158	61		
Hind	134	61		
Argus Lugger	148	53		
Phoenix	78	45		
Griffin	71	36		
Nimrod	70	30		
Fox (2d)	94	45		
Duke of York Lugger	57	24		
Marechal De Coburg	203	66		
Speculator	93	41		
Venus (2d)	58	25		
TENDERS.				
Little Kate	144	12	4	
Ann	180	14	14	
Hope	79	8	10	
Concord	166	14	12	
Polly (2d)	115	10	2	
York	136	12	2	
Castor	200	14	12	
Ifca	153	14	13	
Mary	151	14	12	
Leith	211	16	13	
Charles	186	16	13	
Polly	130	12	12	
Britannia Yacht	128	12	7	
Favourite Nanny	180	16	13	
Brothers	172	14	14	
Union	182	16	10	
Love	200	16	13	
Expedition	70	10	5	
Peggy	180	16	12	
Eleanor	158	12	12	
City of Cork	148	14	12	
Britannia	133	12	12	
Frederick	149	12	10	
	9,243	2,305	239	2,544
		239		

A. S. Hamond.

Wm. Rule.

Geo. Rogers.

AN ACCOUNT

Of the Number of Transports at present in the Service of the Ordnance, their Tonnage, and the Number of Men employed therein.

Ships Names.	Tonnage.	No. of Men.
Expedition, armed transport	911	100
<i>W. Howe.</i>	<i>G. Berkeley.</i>	<i>J. Sargent.</i>
		<i>Tho. Baillie.</i>

Office of Ordnance,
6th February 1795.

Navy Office, 6th February 1795.

AN ACCOUNT

Of all Bounty Money paid to Seamen, Ordinary Seamen, and Landmen, in the different Ports in this Kingdom, from the 1st January 1793 to the 1st January 1795; with the Number of Men who have received such Bounty Money.

Ports.	Able Seamen.	Ordinary Seamen.	Landmen.	Total No. of Men.	Sum.		
					£.	s.	d.
At Deptford	221	88	87	396	1,435	10	0
Woolwich	196	52	61	309	1,212	0	0
Chatham	888	476	416	1,780	5,945	10	0
Sheerness	6,604	3,332	4,410	14,346	47,000	10	0
Portsmouth	14,268	6,191	6,812	27,271	95,199	10	0
Plymouth	7,012	4,001	4,953	15,966	51,923	0	0
Deal	1,402	299	182	1,883	7,996	10	0
Harwich	70	4	3	77	364	10	0
	30,661	14,443	16,924	62,028	211,677	0	0
Kinfale	568	130	74	772	3,275	0	0
Total	31,229	14,573	16,998	62,800	214,952	0	0

Will. Rule. *C. Hope.* *Gro. Marsh.*

ACCOUNT

Of the Number of Men, or Boys employed in any Vessel, Craft, Barge, or Boat, belonging to the Excise in Scotland; as well as the Number of Men who enjoy Protections from that Office.

Name of Vessel.	Command- ers.	First Mates.	Second Mates.	Clerks.	Carpenters.	Gunners.	Boatwains.	Scamen.	Boys.
Royal Charlotte	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	52	1
Royal George	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	52	1
Prince of Wales	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	42	1
Princess Elizabeth	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	42	1
Henry Dundas	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	12	1
Rover Boat	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—
Greenock Barge	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—
Success Hulk	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	—
Sinnien's Barrack	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	—
Total	9	5	4	4	5	5	5	231	4

An application for an addition to the crew of the Prince of Wales has been made, but not yet granted.

The Sinnien's barrack is entirely a land establishment, but the men belonging to it are occasionally employed on board of the row boat attached to it.

All the above enjoy protections in virtue of their several offices, but none others liable to be impressed, employed in the service of the Excise in Scotland.

Excise Office,

Edinburgh,

11th. February 1795.

John Bonar, Agent for the Yachts.

John Griee,

Geo. Brown,

Jas. Stodart.

ACCOUNT of the Number of Vessels of Tonnage, and the Number of Boats and Row Gallies, employed by the Excise in Scotland, and the Hands employed therein.

VESSELS of TONNAGE.				BOATS, ROW GALLEYS, &c.				Total Number of Hands employed.			
Hands employed therein.				Hands employed therein.							
Number	Command- ers.	Officers.	Boys.	Number	Command- ers.	Seamen,	Boys.	Command- ers.	Officers.	Seamen.	Boys.
5	5	28	200	4	4	31	4	9	28	231	4

AN ACCOUNT

Of the Number of Men or Boys employed in any Vessel, Craft, Barge, or Boat, belonging to the Customs (in that Part of Great Britain called Scotland); as well as the Number of Men who enjoy Protections from that Office.

Men or Boys employed as above, who are protected as } 369
having deputations

Note, Besides the men employed in the vessels and boats belonging to the Customs, there are 639 land officers in the Revenue service, who are appointed by the Treasury or the Board of Customs, who are also protected in consequence of their deputations.

Custom House, Edinburgh, 12th February 1795.

Richard Gardner, Assistant Comptroller General.

James M'Lea, for the Examiner of Incidents.

AN ACCOUNT

Of the Number of Men and Boys employed in any Vessel, Craft, Barge, or Boat, belonging to the Customs, as well as the Number of Men who enjoy Protections from that Office.

Number of Men employed in any Vessel, &c.	Number of Boys employed in any Vessel, &c.	Number of Men who enjoy Protections.
2,174	23	2,038

Custom House, London,
23d February 1795.

N. B.—The above 2,038 persons are employed as follows; viz.

- 814 Mariners on board cruizers.
- 894 Officers of the Customs holding deputations as boatmen and watermen.
- 178 Watermen holding instructions signed by the Commissioners.
- 152 Servants to lightermen, licensed by the Commissioners for the shipping of bounty and drawback goods, pursuant to the Act of the 26th of his present Majesty.

2,038

Note

Note also---That besides the above 2,038, there are a considerable number of persons employed as tide waiters, who are stationed on board ships for the protection of the revenue, and who act under commissions or other instruments signed by the Board of Customs.

J. Hume, Secretary.

AN ACCOUNT

Of the Number of Vessels of Tonnage, and the Number of Boats and Row Gallies, employed by the Custom House, and the Hands employed therein.

Number of Vessels of Tonnage.	Number of Boats and Row Gallies.	Number of Hands employed therein.
41	325	2,202

Custom House, London,
23d February 1795.

N. B.---Besides watermen, boatmen, and matiners, this account includes all the commanders and mates of cruizers, tide surveyors, and fitters of boats, who hold commissions under the Board of Customs, and are called superior officers of the waterguard.

J. Hume, Secretary.

COPY

Of Circular Orders from Field Marshal his Royal Highness the Duke of York, to the General Officers commanding Districts.

MY LORD,

York House, 18th April 1795.

IT having been represented to his Majesty, that the present allowance of one penny half-penny per day to the soldiers in Great Britain, for the purchase of one pound and a half of bread, is, from the very advanced price of that article, inadequate to purchase the quantity specified;

His Majesty has been graciously pleased to take the same into consideration; and I have to acquaint you, that it is in contemplation to allow the troops in Great Britain to be put upon the same footing in regard to bread as they would be in camp.

His Majesty has been further pleased to signify his pleasure, that in consequence of the present high price of provisions, contracts should be immediately entered into by the commanding officers of regiments, for the supply of meat for their corps, under certain regulations, to be transmitted from the Secretary at War; so as

that the expence of meat to the soldier shall not exceed four pence half-penny per pound.

War Office, 30th April 1795. I am, My Lord,

W. Windham.

Yours,

(Signed)

FREDERICK, F.M.

COPY

Of Circular Orders sent from the War Office to the General Officers commanding Districts.

SIR,

War Office, 18th April 1795.

The King having been pleased, in consequence of the present very high price of bread, to direct that his forces, as well in quarters as in barracks, shall from this time receive their bread at the same rate as it will be furnished to them in camp; I have it in command (in the absence of the Secretary at War) to acquaint you, that the difference between the usual camp stoppage, of five pence per loaf, and the actual price, will be allowed to the non-commissioned officers and private soldiers of the troops within your district; which difference, it is supposed, will not exceed four pence per loaf, each loaf being of six pounds weight, and as nearly as possible of the same quality with those delivered in camp. You will be pleased forthwith to communicate this to the commanding officers of the different corps, that they may govern themselves accordingly.

The extra allowance above mentioned is to be charged in the public accounts of the respective corps.

I have, &c.

War Office,

(Signed)

M. LEWIS.

30th April 1795.

W. Windham.

COPY

Of Circular Orders sent from the War Office to the General Officers commanding Districts.

SIR,

War Office, 25th April 1795.

The price of butchers meat being at this time extremely high, and there being little prospect of its reduction till the season is further advanced; I have the honour to acquaint you (in the absence of the Secretary at War) that the King has been graciously pleased to direct, that the extra price thereof, beyond four pence half-penny per pound, shall be allowed to the non-commissioned officers and private soldiers of the troops within your district, and be made a charge in the public accounts of the respective corps. In making known to the commanding officers of corps this fresh instance of his Majesty's goodness, you will be pleased to caution them in the strongest manner to watch over the application of it, and to give the utmost attention to prevent any excess of expen-

ture,

ture, by taking care that no higher price is given than is absolutely necessary for procuring good and wholesome meat; such as soldiers are used to have; and that no extravagance be admitted, either as to the quantity or quality thereof.

War Office,
30th April 1795.

I have, &c.

M. LEWIS.

W. Windham.

A COPY

Of the Report of the Comptrollers of the Army Accounts, relative to a Sum of 15,750*l.* paid to Colonel Wm. Fullarton, in Repayment of the Sums disbursed by him in 1780, in raising a Corps of twelve hundred Men, and other Services, relative to a Secret Expedition, as mentioned in the Account of the Army Extraordinaries.

MY LORDS,

Comptrollers Office, 27th May 1794.

Your Lordships commands, signified by Mr. Long's letter of 14th August 1793, were duly received at this office: Wherein Mr. Long transmitteth a Memorial of Colonel William Fullarton, praying payment of sundry sums disbursed by him for the public service in the year 1780, amounting, with interest thereon, to 21,245*l.*: And signified your Lordships directions to the Comptrollers of Army Accounts, to take the same into their consideration, and report their opinion thereupon.

The Comptrollers, not being solicited by Colonel Fullarton to the consideration of this business until the 3d of October following, and being unable to enter into the investigation of his claims without sundry papers, which did not accompany the Memorial, they, on the 8th of October, acquainted him that they were ready to proceed as soon as the vouchers were furnished—and in this situation the business rested till the 3d February last, when Mr. Fullarton, in a letter of that date, transmitted sundry papers in support of his claims; and afterwards attended us personally on the subject of them.

Having taken into our consideration as well the papers referred from your Lordships Board, as those received from Mr. Fullarton: And having had several interviews with the Memorialist, and received answers to sundry queries which we found it necessary to make, together with some additional documents; and at length having before us what Mr. Fullarton informs us, "completes all which it will ever be in his power to obtain,"—We now report to your Lordships on the whole matter, as follows:

Mr. Fullarton, in the Memorial by which he has now brought forward this business; and also in a Memorial referred to therein, which was addressed by him to his Majesty's cabinet ministers in 1787; states,

states, that a secret expedition being intended against the Spanish settlements in South America, a proposition was, on 28th January 1780, made by him to his Majesty's then ministers, by which Mr. Fullarton and his associates agreed to raise a corps of 1200 men, at their own expence, under certain conditions with regard to rank of officers and subsistence of men—to convey this corps to such place as Government should direct—to furnish certain vessels, and to supply stores, ordnance, and provision, except cannon, for their three largest ships, upon condition of their receiving 30,000*l.* at certain stated periods; and upon some stipulated regulations for the payment of the seamen, and for the distribution of prize-money, &c.—that this proposition was accepted by the cabinet on 29th January 1780; and that he received directions to proceed in the execution of it with all dispatch. That the conditions were performed on his part by raising the 68th regiment, and by purchasing vessels, stores, &c.; in the execution of which he incurred sundry expences, which, with interest thereon to this time, amount to the sum prayed for in the Memorial.—That difficulties arising from what department the money was to be furnished, and the expedition being laid aside, no part of the terms were fulfilled on the part of Government; and he assures us, in his answers to our queries, that he has neither directly or indirectly ever received any sum or sums of money towards the expences he incurred, but has disbursed the whole out of his private fortune.

In support of these allegations, Mr. Fullarton does not produce any original documents, existing at the time these transactions were carrying on.—A copy of a paper, intituled, "Proposition delivered to Lord North, on 28th January 1780;"—of another paper, intituled, "The Substance of a Conversation betwixt Lord North and Mr. Fullarton, on the 30th January 1780;"—and an extract of a letter addressed to Lord North, and dated 2d November 1780; are the only papers exhibited in support of this part of the Memorials, which, by their dates, purport to have existed at the time: But Mr. Fullarton, in proof of the authenticity of these papers, and of the circumstances therein set forth, transmits the following original letters, which appear to have been obtained in order to justify the allegations of the Memorial addressed to his Majesty's cabinet ministers in 1787, and which, though dated so long after the transaction as in 1787 and 1788, verify the circumstances stated in those copies; viz.

1st. A letter from Lord North to Mr. Brummell, his private secretary, dated 13th July 1788, which mentions. That an expedition was projected in the manner stated by Mr. Fullarton—That it was approved by the cabinet—That such approbation was signified to Mr. Fullarton—That the expedition was laid aside; and Mr. Fullarton, with his regiment, employed upon another service—That when the expedition was laid aside, Mr. Fullarton could not have been reimbursed for the sums he had advanced in the preparation—and, that he seemed to Lord North to have a very equitable claim to repayment.

2d. A letter from Lord Stormont, dated 15th January 1788, which states his perfect remembrance of the proposition being discussed and approved in cabinet, and a minute taken upon it, copy which was delivered to his Majesty.

3d. A note from Sir Charles Middleton, Comptroller of the Navy, dated 1st May 1787, which certifies to the objections to the advancing 30,000*l.* by the Navy Board.

In addition to these original letters, Mr. Fullarton, in his answers to our queries, states his confidence that your Lordships are perfectly satisfied that the authority under which this business was undertaken existed.

From a consideration of all which testimonies taken together, we are of opinion, Mr. Fullarton has established the authority under which he incurred the expences of which he prays the payment; and that he has not yet been reimbursed.

The several articles of expence incurred by Mr. Fullarton, as stated in the account annexed to his Memorials, are as follows; upon which we shall take leave to report singly; setting forth in what manner they are supported by documents, which are declared by the Memorialist "to be all which it will ever be in his power to obtain;" referring to the account itself for the articles more in detail.

No. 1.—1785, July 9th, paid Messrs.

Halliday, Duntze, and Co. balance

of my acceptance to them, - - -

1,200*l.*; and 423*l.* interest.

The paper produced in support of this article, is an account current of Colonel Fullarton, with the firm of Halliday, Duntze, and Co. wherein a gross sum of 3,000*l.* and two small sums, amounting together to 13*l.* 14*s.* 8*d.* with 423*l.* 10*s.* 3*d.* for interest, are charged to the debit of Colonel Fullarton, and a sum of 1,800*l.* carried to his credit; making a balance due to Halliday and Co. of 1,623*l.* 10*s.* 3*d.* the money claimed under this head: Which sum, by a separate receipt, dated 9th July 1785, is acknowledged to have "been received of Colonel Fullarton in full for the balance of his note for 3,000*l.* dated May 1780, declared and understood to have been granted upon the faith and express declaration of the minister, that it should be paid by the Treasury, for purposes of public service then in agitation.

As this paper is a mere cash account between Mr. Fullarton and Messrs. Halliday and Co. without any statement of services to which the money was applied, except in two small items; or any apparent connexion with the expedition, except what is mentioned in the separate receipt, we should determine it to be incompetent to substantiate any claim against the Public: But as the credit of 1,800*l.* is declared by Mr. Fullarton to be the money received for the ship *Northington*, when re-sold, and as it appears by other papers that the bill of sale of this ship to Colonel Fullarton was dated 27th November 1780, and

and her prime cost 1,800*l.* and that she was re-sold on 26th February 1781: We are of opinion that there may be allowed, under this article, interest on the said sum of 1,800*l.* from the 27th November 1780, when the ship Northington was bought, to 26th February 1781, when the money was returned by the re-sale of her; amounting to 22*l.* 10*s.* and as the following sums in the account current may be supposed to relate to the same ship, viz.

Mr. Isaac Grant's bill for registering	£ 9 17 11
Mr. Drew's bill for law charges	3 16 9
	13 14 8

We are of opinion that those sums may also be allowed: And if your Lordships should concur in these allowances, it may be reasonable to add the interest on the former from 26th February 1781, and on the latter sums from 5th July 1785. With regard to any other part of the balance of this account, we conceive there is no ground for admitting it as a claim against the Public: For although the separate receipt states that the money was understood to be advanced for purposes of public service, there is nothing appears on the face of the account to shew it was so applied; and even admitting what is alledged by Mr. Fullarton in his correspondence with us, "that every part of this sum was disbursed for the use of the Public, and on no other account," we may reasonably conjecture, as no other service is mentioned, that it was applied to satisfy some other of the articles of which the Memorialist claims reimbursement.

No. 2.—Paid Messieurs Parkers, for
6,000 pairs of shoes - - £ 1,565.

The purchase of these shoes is vouched by the bill of parcels, dated March 1780, and the payment by receipt of Messrs. Parker and Co. dated 1st November 1785, for 1,565*l.* including 27*g**l.* 11*s.* for interest, from 1st April 1781 to 13th September 1785.

The Comptrollers having called upon Mr. Fullarton to deliver in an account of the re-sale or other disposal of these shoes, have been acquainted in reply, that when the shoes arrived in London they were put into warehouse, under the direction of Mr. Mayne; and were left in charge of that Gentleman when Colonel Fullarton embarked with the regiment for foreign service. That no trace has been found in any of Mr. Mayne's books or papers respecting this business, nor has Mr. Fullarton, notwithstanding his utmost endeavours, been able to procure any intelligence upon the subject, and that he is ready to make oath that he never received any reimbursement whatever for the value of them.

If your Lordships shall be satisfied with the above account of the loss of these shoes, the original purchase and payment are well authenticated, and the sum mentioned in this article will

will be due to Mr. Fullarton, with interest from 13th September 1785.

No. 3.—Repairs of the ship
Northington - - £ 776.

This article is supported by an account current between Mr. Fullarton and Mr. Simon Frazer, wherein the former is charged with sundry items of cash paid by Mr. Frazer on account of the ship Northington, amounting in the whole to 776l. 2s. 2d. We have called for the several bills of parcels for these items, not only as necessary to verify the charges, but as the dates of payment inserted in the account current are from July 1781 to 9th January 1782, some time posterior to the re-sale of the ship, which was on 26th February 1781; we thought it proper to have them produced, in order to ascertain that the repairs were for the ship Northington prior to the re-sale of her; and not for the ship after being transferred to another service. Mr. Fullarton however has not been able to obtain these bills for our inspection; but has exhibited a certified copy of a letter from Mr. Mayne to Mr. Frazer, dated 28th June 1781, which we are of opinion may be admitted as proof that the repairs in question were for the ship Northington while intended for the expedition.

If the allowance of this article should be concurred in by your Lordships, we beg leave to remark that upwards of 600l. thereof does not appear to have been paid till 9th January 1782, and the account current was not settled, and the balance thereon paid by Mr. Fullarton, till 19th April 1785, and without any charge by Mr. Frazer for interest; and therefore we submit that there is no ground for an allowance of interest thereon farther back than 19th April 1785.

No. 4.—Paid Phillips, Simpson, and
Co. for loss on beer and casks,
- - £ 672.

The paper exhibited in support of this article is dated 19th June 1793, and certified by the signature of W. Parnell to be "an exact account, taken from the books of Messrs. Phillips and Simpson;" by which it is stated that Colonel Fullarton has sustained a loss of 672l. 3s. 8d.

Upon investigation of this paper, we are, however, of opinion, that it does not substantiate a loss of more than 222l. 3s. 6d. which loss arose by the purchase of 700 casks, and the subsequent sale of 500 of them. It appears that Mr. Fullarton bought of Messrs. Phillips and Co. 200 hogsheads of beer, which beer was delivered by his order to Messrs. Green and Wiggins, brewers, at Westminster, in 200 casks, the whole at the same price as Colonel Fullarton is charged by Phillips and Co. for the beer alone. And the value of these 200 hogsheads of beer, with the casks so delivered to Messrs. Green and Co. not being brought to the credit of the Public in any shape, oc-

cations the difference between the claim made under this article and the sum of 222l. 3s. 6d. before mentioned.

Mr. Parnell, in a subsequent letter to Mr. Fullarton, has stated this transaction in a different manner; and Mr. Fullarton, in explanation of this article, declares that he never received, directly nor indirectly, any sum or sums of money for the 200 hogsheds of beer; and that he is ready to make oath that he sustained a loss of the whole sum claimed in this article.

We must therefore take leave to submit this matter for your Lordships determination; observing, that as a sum of money appears upon Mr. Parnell's copy of the account to have been received by Messrs. Phillips and Co. from Mr. Fullarton in the year 1780, the claim for interest may be calculated upon whatever sum shall be allowed from 1st January 1781, the period mentioned by the Memorialist.

No. 5.---Loss on a share of the Golden Eagle privateer - £155

By the original bill of sale produced to us by Mr. Fullarton, it appears that on the 17th December 1779, he purchased, for the sum of 155l. one twentieth share of the privateer Golden Eagle; and by a letter from Robert Killick, the commander at the time of the purchase, dated 21st June 1793, it appears that she was taken by an American a few weeks after she sailed. Mr. Fullarton states in his Memorial of 1787, that "he took a share in this privateer to induce the owners to engage in the undertaking; but that the ship, on her return to England for the purpose, became a capture to the enemy."

In respect to this loss, we submit to your Lordships our opinion; that there is not sufficient ground for admitting it as a claim against the Public. For, although Mr. Fullarton states that he took a share in this privateer to induce the owners to engage in the expedition, it appears by Captain Killick's letter, that she was fitted out for a cruise after Mr. Fullarton's purchase, and was taken a few weeks after she sailed. It might therefore have proved a lucrative speculation to Mr. Fullarton; and as the Public in that case would have had no pretension to the gain, they ought not, as we conceive, to be burdened with the loss.

No. 6.---Demurrage on the Trimmers privateers £3,100

On this head Mr. Fullarton, in his Memorial of 1787, states, that "The Grand Trimmer and Little Trimmer privateers were completely manned, and kept in readiness for the service." In a letter dated 19th May 1780, unsigned, and without address, but certified to be the hand-writing of Mr. Robert Mayne, and exhibited by Mr. Fullarton in support of this article; Mr. Mayne states, that "it is impossible to give, with minutiae, all the expenses incurred on the Grand Trimmer" and

"and the Trimmer by their detention for the proposed expedition, which has occasioned disbursements to the owners of great magnitude;" which he enumerates in general, and makes them amount to 3,100*l.* viz.

GRAND TRIMMER.

Advance money paid 160 men, at 7 guineas	£1,176	0	0	
Provisions for do. for 120 days, during her detention, at 9d. per day per man	-	720	0	0
Demurrage, wear and tear	-	560	0	0
		2,500	0	0

THE TRIMMER.

Advance money to the crew	-	360	0	0
Demurrage, wear and tear, and maintenance of the crew for two months	-	240	0	0
		3,100	0	0

And by another paper exhibited, and signed Henry Smedley and John Shelly (who, Mr. Fullarton informs us, were successively commanders of the Grand Trimmer), and dated 7th March 1794, those commanders certify that the said estimate is moderate.

The above are the only documents produced in support of this article. Allowing a credit to them equal to more regular vouchers, it may be inferred from what they state, that the privateers in question were detained for 120 days for the proposed expedition; that a general estimate of the disbursement of the owners on this account amounted to 3,100*l.*; and that this estimate was moderate. There is no proof or even intimation whatever in those papers that Mr. Fullarton was a part owner, or that he paid the money to the owners; it might be a speculation in the owners of these privateers, as well as of Mr. Fullarton himself, to engage them in the expedition then in contemplation: We therefore thought it our duty to call on Mr. Fullarton to produce some receipts or vouchers, to ascertain that this money was actually paid by him on account of this service: In reply to which, Colonel Fullarton acquaints us, that he has no receipts for the sums for demurrage of the Trimmers, that expence having been disbursed by Mr. Mayne, who charged Colonel Fullarton in account therewith; but this account also is not exhibited. Such being the grounds upon which this claim is supported, we must leave it to your Lordships determination, with this observation, that if your Lordships shall be of opinion to allow this sum on the above-stated evidence, as having been actually disbursed at the time by Mr. Fullarton, it may be reasonable to add the interest thereto from 1st January 1781.

- No. 7.---Paid Mr. Jover, for thirty
rifles - - - £153.

The purchase of these rifles is supported by the bill of parcels, with a discharge at the foot of it. And in a letter from Captain P. Drummond, late Paymaster of the 98th regiment, to Mr. Fullarton, dated 24th February 1794; he states his recollection that the rifles in question were lodged in a bomb proof at Madras, and there destroyed by the place being filled with water by the severity of the monsoons in 1782 and 1783.

We must however observe, that the bill of parcels being dated 10th February 1781, affords reason to doubt whether these rifles were purchased for the secret expedition, it having been laid aside before that date: We are therefore of opinion this claim cannot be admitted.

- No. 8.---Sundries furnished for the 98th
regiment - - - £1,127.

Mr. Fullarton has exhibited, in support of this claim, a bill of parcels, dated January 1781, stating Colonel Fullarton dr. to Samuel Remnant for sundry articles, amounting to 1,127l. 1s. 3d. with a certificate at the bottom, stating that the said articles were for the 98th regiment, were extra articles, and were paid for by the Colonel for the intended service for which that regiment was particularly raised: Which certificate is signed by J. Duberley, assignee to Samuel Remnant's estate.

We are satisfied from the above voucher, that the several articles therein mentioned were supplied for the 98th regiment, and paid for by Mr. Fullarton; but the date of the bill of parcels being in January 1781, affords reason to doubt whether this expence was any ways connected with the secret expedition for which Mr. Fullarton originally agreed to raise the regiment, which expedition was at that time laid aside. The articles seem rather to be intended for stores for the regiment previous to their embarkation for the East Indies; and many of them are of a nature usually supplied to soldiers, and the value deducted from their pay. We are therefore of opinion this claim cannot be admitted.

- No. 9.---Loss on raising the first five companies
of the 98th regiment - £3,100.

- No. 10.---Loss on raising the last five companies
of the 98th regiment - £1,049.

By a certificate from the late William Brummell, Esq. agent to the late 98th regiment, dated 7th March 1794, it appears, "that the balance of Colonel Fullarton's recruiting account for "raising the first five companies of the 98th regiment, was "3,105l. after paying the expences, and giving credit for the "money received for commissions, &c. That it was raised "without any levy money from Government, and the balance "paid

"paid by the Colonel out of his own pocket." And to support the claim for raising the last five companies an account current is exhibited, entitled, "Debtor---William Fullarton in re-gimental account, with Messrs. Mayne and Graham creditors," wherein Mr. Fullarton is debited with sundry gross sums, amounting with two items, for interest to 31st December 1781, to the sum of 6,117l. 3s. 6d. and credited with certain sums received for commissions, &c. &c. amounting to 5,067l. 10s. making a balance due from Colonel Fullarton of 1,049l. 13s. 6d. This account is attested on 10th May 1783, errors excepted, by the signature of Neil Malcolm, George Graham, and Mark Sprote, supposed to be executors to Mayne and Graham, and is the only document produced to substantiate this claim.

Upon these two claims we report to your Lordships, that we are satisfied, from Mr. Brummell's certificate, that the expence of raising the first five companies of the 98th regiment exceeded the sums received for commissions, &c. by 3,105l. and that the copy of Messrs. Mayne and Graham's, regimental account with Mr. Fullarton, although a testimony far inferior to the other, may at this distance of time, and for want of better evidence, be admitted as proof that the extra expence of raising the last five companies amounted to 1,049l. 13s. 6d. in both 4,154l. 13s. 6d. for reimbursement of which Mr. Fullarton appears to have an equitable claim on the Public; it being stated by him that the 98th regiment was raised without any allowance for levy-money. The interest of the whole of this sum is claimed from 1st January 1781, but the interest to 31st December 1781, of the money advanced by Mayne and Graham, being inserted in the account current, and consequently included in the balance, there can be no pretence for claiming interest on the sum of 1,049l. 13s. 6d. farther back than 1st January 1782.

Having reported our opinion with respect to interest under each claim separately, it is unnecessary to make any observations on Mr. Fullarton's general claim on that head, inserted at the end of his account, and amounting to 7,925l.

Having now laid before your Lordships the manner in which the several claims of Mr. Fullarton are supported; and our opinion of the vouchers exhibited to support them; we must take leave to submit the whole to your Lordships determination, with the following general observations.

If Mr. Fullarton's proposition of 1780 was laid before the Cabinet Council---was accepted, and orders given to him to proceed therein, and afterwards failed, in the manner we are given to understand from the copies of papers annexed to his Memorial of 1787; which circumstances we are obliged to give credit to, upon considering the original letters from Lord North, Lord Stormont, and Sir Charles Middleton; but which your Lordships may be able to verify from sources even more satisfactory: It appears that Mr. Fullarton under-
took

took to raise the 98th regiment, and to engage in an intended expedition, upon certain terms and conditions, promising himself reimbursement of his extraordinary expences from the event of the expedition itself. That in performance of his part of the proposition sundry articles of shipping, &c. were provided; and the 98th regiment actually raised without the usual allowance of bounty money, the cost of all which was, as Mr. Fullarton alledges, defrayed from his private fortune; as the doubts which arose out of what fund the imprests stipulated to be advanced should be paid, caused a delay in issuing the same till the intention of sending the proposed expedition was laid aside; and being so laid aside, all prospect was taken away of reimbursement from the successful events which might have accompanied it. Mr. Fullarton also states, that the rank in the army granted to officers raising regular corps, and half pay, have been withheld from him: So that as far as the documents produced enable us to judge, it appears that Mr. Fullarton fulfilled his part of the proposition of 1780, and has never received any compensation for the expences he was put to in so doing.

In regard to the documents exhibited by Mr. Fullarton to prove his several expenditures and losses, it must be observed that they are almost all of a description far short of those regular vouchers which should be produced to substantiate claims against the Public; and we think there appears a great deficiency of care and attention, in suffering articles of such certain sale as shoes and beer to be lost, and not brought to some account.

Mr. Fullarton, in reply to these objections, states that his inability to produce better vouchers arises from the hurry in which the business was transacted; to his departure so soon afterwards with the regiment to the East Indies; the lapse of time; fourteen years, since the transaction; the number of persons dead; and the confused manner in which some of them left their affairs. In regard to the delay in prosecuting these claims, Mr. Fullarton accounts for it till 1787, by stating that his continuance upon foreign service rendered it impossible for him to bring them forward before that year: But the reasons why they have not been pursued from that period to the present time do not appear. Objections naturally arise against claims suffered to lie so long dormant; but these, together with the insufficiency of the vouchers, must be submitted to your Lordships consideration and judgment, how far they are applicable to invalidate the present claims.

We subjoin a list of Mr. Fullarton's claims, as stated by himself, and as reported on by us: And when we are informed of your Lordships determination thereon, we shall be able to calculate the interest to any particular day, on such part as may be allowed, on receiving your Lordships directions for that purpose.

We have the honour to be, with great respect,

My Lords,

Your Lordships most obedient, and

Most humble servants,

JOHN DICK.

JOHN MARTIN LEAKE.

S T A T E.

	By Memorial, Interest.	By Report, Interest.
	£.	£. s. d.
No. 1. Balance of account with Haldiday and Co.	1,623 from 10 Nov. 1785	22 10 0 from 26 Feb. 1781. 13 14 8 from 5 July 1785.
2. Messrs. Parkers, for shoes	1,565 from 13 Sep. 1785	1,565 0 0 13 Sep. 1785.
3. Repairs of ship Northington	776 from 1st Jan. 1781	776 0 0 19th Apr. 1785.
4. Phillips, Simpson, and Co. for beer and casks	672 . ditto	222 3 6 1st Jan. 1781.
5. Loss on share of the Golden Eagle	155 . ditto	Not allowed.
6. Demurrage of the privateers the Trimmers	3,100 . ditto	Submitted, with interest from 1st Jan. 1781.
7. Mr. Jover, for rifles	153 . ditto	Not allowed.
8. Messrs. Bishopp and Brummell, for sundries	1,127 . ditto	Not allowed.
9. Loss on raising the 1st five companies of 98th regiment	3,100 . ditto	3,100 Interest, from 1st Jan. 1781.
10. Ditto on the last five comps.	1,049 . ditto	1,049 Interest, from 1st Jan. 1782.

Statement of the Sums directed to be paid to Colonel Fullarton, in pursuance of Minute of the Board of Treasury of 7th of June 1794.

Article	Principal.			Interest.		
	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
No. 1.						
Part of the balance of account with Halliday and Co.	22	10	0			
Interest on do. from 26th February 1781 to 7th June 1794, at 5 per cent. per annum	0	0	0	14	18	9
Remaining part of the balance of the above account	13	14	8			
Interest on do. from 5th July 1785 to 7th June 1794, at do. rate	0	0	0	6	2	8
No. 2.						
Messrs. Parker, for shoes £1,285 9 0	1,565	0	0			
And for interest on do. to 13th Sept. 1785 279 11 0						
Interest on £1,285 9s. being the prime cost, from 13th Sept. 1785 to 7th June 1794, at do. rate	0	0	0	561	7	2
No. 3.						
Repairs of ship Northington	776	0	0			
Interest on do. from 19th April 1785 to 7th June 1794, at do. rate.	0	0	0	354	10	3
No. 4.						
Phillips, Simpson, and Co. for beer casks	222	3	6			
Interest on do. from 1st January 1781 to 7th June 1794, at do. rate	0	0	0	149	4	4
No. 6.						
Demurrage of the privateers the Trim-mers	3,100	0	0			
Interest on do. from 1st January 1781 to 7th June 1794, at do. rate	0	0	0	2,082	1	11
No. 9.						
Loss on raising the first 5 companies of the 98th regiment	3,100	0	0			
Interest on do. from 1st January 1781 to 7th June 1794, at do. rate	0	0	0	2,082	1	11
No. 10.						
Loss on the last 5 companies of do. regi-ment	1,049	0	0			
Interest on do. from 1st January 1782 to 7th June 1794, at do. rate	0	0	0	652	2	1
Principal	£9,848	8	2	£9,848	8	2
Interest, computed by the Comptrollers	5,902	9	1	5,902	9	1
Total	£15,750	17	3			

MEMORIAL

From Colonel Fullarton, addressed to his Majesty's Cabinet Ministers in 1787, concerning Claims for the Secret Expedition of 1780.

The following particulars, in support of claims which have an immediate reference to the orders of a former Cabinet, are submitted to the consideration of his Majesty's present ministers; and it is humbly requested that they will be pleased to permit an appeal to their decision upon the merits of the case.

Authentic information having been received, in the month of January 1780, that the Spanish power in South America had been recently endangered by alarming insurrections, Mr. Fullarton was induced to lay before the ministers of that period proposals for an expedition against those Spanish settlements.

The proposals contained, not only an offer to raise the number of troops required for the intended service, but also to equip vessels sufficient to convey them, and to provide means of victualling and maintaining them, upon condition that Government would engage to pay a certain monthly sum per man, agreeable to the rates that have commonly been given in similar cases.

The particulars of that proposal are expressed in the annexed letter, Number I. which was delivered to Lord North on the 28th January 1780.

His Lordship laid that letter before the Cabinet on the 29th January, and next morning informed Mr. Fullarton, in person, that the plan and proposal were approved of, and the terms agreed to by the Cabinet—He added, that it was resolved to advance 30,000*l.* for the purpose, and in the mode proposed; but that it was not finally determined whether the money should issue from the Navy Board or from the Treasury. His Lordship, however, directed that immediate measures should be taken for raising the troops; and desired that not a moment might be lost in providing ships, and in procuring stores and other articles necessary to equip them for the expedition.

The notes which accompany the letter were made soon after the conversation took place, and tend to explain the nature of the assurances on which Mr. Fullarton acted.

In consequence of this resolution of the Cabinet, formally communicated by Lord North, the ship *Northington* was immediately purchased, for 1,800*l.* and repairs were ordered upon that vessel to the amount of 900*l.*

The Grand Trimmer and the Little Trimmer privateers were completely manned and kept in readiness for the service.

Mr. Fullarton also took a share in the *Golden Eagle* privateer, in order to induce the owners to engage in the undertaking; but that ship, on her return to England for the purpose, became a capture to the enemy.

Porter, shoes, stores, and other articles necessary for the voyage, were immediately purchased. Three thousand pounds were drawn from Messrs. Hallidays, Duntze, and Company, upon Mr. Fullar-

ton's acceptance, under the express personal assurances of Lord North to Mr. John Halliday, that the monies should be paid out of the first sum to be issued for the service proposed. His Lordship added, that the payment would be made as soon as it should be determined from what fund it was to be received. Various other advances were made by Mr. Fullarton, not only from his own funds, but by means of credit given him by Messrs. Mayne and Graham, and others who then assisted him.

The 98th and 100th regiments were raised with unusual dispatch, at a very considerable expence, in the fullest reliance upon the assurances, received from the Cabinet, that they were to be employed upon the specific service for which they were levied.

But while these preparations were going forward, during the months of February and March 1780, the doubts concerning the fund from whence the advance on the part of Government should issue, still continued and increased.

The Treasury still insisted that the money should be furnished from the funds under the management of the Navy Board. But, after various consultations with Lord Sandwich, Lord Mulgrave, and Sir Charles Middleton, it appeared that the Navy Board were of a different opinion, and in particular, declined to fulfil the intentions of the Cabinet.

During these discussions war was declared against Holland; and ministers were thereby induced to change the destination of those corps, and to employ them in the enterprise against the Cape of Good Hope. By this determination Mr. Fullarton found himself in the most embarrassing situation—he had relinquished very flattering prospects in the profession to which he belonged—he was disappointed in the stipulated object that had induced him to become a soldier—and he found himself oppressed with a load of debts, incurred in preparations made under express assurances of being reimbursed by Government. Every particular, however, that could tend to give immediate and complete effect to the undertaking, had, on his part, been punctually fulfilled; nor was any circumstance afterwards omitted, to diminish as much as possible the loss occasioned by the failure of engagement on the part of Government.

The Northington was tendered to the East India Company, and employed in that service. The other vessels were sold off, or employed as privateers against the enemy. Great part of the stores were countermanded or returned with a moderate loss, to the persons who had agreed to furnish them; and no claim is attempted to be established, except for such sums as have been actually expended, agreeably to vouchers ready to be produced.

The nature and amount of these disbursements will more clearly appear from the annexed extract of a letter, dated 2d November 1780, and addressed to Lord North.

For the truth of the particulars stated in this paper, Mr. Fullarton begs leave to refer to his Majesty's Cabinet ministers in the year 1780, and to Sir Charles Middleton, whose accuracy is not less conspicuous than his great official talents.

It may not be improper to observe, that Mr. Fullarton's departure from England, immediately after the transactions took place, and his continuance upon foreign service, rendered it impossible for him till very lately to bring forward these claims. He now submits them to his Majesty's ministers with the fullest confidence in their equity and justice, knowing that they will not allow an individual to suffer material detriment, by acting with the most earnest exertion to promote an important public service, in obedience to instructions communicated to him by the first official and executive authority under the crown.

The preceding narrative, and the documents referred to in it, were submitted to Mr. Pitt's consideration, together with letters from Lord North, Lord Stormont, and Sir Charles Middleton, addressed to Colonel Fullarton, and containing their testimony respecting the authority under which he acted. But as no farther progress was made in the business from the year 1787, Colonel Fullarton addressed the following letter to Mr. Pitt.

Extract of a Letter from Colonel Fullarton to the Right Honourable William Pitt.

"STR,

London, 10th May 1790.

"Although I am aware of the important objects which occupy your time at present, I take the liberty of intruding on you for a moment, to solicit your attention to the statement and vouchers, in support of my claims on Government, which you had the goodness to peruse in August 1788. Mr. Steele, having taken your instructions on the subject in December 1787, had previously directed me to produce sufficient vouchers to prove that the original proposal of an expedition to South America, such as I stated it in my narrative addressed to the ministers of his Majesty's cabinet in 1787, had been adopted by the Cabinet in the year 1780.---That I had full authority to proceed in the execution of it, and that the terms were finally agreed upon between the Administration of that day and me, on behalf of myself and those for whom I acted.

"In obedience to those instructions, I had the honour of submitting to your perusal explicit declarations from Lord North, Lord Stormont, and Sir Charles Middleton, in confirmation of the claims advanced in my letter addressed to his Majesty's Cabinet ministers. Sir Charles Middleton expressed his readiness to explain the particulars respecting the transaction in detail, whenever it should be your pleasure to hear him on the subject; and Lord Stormont declared that my original proposal was discussed and approved in cabinet, and a minute taken upon it; which, his Lordship added, he himself had delivered to the King, and that it would be found among his Majesty's Cabinet papers, dated January 1780. You had the goodness to inform me, at St. James's, in September 1788, of your intention to have the proposal in question, and the minute on it, referred to; and I thought

" it my duty to remain in town, in expectation of your farther instructions. During last session of Parliament, I should have felt it extremely unbecoming in me to have presumed to trouble you on such a subject.

" My absence from this country, since that period, prevented me from any farther exertions in respect to this business till my return to London, in January last; when I requested Mr. Steele to intreat that you would honour me with a communication of your sentiments on this transaction; at the same time expressing my anxiety to know whether you thought it necessary for me to bring forward any additional testimony, or other documents in support of my demands, and whether or not I ought to deliver copies of my letter to the Members of the Cabinet.

" It cannot escape your observation how much the delay, which has occurred in the adjustment of this business, exposes me not only to the inconvenience arising from so large an advance of money as that stated in my claims, but to the increasing difficulty of substantiating them, in case any accident should happen to the persons by whose testimony my statement is confirmed.

" The death of Lord Sackville has already deprived me of a material evidence; and I rely with perfect confidence on your justice and decision for preventing the injury I may sustain by the loss of other witnesses, which can only be effected by a speedy determination on the business.

" I have the honour, &c. &c. &c.

(Signed)

" W. FULLARTON."

" To the Right Honourable

" William Pitt," &c. &c. &c.

Proposition delivered to Lord North on the 28th January 1780, by Mr. Fullarton.

The gentlemen who have proposed the expedition to South America, beg leave to submit the following state of their proposal to the attention of the Cabinet.

They are willing to raise a corps of 1,700 men at their own expence, to serve on this occasion; provided they are allowed full powers to recommend the officers.

Those officers who have not been in the army before will only expect temporary and stipulated ranks, and no half pay.

The men to be subsisted from the date of their attestations.

In order to convey this corps to such places as Government shall direct, they will also furnish (ready manned, armed, and equipped) vessels of the following description; all of which are either now in their possession, or ready to be purchased, viz,

Ships.	Tons.	Guns.
1	800	58
1	750	50
1	400	44
1	360	28
1	160	24
1	130	16

If necessary, they will add a frigate, and a Newcastle pink to act as a transport.

The equipment of those ships shall be so arranged as to render it unknown that they belong to the same owners, or that they are intended for the same expedition: They shall sail at different times, and take their departures from different places.

Having considered the inconveniencies of receiving the requisite assistance in stores, ordnance, and provisions, which cannot be issued from the different offices without great danger of discovery and delay, the proprietors, instead of the advance of the above-mentioned articles on the part of Government, will only ask an order for cannon to arm their three largest ships, provided Government will advance them 30,000 l.; 10,000 l. to be paid immediately—10,000 l. more at one month—and the remainder at two months after the date of the agreement. Vouchers to be produced for the expenditure of the first sum, before the second shall be advanced.—As security for this advance the bills of sale of ships, stores, and other articles, shall be assigned to Government.

The vessels to be fitted out on this occasion are to act as transports, but not to be paid in the common mode of vessels hired by Government.

The proprietors expect to have the regulation of prize money so established, that no capture by sea or land shall be shared until the whole expences of the armament are cleared. They also expect, that the surplus shall be distributed to each ship according to the number of men and guns; one half for the owners, and one half for the soldiers and sailors, in such proportion as shall be determined.

The proprietors are extremely anxious to bring this business to an immediate termination; for, at present, they lose the use of the ships that already belong to them, and they have now an opportunity of purchasing two other ships so well adapted to their purpose, that it would be very difficult to supply their place.

(Signed)

W. FULLARTON.

Substance of a Conversation, which took place betwixt Lord North and Mr. Fullarton, on Sunday the 30th January 1780, relative to the preceding Proposition.

Lord North informed Mr. Fullarton, in presence of Mr. Brummell, that the Cabinet had accepted his proposal, and that he would next day lay it before the King, as a measure which the ministers concurred in thinking ought to be carried into immediate execution. He added, that there remained nothing to be adjusted, except the mode of advancing the money. Mr. Fullarton mentioned to his Lordship the danger that he, and the gentlemen who assisted him, would incur, if they ventured to proceed upon the business, unless under an absolute certainty that the engagements of Government should be fulfilled to them: At the same time he stated the necessity of dispatch, in order to render the enterprise effectual. His Lordship then gave Mr. Fullarton the most positive assurances that the measure should not fail on the part of Government. In consequence of these assurances, Mr. Fullarton told him, that, relying on his declarations, and on the resolutions of the Cabinet, he would immediately proceed to accelerate the preparations expressed in his proposal.

Extract of a Letter addressed to Lord North.

"MY LORD,

November 2d, 1780.

"In obedience to your Lordship's commands, I take the liberty to mention some particulars relative to the preparation for the expedition I proposed in January last; and shall state the situation of the two regiments that were raised for that service, and of the augmentation that has been ordered and completed.

"When the original proposal was approved of by the Cabinet, on the 29th January, the impracticability of procuring from the Navy Board the sum stipulated to be advanced on the part of Government was not foreseen; and the proprietors, being assured that every thing was finally arranged except the mere mode of issuing the money, proceeded immediately to fulfil their part of the engagement.

"The Northampton East India ship, of 750 tons, was purchased for 1,800l. and a large sum was expended in docking and repairs. A much larger sum was to have been laid out on this ship, but was afterwards stopped; when the difficulties arose on the part of Government, which at last rendered the enterprise abortive.

"Several other ships were ordered to be purchased; but, for the same reason, the orders were afterwards countermanded.

"The two Trimmers were long kept under demurrage, with their stores and seamen on board. The different articles of expence attending their detention, during 120 days, were stated at 3,100l. besides a considerable sum, which, for want of proper vouchers, has not been stated. 6,000 pair of shoes were bought

"at

"at four shillings per pair, amounting to more than 1,200 l.
 "Porter casks, to the amount of 560 l.--and 1,000 hogheads of
 "porter, were ordered; both of these articles are yet a burden on
 "the person for whom they were ordered, except a part of the
 "porter, which was afterwards countermanded.

"Mr. Halliday discounted a bill for 3,000 l. drawn by me, for
 "which he had personal assurances that Government would advance
 "the money.

"On the failure of the expedition, the bill fell upon me who
 "had signed it, trusting to the advance that was to have been
 "made by Government.

"Capt. H. Frazer was kept out of employment for many months
 "on this business; but I have since got him into the East India
 "service.

"With regard to the regiment, I found, on closing my accounts
 "with my military agents, that I was their debtor for 3,100 l. on
 "the recruiting business of the first battalion. The time in which
 "it was thought necessary to raise that regiment, not above nine
 "weeks--the numerous parties I was obliged to send over England
 "and Ireland--the high bounties--the number of supernumeraries
 "and deserters, in all about 200 men--together with the impossi-
 "bility of disposing of the Lieutenancies to advantage, owing to the
 "late regulations, were the cause of this expence."

Copy Letter from Lord North to William Brummell, Esq.

"DEAR BRUMMELL,

"As I authorised you in my last letter to declare in my name
 "every thing that appeared to me material, with relation to
 "Mr. Fullarton's business, I did not expect to have heard from
 "you again upon the same subject.

"Having, since I wrote you, carefully re-considered the mat-
 "ter, I can venture with confidence to renew the authority I then
 "gave you to declare, that a secret expedition was projected in
 "the manner stated by Mr. Fullarton.

"That it was approved by the Cabinet. That the approbation
 "of the Cabinet was signified to Mr. Fullarton; but that upon a
 "material alteration having happened in the situation of public
 "affairs, the expedition was laid aside, and Mr. Fullarton with
 "his regiment was employed upon another service.

"Although it is not so easy to speak upon memory to a minute
 "detail of facts of so old a date, I can however add, that I be-
 "lieve Mr. Fullarton's narrative is true. When the expedition
 "was laid aside, he certainly could not be reimbursed for the sums
 "he had advanced in the preparations. He will be able to esta-
 "blish the extent of his loss by proper vouchers; and he seems to
 "have a very equitable claim to repayment.

"I am, dear Brummell,

"Most faithfully and sincerely your's,

Tunbridge Wells,
 July the 13th, 1788.

(Signed)

"NORTH."

Copy

MEMORIAL FROM COL. FULLARTON.

Copy Letter from Lord Stormont to Mr. Fullarton.

" DEAR SIR, Little Grove, Tuesday, Jan. 15, 1789.

" I know not by what accident it has happened that your's of the 11th instant did not reach me till this morning. That to Lord Sandwich shall be forwarded by this day's post. I perfectly remember the original proposal you mention having been discussed and approved in Cabinet, and a minute taken upon it; but, at this distance of time, and having no papers here to turn to, I can only speak upon that general memory which does not go to the recollection of detail. All that was decided in the Cabinet will be found in the minute, which you tell me, bears date of the 9th January 1780. I regularly delivered to the King a copy of every minute of Cabinet; and I know his Majesty keeps all those papers with so much order and exactness, that they can be immediately referred to.

" I am, with the sincerest regard, dear Sir,

" Your most faithful humble Servant,

(Signed) " STORMONT."

Copy of a Note from Sir Charles Middleton.

" Sir Charles Middleton presents his compliments to Colonel Fullarton. He has perused the Memorial, and, although the number of things which have passed through his head since the time it alludes to prevents his remembrance of every particular, yet the substance is fresh in his memory, and particularly as to the sum of 30,000*l.* and the objections which he stated at the time, of its being advanced by the Navy Board; all which he will readily acknowledge when called on for that purpose."

Hertford Street,

1st May 1787.

The expedition in its original form having proved abortive, in consequence of delays occasioned by difficulties respecting the fund from whence the money, stipulated to be advanced on the part of Government, should issue, the following Proposal for an Expedition to South America, by India, dated 3d June 1780, was delivered to Lord North, and by him laid before the Cabinet, by whom the measure was fully approved and ratified on the 11th August following. In consequence of this the necessary preparations were ordered, but on the declaration of war with Holland, the plan was laid aside, and the force employed on the enterprise against the Cape of Good Hope.

The two battalions, that have been raised and completed by Lieutenant Colonels Fullarton and Humberston, were stated in the most positive manner to be intended for a particular service; which has been so long delayed that it cannot now take place with any pro-

propriety in the mode at first intended. It therefore remains with the ministry either to declare the business at an end, and indemnify the parties concerned for the expence in which they have been involved, or to promote a proposal tending to relieve Government from the embarrassment of an abortive enterprise. After the most mature consultation with persons perfectly acquainted with the subject, it appears that a route to the Spanish settlements on the coast of the South Sea lies open, by the way of India, with much greater security and prospect of success than could have been expected even from the original proposal.

A body of 2,000 British troops, with 2,000 Lascars, sailing from Madras on board of armed transports, or old East India ships, and supported by a detachment from Sir Edward Hughes's squadron, would be sufficient to ensure success to this undertaking. The object of this force should be to secure one of the small Luconian islands, and then proceed to some healthy spot in New Zealand, in order to establish means of refreshment, communication, and retreat. From New Zealand the squadron should sail directly to South America; and it is presumed, that there is not one place, from California to Cape Horn, capable of resisting such an equipment, if properly provided and properly conducted.

The fort of Callao, or some other advantageous post, should be secured, and terms of independence offered to the native Mexicans, Peruvians, and Chilians.

If such a lodgment was effected, it is evident that the trade of South America would be opened to our East Indian territories; if it were not effected, still the blow to Spain must be fatal, because her richest possessions would be alarmed, their commerce and remittances interrupted, their ships destroyed, their forts demolished, and the inhabitants incited to revolt. All these transactions may take place in the course of next summer with a degree of precision unknown in other climates; and an express sent from Madras to England when the equipment fails, would enable Government to arrange a co-operation on this side of South America, so as to distract the offensive exertions of the Spanish empire. It will be said that ships of war cannot be spared from this country; but, notwithstanding the reluctance of ministers to send ships of force on distant service, the East India fleet, which is to sail in September or October, can hardly be safe without a convoy, and that convoy will be sufficient to carry out the troops, and to replace the detachment from Sir Edward Hughes's squadron, which may be necessary for the expedition.

If this plan is adopted by Government, an arrangement should be made with the confidential Directors of the East India Company, and orders immediately dispatched by land to Bombay, Madras, and Bengal; that ships, stores, and seapoys may be prepared to join the troops to be sent from England. If the troops sail from hence in September, they may arrive at Madras next spring; and in four months from the time the monsoons permit them to leave India they may reach the coast of South America.

Lieutenant Colonels Fullarton and Humberston will undertake to augment their two battalions to 1,000 men each, or to a greater number if required. To shew their zeal to promote this business, they will, at their own risk, and by the assistance of their friends, if necessary, undertake to furnish conveyance for such part of the troops as cannot be embarked on board the King's ships, that are to act as convoy. This they will do on such terms as the Comptroller of the Navy shall determine.

It is hoped that Government will appoint some person, with powers to direct the necessary preparations for this business; otherwise the same delays, the same difficulties, and the same disappointments will ensue, that have already rendered the original plan abortive.

(Signed)

W. FULLARTON.

Account of Sums advanced by Mr. Fullarton in preparing for the Secret Expedition in 1780, in so far as he has been able to procure Vouchers for the same.

1785.

July 9. To paid Messrs. Hallidays, Duntze, and Company, the balance of my acceptance to them, being £1,200 in full of the principal sum, and £423 as the interest due thereon till this date, as per draft retired for

£. s. d.

1,623 0 0

The original sum due by the bill was £3,000, but £1,800 was recovered after the failure of the expedition, by selling the ship Northington to certain owners, who engaged to fit that vessel out, and employ it in the East India Company's service, under the command of Captain Frazer, on the express condition of Mr. Fullarton's standing a share, which amounted to somewhat more than £1,200. High insurances, long detention, and other circumstances, rendered this a very losing concern; but no more is charged or stated than the net amount paid to Messrs. Hallidays and Company, besides providing for Captain Frazer, who had been long detained to command the expedition. This transaction relieved Mr. Fullarton from having occasion to charge Government with the very heavy expences which would have been incurred, if so large a ship had remained any longer upon his hands by orders of the Cabinet ministers.

Carried forward £1,623 0 0

MEMORIAL FROM COL. FULLARTON.

124

		£.	s.	d.
	Brought forward	1,623	0	0
Nov. 1.	To paid Messrs. Parkers and Co. Kilmar-nock, for 6,000 pair shoes, at 4s. per pair, package, freight, wharfage, &c.			
No. 2.	£1,255, with £310 of interest, &c. to this date, per draft for	1,565	0	0
	This charge is vouched by receipt from Parkers and Co.			
No. 3.	To paid Mr. Blanket, for docking and re- pairing the ship Northington, for the pro- posed expedition, including other trade- mens bills, as vouched by account of Mr. Simon Frazer	776	0	0
	The amount charged by Blanket, &c. was £988, but no more was paid him than £776. These charges had no concern with the ex- pence laid out on the ship after it was tran- ferred to the Company's service.			
No. 4.	To paid Phillips, Simpson, and Co. for loss on beer and casks purchased from them, and returned on the failure of the expe- dition; vouched by account of Phillips, Simpson, and Co. and by a certified ex- tract from their books	672	0	0
No. 5.	To the loss on a share of the Golden Eagle privateer, vouched by bill of sale and letter from Captain Killick	155		
No. 6.	To the demurrage on the Trimmers pri- vateers at Falmouth, during 120 days, and the consequent expences arising from orders to hold these ships in readiness for the expedition	3,100		
	This charge is vouched by a statement in the hand writing of the late Mr. Mayne. A reference will be made to the books and as- signees of Mr. Mayne, if required; but the absence of the gentlemen entrusted with these books has hitherto prevented Mr. Fullarton from having recourse to them.			
No. 7.	To paid Mr. Jover, for thirty rifles furnis- hed for the expedition; vouched by Mr. Jover's receipt	153	0	0
	As these articles could neither be returned nor disposed of, they were carried out with the regiment, and afterwards entirely da- maged, during the monsoon, in the Com- pany's store cellars at Fort St. George.			
	Carried forward	£8,044	0	0

		£.	s.	d.
	Brought forward	8,044	0	0
No. 8.	To paid Messrs. Bifshopp and Brummell, on account of bills paid for articles furnished for the expedition; vouched by certificate from Mr. Bownas, chief clerk and book-keeper to Messrs. Bifshopp and Brummell	1,127	0	0
No. 9.	To paid Messrs. Bifshopp and Brummell, the loss on raising the first five companies of the 98th regiment; vouched and certified as the preceding charge	3,100	0	0
No. 10.	To paid Messrs. Mayne and Graham, the loss on raising the last five companies, or augmentation of the 98th regiment, ordered after the expedition in the first form was laid aside, and when it was intended by Government to be sent to South America by the way of India; in consequence of which the 98th and 100th regiments were augmented, coppered transports were prepared, various arrangements made, and orders for preparation actually transmitted to India; vouched by account current of Messrs. Mayne and Graham	1,049	0	0
	Amount of principal	13,320	0	0
	To interest on that principal sum, from 1st January 1781, till 1st January 1794, being 13 years, at £666 per ann.	8,658	0	0
	Deduct the sums paid to Messrs. Hallidays and Co. and Messrs. Parkers and Co. on account of interest over and above the principal sum due to them, placed to Colonel Fullarton's credit in the above article	733	0	0
		7,925	0	0
	Total amount now claimed by Mr. Fullarton	£21,245	0	0

With

With respect to the two charges in the preceding account, the one for £3,100, paid to Bishopp and Brummell, and the other for £1,049, paid to Mayne and Graham, Mr. Fullarton conceives, that if the terms on which he engaged to raise the regiment had been fulfilled by Government, he would have had no claim whatever to any indemnification for expences incurred in completing the corps. But, as every thing undertaken on his part was pointedly performed, and as he renounced a very eligible situation in the diplomatic service, in order to engage in the expedition to South America, he humbly suggests, that the failure of engagement, which the state of public affairs occasioned on the part of Government, entitles him, if not to such a diplomatic situation as he relinquished, or to the rank in the army which has been withheld from him alone, and confirmed to every other officer who ever raised a regular corps, at least to an indemnification for the expences occasioned by the very peculiar circumstances under which the 98th regiment was completed; especially as other corps, raised without any stipulations whatever on the part of Government, and not restricted in point of time, received three guineas bounty per man.

For the unusual dispatch with which the regiment was raised, and the very favourable reports made of it by the reviewing Generals, Mr. Fullarton begs leave to refer to the testimony of Lord Amherst, then Commander in Chief, and of Lord Hawkesbury, then at the head of the War Department.

W. FULLARTON.

REPORT

From the Committee, to whom the Petition of the Merchants connected with, and trading to, the Islands of Grenada and Saint Vincent, was referred.

The Committee, to whom the Petition of the Merchants connected with, and trading to, the Islands of Grenada and Saint Vincent, was referred, have, pursuant to the Order of the House, considered the Matter of the said Petition: To prove the Allegations whereof,

Your Committee proceeded to examine several merchants of eminence connected with the islands of Grenada and Saint Vincent.

The concurring accounts received from these Gentlemen fully substantiated the first allegation of the Petition, respecting the nature and causes of the calamities sustained by those islands.--From the situation in which the islands stood at the time when the last accounts came away, it was impossible that any particular detail could be given of the whole loss which has been incurred; but it appeared that in both the islands a large proportion of the estates had been laid waste, their manufactured produce plundered, and the cattle driven away; and in many of them the crops upon the ground, and the buildings and works, entirely destroyed. The necessary absence of the owners and managers at the season of the

crop

crop was also represented as occasioning a material loss, even to those estates which might have escaped actual devastation.

In consequence of these events, not only a great part of the crop which would have been remitted home in the course of the present year has been lost, but even, on the supposition of a speedy restoration of tranquillity, the crop of the succeeding year must be materially affected; and a very considerable expence incurred in the interval, for repairing the works, and replacing the stock on the different estates; and in Grenada the interruption of the trade carried on with the free port established there must be considered as an addition to the distress of that island, and a further diminution of its means of remittance.

On comparing the calculations from such materials as were in the possession of the gentlemen who attended your Committee, there appeared good reason to believe, that the amount of the loss in the remittances of the present year, together with the expence to be incurred in restoring the plantations to a state of cultivation, can hardly be estimated at a less sum than between 6 and 700,000*l.* in each of these islands.

It also appeared that the merchants connected with these islands were under pecuniary engagements to a great extent upon the credit of the crop, which would have been remitted to them if these calamities had not happened; and that consequently, under the present circumstances, these engagements could not be punctually discharged by them without some extraordinary assistance. The same circumstances would prevent the merchants from continuing the usual advances for the ordinary cultivation of the islands, and must still more disable them from furnishing the additional sums which would be required in consequence of the late devastation.

It was stated, to the conviction of your Committee, that no assistance would be effectual to obviate very serious inconveniencies, both to individuals and to the Public, in respect both to commerce and revenue, which did not afford the means of procuring an advance of money equal to a considerable proportion of the losses and expences above stated; and which advance, from the nature of the case, could not come into a course of repayment till after the crop of the next year should have been remitted to this country, and could not be wholly made good in a less period than from two years and an half to three years.

Your Committee also found that there was reason to believe, that, to a very large extent, unexceptionable security could be given for such advances; but nevertheless, that the length of the period for which they were necessary, rendered them, in the opinion of the persons concerned, impossible to be procured by the exertions of private credit. One of the gentlemen examined, engaged in a most extensive scale of business, and possessing a great capital, as well as substantial securities unconnected with the West Indies, pointedly stated this, from his own recent experience; and added, that the difficulties proceeded not from money being scarce,

but

but from its being valuable; that it was easily procured for periods of two or three months; but that, even with good credit, and on the best securities, it was at all times difficult, and at this moment impossible to procure so large a sum for so long a period as was necessary in the present case.

Your Committee were strongly confirmed in this opinion by the information they received from Mr. Alderman Curtis, Mr. Alderman Lushington, and Mr. Thornton, Members of the Committee; and also from some gentlemen who had been Commissioners under the Act passed in the year 1793, for the Relief of Commercial Credit.

Your Committee feel it their duty to submit to the House, as the result of their examination, that the allegations in the Petition referred to them have been fully proved; and particularly that the engagements which have been contracted on the credit of the expected remittances cannot be fulfilled, nor those supplies furnished, which are necessary for the future cultivation of the islands, unless on a consideration of the special circumstances of the case, Parliament should in its wisdom think fit to adopt such measures as may render the credit and resources of the parties interested effectual for the purpose of relieving them from their present embarrassments.

C O P Y

Of the Report of the Commissioners for the Issue of certain Exchequer Bills.

To the Right Honourable the Lords Commissioners of his Majesty's Treasury.

(Seal.)

The Commissioners appointed by the Act 33d Geo. III. cap. 29, for enabling his Majesty to direct the issue of Exchequer bills, to a limited amount, for the purposes, and in the manner therein mentioned, in obedience to the 42d section of the said Act, which directs that the said Commissioners shall, as soon as possible after the determination of their proceedings, give an account of the same, in writing, to the Lords Commissioners of his Majesty's Treasury, have the honour to represent to your Lordships,

That on the day following the passing of the said Act, (viz.) the 9th May 1793, they met, and commenced their proceedings, and from that time continued to sit, from day to day, until they had considered and decided upon all the applications made to them for loans under the said Act.

The whole number of applications made to the Commissioners for loans was 332.

The whole amount of the sums applied for was 3,855,624l.

Of

229 REPORT OF COMMISSIONERS FOR EXCHEQUER BILLS.

Of these applications 238, amounting to 2,202,200*l.* were granted, viz.

On personal security	-	-	-	£2,015,000
On deposit of goods	-	-	-	187,200

Total £2,202,200

Of the remaining ninety-four applications, forty-five, for the sum of 1,215,100*l.* were withdrawn or not pursued by the parties; the knowledge that the loans might have been obtained having, in several instances, sufficed to render them unnecessary; and forty-nine applications, for the sum of 438,324*l.* were rejected, either as not coming within the view and purpose of the Act, or on account of the circumstances of the parties, or from their inability to give satisfactory security.

The profit arising from the difference between the interest paid by the borrowers, viz. five pounds per centum per annum, and the interest due on the Exchequer bills, two pence halfpenny per centum per diem, or three pounds sixteen shillings per annum, as per Schedule, No. 1, amounts to

£13,033 14 6½

The expence of the commission, as per

Schedule, No. 2, amounts to

8,685 12 4

Clear profit remaining paid into the Exchequer, at the disposal of Parliament

£4,348 2 2½

Two necessary provisions in the Act prevented the profit from being greater. By one of them the loans were directed to be repaid fifteen days before the Exchequer bills became due; and by the other the borrowers were permitted to repay their loans at any period prior to the stipulated time, that might suit their convenience, of which many were happily able to avail themselves, consequently the interest on their loans ceased, whilst the interest on the Exchequer bills continued: And if the Court of Directors of the Bank of England had not favoured the operations of the Commissioners, by purchasing the Exchequer bills, and holding them until the Commissioners were enabled, from their own funds, to become the purchasers, the profit would have been considerably less.

The whole sum advanced on loan has been repaid; a very considerable part before it became due, and the remainder regularly at the stated periods, without apparent difficulty or distress. It appears, that, with the exception of two only, who have become bankrupt, the parties assisted have been ultimately solvent, and, in many instances, possessed of great property.

It was with the highest satisfaction that the Commissioners observed the almost immediate effect of this well-timed measure. Its advantages were evinced by a speedy restoration of confidence in mercantile transactions, which produced a facility in raising money that was presently felt, not only in the metropolis, but through the whole extent of Great Britain.

The

The difficulties in which many considerable commercial houses were involved have been thus removed, and the fatal effects of those difficulties on other houses who were dependent on them, have been prevented. Nor was the operation of the Act less beneficial with respect to a variety of eminent manufacturers in different parts of these kingdoms, who having, in a great degree, suspended their works, were enabled to resume them, and to afford employment to a number of workmen, who must otherwise have been thrown on the Public for support; and, perhaps, in some cases, with the loss of the manufacture.

The proceedings of the Commissioners have been, in every instance, founded on affidavits taken in writing, and attested by three of their own body. In many cases, the information received was unavoidably such as to lay open the private circumstances of respectable individuals. The Commissioners have, throughout their proceedings, given the utmost attention to the preservation of secrecy, and have caused all affidavits, letters, minutes, and other papers, which contain the names of persons connected with the business of the commission, to be destroyed. For the same important purpose it is obvious that every book and paper, in which the names of the parties occur, should also be destroyed; but as the books contain those entries, which by the Act are constituted the evidence of the payments, it may in the opinion of the Commissioners be expedient that the Legislature should pass an Act, declaring the full repayment of the loans, empowering the Commissioners to destroy the books, and limiting the periods within which the different parties to the security bonds may receive aid, whether by Exchequer process or otherwise. In the mean time the Commissioners have ordered the books to be sealed up and deposited under the care of the Secretary.

The Commissioners are happy in being thus able to state the result of an extraordinary measure, which, although it might not be recommended, except on the pressure of an extreme public necessity, has been fully justified by its effects and success.

Sheffield.	John Whitmore.
Grey Cooper.	F. Baring.
William Pulteney.	E. Forster.
R. M. Trench Chifwell.	William Raikes.
John Sinclair.	Rob. Darell.
John Wm. Anderson.	Robert Barclay.
S. Bosanquet.	Cha. Grant.
Tho. Boddington.	Jer. Harman.
Wm. Manning.	Jas. Brogden.

Mercers Hall,
16th July 1794.

SCHEDULE, No. 1, referred to in the foregoing Report.

Account of Loans in Exchequer Bills, made by the Commissioners appointed by the Act of the 33d Geo. III. cap. 29.

Amount of 332 applications for loans . . . £3,855,624

ISSUED.

238 loans; viz.—On personal security	£2,015,000
On deposit of goods	187,200
	£2,202,200

NOT GRANTED.

45 applications, withdrawn, or not pursued by the parties	£1,215,100
49 - - - - rejected	438,324
	1,653,424

332 applications, amounting, as above, to	£3,855,624
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RE-

RE-PAYMENTS.

REPORT OF COMMISSIONERS FOR EXCHEQUER BILLS.

132

	1st Instalment.	2d Instalment.	3d Instalment.	4th Instalment.	TOTALS.
Amount of the Instalments paid	£ 546,500 — —	£ 551,850 0 0	£ 551,850 0 0	£ 552,000 0 0	£ 2,202,200 0 0
Interest received - -	6,478 9 10 $\frac{1}{4}$	12,628 15 1	19,316 10 2 $\frac{1}{4}$	25,293 1 0 $\frac{3}{4}$	63,716 16 2 $\frac{1}{4}$
Total Receipts - -	552,978 9 10 $\frac{1}{4}$	564,478 15 1	571,166 10 2 $\frac{1}{4}$	577,293 1 0 $\frac{3}{4}$	2,265,916 16 2 $\frac{1}{4}$
Received in Exchequer Bills	79,503 15 9 $\frac{1}{4}$	43,759 14 11 $\frac{1}{2}$	35,789 10 4 $\frac{3}{4}$	34,036 18 3 $\frac{1}{4}$	193,089 19 5 $\frac{1}{4}$
Cash -	473,474 14 1	520,719 0 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	535,376 19 9 $\frac{1}{2}$	543,256 2 9	2,072,826 16 9
Exchequer Bills purchased -	79,264 10 10	320,452 19 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	348,699 19 10	334,184 11 9 $\frac{1}{2}$	1,082,602 1 9
Bills and Interest payable at the Exchequer when due - - }	394,210 3 3 393,465 4 10 $\frac{3}{4}$	200,266 0 10 197,789 13 8 $\frac{1}{4}$	186,676 19 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ 182,537 17 9 $\frac{1}{2}$	209,071 10 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ 203,398 4 1 $\frac{1}{4}$	990,224 15 0 977,191 0 5 $\frac{1}{4}$
Profit -	744 18 4 $\frac{1}{4}$	2,476 7 1 $\frac{1}{4}$	4,139 2 2	5,673 6 10 $\frac{1}{4}$	13,033 14 6 $\frac{1}{4}$

SCHEDULE, No. 2, referred to in the foregoing Report.

Account of Allowances, Charges, and Expenses paid by the Commissioners, in the Execution of the Act of the 33d Geo. III. cap. 29.

	£.	s.	d.
Salaries to secretary and officers, and allowances to officers of customs and excise, and to brokers -	7,148	0	10
Office furniture -	169	3	6
Printing, stationary, and advertisements -	582	9	2
Law expenses -	76	0	10
Incidental expenses -	709	18	0
	8,685	12	4

RESOLUTIONS

Voted on the India Budget, June 17, 1795.

THAT it appears, That the annual revenues of the East India Company, in the provinces of Bengal, Bahar, and Orissa, and from Benares and Oude, under the heads of Mint or Coinage Duties, Post Office Collections, Benares Revenues, Oude Subsidy, Land Revenues, Customs, and the Receipts from the sales of Salt and Opium, amounted, on the average of three years, 1791-2 to 1793-4, both inclusive, to the sum of five crore forty-two lacks fifty-three thousand one hundred and seventy-one current rupees.

That it appears, That the annual revenues of the East India Company, in the provinces of Bengal, Bahar, and Orissa, and from Benares and Oude, under the same heads, which were estimated, for the year 1793-4, to amount to five crore forty-three lacks twenty-seven thousand six hundred and seventy-six current rupees, amounted to five crore eighty-seven lacks nineteen thousand four hundred and sixty current rupees.

That it appears, That the charges incurred by the East India Company, in the provinces of Bengal, Bahar, and Orissa, and in Benares and Oude, under the heads of Civil, Judicial, Military, and Marine, the Charges of Buildings and Fortifications, of collecting the Revenues and Customs, and the Advances and Charges on account of Salt and Opium, which were estimated for the year 1793-4, at three crore twenty-three lacks eighty-three thousand four hundred and fifty-eight current rupees, amounted to three crore thirty-three lacks nineteen thousand seven hundred and seventy-eight current rupees.

That it appears, That the annual revenues of the East India Company in the provinces of Bengal, Bahar, and Orissa, and from Benares and Oude, under the heads of Mint or Coinage Duties, Post Office Collections, Benares Revenue, Oude Subsidy, Land Revenues,

venues, Customs, and the Receipts from the sales of Salt and Opium, for the year 1794-5, are estimated by the Governor General and Council to amount to the sum of five crore fifty-eight lacks six thousand and sixty-eight current rupees.

That it appears, That the charges to be defrayed by the East India Company, in the provinces of Bengal, Bahar, and Orissa, and in Benares and Oude, under the heads of Civil, Judicial, Military, and Marine, the Charges of Buildings and Fortifications, of collecting the Revenues and Customs, and the Advances and Charges on account of Salt and Opium, for the year 1794-5, are estimated by the Governor General and Council to amount to the sum of three crore twenty-seven lacks eighty-six thousand three hundred and forty-five current rupees.

That it appears, That the annual revenues of the East India Company, at the Presidency of Fort St. George, and the settlements subordinate thereto, and in the Carnatic and Northern Circars, under the heads of Mint or Coinage Duties, Post Office Collections, Sea and Land Customs, Subsidies from the Nabob of Arcot, the Rajah of Tanjore, and the Nizam, Land Revenues, and Farms and Licences, which, exclusive of the sums to be received by Tippoo Sultan, were estimated, for the year 1793-4, to amount to forty-five lacks seventy-five thousand six hundred and forty pagodas, amounted to forty-two lacks seventy thousand six hundred and fifty-seven pagodas.

That it appears, That the charges incurred by the East India Company, at the Presidency of Fort St. George, and the settlements subordinate thereto, and in the Carnatic and Northern Circars, under the respective heads of Post Office, Civil, Military, and Revenue Charges, and for Buildings and Fortifications, which were estimated for the year 1793-4 to amount to forty-two lacks fifty-three thousand two hundred and forty-four pagodas, amounted to forty-nine lacks ninety-eight thousand four hundred and thirty-nine pagodas.

That it appears, That the annual revenues of the East India Company, at the Presidency of Fort St. George, and the settlements subordinate thereto, and in the Carnatic and Northern Circars, under the heads aforesaid, for the years 1794-5, are estimated by the Governor and Council of Madras to amount to forty-six lacks thirty-eight thousand two hundred and ninety-three pagodas.

That it appears, That the annual charges to be defrayed by the East India Company, at the Presidency of Fort St. George, and in the Carnatic and Northern Circars, under the respective heads aforesaid, in the year 1794-5, are estimated by the Governor and Council at Madras to amount to the sum of forty-four lacks fifty-five thousand six hundred and seventeen pagodas.

That it appears, That the annual revenues of the East India Company, at the Presidency of Bombay, and the settlements subordinate thereto, which were estimated for the year 1793-4, to amount to twenty-four lacks seventy thousand two hundred and two rupees, amounted to twenty-seven lacks seventy-six thousand five hundred and sixty-seven rupees.

That

That it appears, That the charges incurred by the East India Company at the Presidency of Bombay, and the settlements subordinate thereto, which were estimated for the year 1793-4, to amount to sixty-one lacks eighty-seven thousand nine hundred and four rupees, amounted to sixty-nine lacks fifty-four thousand five hundred and eighteen rupees.

That it appears, That the annual charges to be defrayed by the East India Company, at the Presidency of Bombay, and the settlements subordinate thereto, in the year 1794-5, are estimated at sixty-seven lacks thirty-three thousand seven hundred and ninety-one rupees.

That it appears, That the annual revenues of the East India Company, at the Presidency of Fort Marlborough and its dependencies, arising from customs, farms, and licences, amounted, on an average of three years, from 1790-1 to 1792-3, both inclusive, to nineteen thousand three hundred and sixty-two dollars.

That it appears, That the debts owing by the East India Company, at the several settlements in India, amounted, according to the latest advices, to the sum of seven crore thirty lacks fifty-four thousand six hundred and nineteen rupees.

That it appears, That the part of the aforesaid debts, bearing interest, amounted to five crore fifty-nine lacks seventy-two thousand nine hundred and ninety-four current rupees; and that the interest thereon amounted to forty-three lacks seventy thousand four hundred and sixty-nine current rupees.

That it appears, That the value of assets in India, consisting of cash in the treasuries, of bills receivable, of goods provided to be shipped for England, of goods imported to be sold in India, of salt, opium, &c. and of stores for use or sale, amounted, according to the latest advices (including current rupees, four crore seventy-nine lacks ninety-six thousand six hundred and twelve, of debts stated to be owing to the Company there), to eight crore eighty lacks seventy-six thousand and nine current rupees.

That it appears, That the balance of stock in favour of the East India Company's commerce in China, amounted, according to the latest advices, to the sum of nine hundred and thirty-nine thousand and forty pounds.

That it appears, That the effects of the East India Company in England and afloat outward, consisting of annuities, cash in the treasury, goods sold not paid for, goods unsold, cargoes afloat, and other articles in their commerce, amounted, on the first of March 1795, to the sum of ten millions four hundred and thirteen thousand three hundred and fifty-four pounds.

That it appears, That the sales of the East India Company's goods, which, in February 1793, were estimated, on an average, to amount to four millions nine hundred and eighty-eight thousand one hundred and twenty-seven pounds, amounted, in the year 1794-5, to the sum of five millions five hundred and twenty-one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight pounds.

PETITION

Of the Officers of the East India Company to his Majesty.

From the Bengal Establishment.

To the King's Most Excellent Majesty.

MOST GRACIOUS SOVEREIGN,

WE, your Majesty's most dutiful subjects, the Field Officers, Captains, and Subalterns, serving under the Presidency of Fort William, and bearing commissions in your Majesty's army in India, animated with the warmest sentiments of affection and loyalty to your Majesty's person and government, and with sincere attachment to our native country, beg leave to approach your Royal presence by this our humble Petition.

We received with the most lively gratitude, as an assurance of your Majesty's Royal favour and consideration, the arrangement made by your Majesty's command, in the year 1788, for the adjustment of rank between your Majesty's and the East India Company's officers. Our confidence in your Majesty's wisdom and equity assures us, that this mark of your Majesty's attention to the just and dutiful representations of your faithful subjects in India was intended to be adequate to the very essential purposes for which it was granted; but, unfortunately for us, the organization of this army renders your Majesty's intention ineffectual.

Permit us, with the utmost deference, to represent, that the Commanding Officer of a battalion in this service holds a rank equal only to that which is held by the officer invested with the command of a company in your Majesty's army. Thus the superior authority may be exercised by him whose command is inferior; a consequence contradictory to the end for which rank is conferred and subordination required.

The rank of our superior Officers is equally inadequate to the importance of the stations they fill, and to their length of service. In every other army in the world the ranks of General Officer and Colonel are annexed to the commands which in this are held by Field Officers and Captains. If such rank be deemed expedient to render efficient in their stations those who have the happiness of serving their country in situations less remote from your Royal person, and supported by the whole weight and authority of your crown and government, it would not become us to attempt by any arguments to prove to your Majesty's wisdom and discernment, that equal rank is necessary, in a distant part of your dominions, separated from the mother country, amidst nations strangers to our language, habits, and religion, and so far outnumbering us, that the empire which the zeal, spirit, and activity of your subjects have annexed to your crown, has been justly said to be upheld by opinion alone.

Allow us most respectfully to submit to your Majesty the following statement, which we trust will evince how deeply the interests of our native country are involved in the prayer of our present Petition

tition. The Colonels in the East India Company's army have served on an average from thirty to thirty-three years; their Lieutenant Colonels from twenty-seven to thirty years; their Majors from twenty-five to twenty-seven years; their Captains from twenty-one to twenty-five years; and their subalterns from ten to twenty-one years.

If the present establishment continues, all attachment, zeal, and ardour must give way to hopeless despondency. Our officers of every rank must be debarred the exercise of their experience and of their local knowledge, by the inferiority of their situations in the line. This evil, inherent in our system, must necessarily increase until our establishment shall be new modelled; nor is the grievance confined merely to the consideration of being denied a rank which is deemed adequate to corresponding stations in your Majesty's service: It carries with it a tacit impeachment of the talents and fidelity of those whom their lot has placed originally in the East India Company's service, instead of your Majesty's. To obtrude our merits or our services on your Majesty's notice, would not be becoming, and we trust is not necessary: We appeal to the histories of the two last wars, to the testimonies of your Majesty's officers, with whom we have served; and to none with more pride and confidence, than those which have been borne by the distinguished character at present in command of this army.

The total want of General Officers, and the inadequate proportion of Field Officers and Captains, throughout all our establishments, compared with the numbers of similar ranks in your Majesty's army, subjects us to supercessions while serving with them, which are degrading to our character, whether as military men or as British subjects; we have therefore addressed the Court of Directors, soliciting their consideration of these circumstances, and of the peculiar hardships resulting from them; and we humbly entreat that your Majesty will be graciously pleased to bestow upon us commissions in your army corresponding with such rank as may be conferred on us by the Company, conformably to the arrangement made in the year 1788, for adjusting the claims for rank between your Majesty's and the Company's Officers.

That your Majesty may long and happily reign in the hearts of an undivided people; and that the extensive and invaluable possessions, which under the auspices of your Majesty and your illustrious predecessors have been acquired by the bravery, and maintained by the steady attachment, of your subjects serving in the East Indies, may for ever remain to your Majesty and your Royal descendants, the support and ornament of the British Crown, is the ardent prayer of

Your Majesty's
Most dutiful, loyal,
And devoted servants,

H. Brisco, Col.
Alex. Hardy, Lt. Col.
J. McGowan, Lt. Col.
J. Macdonald, Major.

T. Bolton, Major.
Rob. Dawes, Major.
T. Kearnan, Capt.
Rob. Pyefinch, Lieut.

J. Hick-

J. Hickland, Lieut.
 Samuel Sears, Lt. Col.
 Robert Murray, Lieut.
 M. Duncan, Lieut.
 W. Howard, Lieut.
 Jas. Nath. Rind, Lieut.
 C. Smyth, Lieut.
 Andrew Cummings, Lieut.
 Rich. Willoughby, Lieut.
 Andrew Doull, Lieut.
 J. Kelly, Lieut.
 J. Munro, Lieut.
 Tho. G. Williamson, Lieut.
 Fred. Trench, Lieut.
 Edwd. Allifon, Lieut.
 G. Browne, Lieut.
 Wm. Raban, Lieut.
 Cha. Christie, Lieut.
 Malcolm M'Leod, Lieut.
 And. Young, Lieut.
 Jas. Atkinson, Lieut.
 John Gordon, Lieut.
 John Harris, Lieut.
 Wm. Hemmings, Lieut.
 T. Leigh, Lieut.
 Benj. Cuthbert, Lieut.
 T. Long, Lieut.
 Wm. Bateman, Lieut.
 A. Orme, Lieut.
 Jas. Pennington, Lieut.
 Robert Wilson, Ass. Surgeon.
 John Ashworth, Lieut.
 W. Ranken, Asst. Surgeon.
 Thomas Salkeld, Lieut.
 Wm. Rennie, Lieut.
 W. W. Baker, Lieut.
 A. Watkins, Lieut.
 A. Saumarez, Lieut.
 Wm. Dick, Lieut.
 J. Wm. Adams, Lieut.
 John Jollie, Lieut.
 James Hunter, Lieut.
 James Pringle, Major.
 Robert Blair, Capt.
 Robert Carruthers, Ensign.
 Lawrence Rawlstone, Lieut.
 Wm. Dunn, Lieut.
 Robt. Truton, Lieut.
 D. Spenfer Truman, Ass. Surg.
 Robert Lowe, Ass. Surg.

John Law, Ass. Surg.
 James Powell, Lieut.
 J. M. M'Gregor, Lieut.
 Gilbert M'Leod, Ass. Surg.
 George Foulis, Lieut.
 Hen. Cheape, Lieut.
 Thomas Martin, Lieut.
 J. A. Gore, Ensign.
 Alex. Robertson, Lt. F. Wr.
 J. Salmond, Lieut.
 Rd. Henry, Lieut.
 Wm. M'Kintosh, Capt.
 John Eade, Lieut.
 Tho. M'Tie, Lieut.
 Geo. Hutchinson, Lieut.
 Rod. Frazer, Lieut.
 T. G. H. Birch, Lieut.
 D. Marshall, Capt.
 L. Grant, Capt.
 Wm. Anderson, Assist. Surgeon.
 John Maubey, Capt.
 Richard Forbes, Lieut.
 Edw. Hall, Lieut.
 A. Stuart, Capt.
 S. Knowles, Capt.
 Jas. Denny, Assist. Surgeon.
 Robert Francis, Lieut.
 Charles Scott, Capt.
 J. B. Keble, Ensign.
 Edw. Inglis, Assist. Surg.
 Wm. Adams, Lieut.
 Rob. Hetzler, Lt. Firew.
 R. Adams, Lieut.
 H. Hyndham, Capt. Lieut.
 Wm. Palmer, Major.
 W. G. Palmer, Lieut.
 Wm. Campbell, Ensign.
 J. H. Bellasis, Ensign.
 J. Hunter, Assist. Surgeon.
 R. Ramsay, Capt.
 John Wallis, Lieut.
 Jas. M'Dougal, Assist. Surg.
 David Robertson, Ensign.
 T. W. Clayton, Capt.
 W. G. Maxwell, Lieut.
 Richard Ralph, Lieut.
 John Ralph, Lieut.
 J. Powell, Capt.
 G. Raban, Lieut.

MEMORIAL

From the Officers stationed at the Presidency of Fort William.

To the Honourable the Court of Directors of the United East India Company.

HONOURABLE SIRS,

We, the Field Officers, Captains, and Subalterns, stationed at the Presidency of Fort William, in Bengal, whose names are undersigned, solicit in the most earnest manner your attention to an address, the subjects of which, being connected with the honour and efficiency of your military establishments in India, necessarily involve the interests of the nation at large, as well as those of that great and respectable body to whose immediate service we are more particularly devoted.

We should blush to present to the sagacity and indulgence of your Honourable Court any petition for favours, whose admission we were not conscious was equally consonant to the dictates of good policy and of justice; and we trust that the time we have chosen to solicit an audience of hardships so long silently borne, will meet with the full approval of your Honourable Court, whose cares have now been so happily removed from the conduct of a complicated war, and whose wisdom will now in all probability be exercised in a revision of your military establishments.

That rank should be proportioned to command and responsibility, is a proposition so self-evident as to have commanded the practical acknowledgment of all nations.

And the modifications of this acknowledged principle have, in modern Europe, been so similar, even among nations the most hostile to each other in politics, in religions, in language, and in manners, as to furnish a strong ground of belief that nothing but its truth, demonstrated by reason and experience, could have established so wonderful a coincidence.

This principle, which, co-operating with many concurrent causes, has raised Great Britain to the pinnacle of military glory, has been cramped and mutilated in its application to the Company's establishments, in which no officer, however conspicuous his merits, however exalted his talents, or however long his services, can rise above the rank of a Colonel; and in which the proportion between Field Officers, Captains, and Subalterns, does not approximate to the custom of any known establishment; for in all other European states, with the organization of whose armies we have any acquaintance, a corps of equal strength to one of your battalions of native infantry is invariably headed by several Field Officers, to each of whom there are three Captains, and to each Captain three Subalterns.

By inadvertence to this principle has that liberal intention of equality of rank with his Majesty's Officers, so generously conceived and so gratefully acknowledged, been rendered in a great measure illusive and vain; more especially since the adoption of the plan of 1786—thus the Subaltern Officers of this establishment (many of whom

whom have served above twenty years) find themselves growing grey in the very first steps of military command.

The annual returns transmitted to your Honourable Court will shew, that the Colonels of infantry on this establishment have all served above thirty years; the Lieutenant Colonels from twenty-seven to thirty; the Majors above twenty-five years; the Captains from twenty-one to twenty-five; some of the Lieutenants above twenty years; and some of the Ensigns above ten.

In the same manner may the justice and propriety of occasional leave of absence, for a reasonably limited time, be inferred from reason, and its good policy vouched for by universal practice.

In all ages, and in all nations, of whose sentiments history bears testimony, has each been accounted a punishment whose severity is to be exceeded only by death.—That a prohibition of a return to Europe without resignation of rank and pay amounts, with far the greater part of your officers, to a long and effectual banishment; and that banishment from Great Britain is not less grievous than from other countries, requires no argument to prove.

A slight consideration will also shew that the public service will suffer by an indulgence, which, if politic and just in his Majesty's service, cannot be unwise and unnecessary in yours; especially as such regulations, as in the wisdom of your Honourable Court you may deem proper, will effectually prevent the indulgence we solicit from being carried to any improper extent.

That a temporary return to Europe is sometimes necessary to recovery of health, lost perhaps in a zealous service of the Company and the kingdom, numberless opinions and affidavits of medical men concur to prove; and we appeal to the justice of your Honourable Court whether so slight an indulgence ought to be refused.

It is a melancholy truth, that in the Bengal army promotion to the junior Officer is nearly hopeless, and from the senior wholly precluded—that their just and allowed claims to recompence for long and veteran services are cut off, and consequently the chance of ever returning to their country and their friends far too distant ever to hope for.

But we trust that the cause will appear to your Honourable Court to be no less your own than it is ours; and that you will perceive the necessity of cherishing and renewing that spirit and zeal, by which your acquisitions were made, by which they are defended, and by which they must be maintained; and that you will therefore remove the restriction which prevents our Colonels from attaining the rank of Generals, and remedy the disproportion now existing between the number of Subalterns, Captains, and Field Officers.

With the greatest respect,

We remain,

Honourable Sirs,

Your most obedient humble Servants,

JOHN FORBES, Colonel,
Commanding at the Presidency.

Fort William,
March 23d, 1793.

141 MEMORIAL FROM THE OFFICERS AT FORT WILLIAM.

List of Officers who have subscribed to the foregoing Address to the Honourable Court of Directors.

LIEUTENANT COLONELS.

R. Stuart.
W. N. Cameron.

MAJORS.

Wm. Duncan.
J. Dickson.
W. Vanas.

CAPTAINS.

James Vibart.
J. Breadly.
Rob. Rayne.
Lud. Grant.
T. Greene.
J. Haynes.
E. Pennington.
Rob. Phillips.
Herb. Lloyd.
J. Nokee.
Lewis Grant.
John Rotton.
John Rattray.
T. Polhill.
John Gardiner.
Rich. Gusebar.
Rich. Macan.
R. Hamilton.
Tho. Harriots, B. M.

LIEUTENANTS.

William Duff.
B. H. Kelly.
Samuel Jones.
Lamb. Loveday.
Edwin Lloyd.
Rich. Hay.
Rob. Wathestone.
G. Star Dyman.
A. Munro.
W. Hinckman.
R. Young.
D. Macpherson.
Jas. Murray.
Francis Rutledge.
John Leathul.
John D. Courey.
A. D. Monteeth.
E. C. Macnamara.
Geo. Gillespie.
P. Dauvergne.

W. Ranken.
John Richardson.
E. Voyle.
J. Crockatt.
P. Littlejohn.
P. Crump.
Robt. Broughton.
A. Charron.
T. Darrah.
J. Eales.
W. Odell.
W. S. Prior.
Geo. Benson.
D. Lumsden.
D. Gilles.
D. Lyons.
J. Salmond.
D. E. Smith.
E. Middleton.
J. Rolland.
J. Richardson.
R. Hodgson.
Jof. O'Hallocan.
T. M. Wignellier.
J. M. Stewart.
Jas. M. Cockill.
Geo. Eagle.
C. L. Simpson.
Matthew Dove.
W. H. Royle.
J. Gillespie.
Wm. Lenfist.
Jof. Gascoyne.
John Read.
R. Prune.
W. E. Leadbeater.
L. Baillie.
L. Hook.
T. Paton.

ENSIGNS.

Rob. Carruthers.
N. D. Waugh.
Geo. Hyde.
D. Robertson.
Jas. Jollie.
W. Campbell.
Rob. Stevenson.
Rob. Duff.

MEMORIAL

Of the Officers stationed at Futtý Ghur.

To the Honourable the Court of Directors of the United East India Company.

HONOURABLE SIRs,

We, the undersigned Officers of the Bengal army, stationed at Futtý Ghur, in the province of Oude, beg leave to lay before you, in the most respectful manner, a representation of certain hardships and evils, incident to our situation, which we are confident will appear to your wisdom and equity deserving of the most serious consideration and effectual redress. We feel it a duty, which as British subjects we owe not only to ourselves but our country, to bring under revision some peculiar circumstances in the constitution of your armies, which, from observation and experience, we are convinced must and actually do produce consequences most destructive to the interests both of the state, and those who have zealously and successfully served it in the field.

Such are the natural effects of many existing causes, which have a direct tendency to depress the spirit of your Officers, to depreciate them in their own eyes, and to sink them below those with whom they are to co-operate, by taking from them all hope of ever arising to the high and honourable military situations which are the due rewards of long and faithful service; at the same time that by placing at an unreasonable distance, even those ranks which should be considered as among the inferior gradations, no prospect is presented to the junior Officers, but such as induces a gloomy and most pernicious despondency.

These causes, manifest in their own deleterious operations, are:

First, The regulation by which every individual of the numerous regular and veteran army, which defends and has extended the British empire in the East, is precluded from ever attaining the rank of a General Officer. Thus confidence is withholden at the period when reason dictates it should be given; and your oldest Officers, in the most important stations, perceive themselves cut off from the true objects of that honourable ambition, which is the vital principle of a foldier, by this disqualifying and degrading bar, unknown and unthought of in any other army.

Secondly, The number of the higher and lower ranks, which are allowed in the service, are so unjustly disproportioned, that he who entered it young and full of ardour, finds himself worn out with years and disappointment, while yet a Subaltern. Our senior Lieutenants have served twenty-one years; our Ensigns ten; and it can be demonstrated that if the present system is suffered to continue, of a majority of the Subaltern Officers in the infantry, not one can be made a Captain, until he shall have been sufficiently fortunate, or rather unfortunate, to survive an exile of from twenty-four to twenty-eight years in this ungenial and debilitating climate.

This

This grievous hardship, sufficient to break the spirit of the most sanguine, must continue in its full weight, as long as the commander of a native regiment shall be but a Captain, and under him nine Subalterns, while in every other service a corps of similar strength is composed of several Field Officers, to each Field Officer three Captains, and to each Captain never more than three Subalterns. The unavoidable consequence is, that our Officers grow grey in the two first steps of their profession, and have at last the cruel mortification to discover that, what to others is but commencement of their military career, must be to them the termination of it.

Thirdly, To us alone is denied the reasonable privilege of returning to Europe for a limited period, without prejudice to our rank and actual pay: Whether we may be impelled by the desire to reinvigorate a constitution impaired in the service of the state; the strong natural wish to see once again our native country; or by the pressure of urgent personal affairs; to purchase this transient satisfaction, it is exacted from us to give up our immediate means of subsistence, and to relinquish our right to the service itself.

Acquainted as we are with the mild and equitable spirit of the British constitution, which extends its influence through all those who govern under it, we rest assured, that to procure redress of these grievances from the gentlemen whom we have the honour of addressing, nothing more is necessary than to point out the sources of them; they arise from inherent and radical defects in the plan of your establishments, and cannot be removed but by a new formation of them, upon that plain and obvious principle which has been the rule for organizing every other army in the world; that rank shall be adequate and proportional to command and responsibility. And we are the more encouraged to hope for a favourable determination on these our just claims, when we reflect upon the strenuous exertions lately made by your Honourable Court in our behalf, and upon the gracious and paternal favour shewn to the Company's army by our most excellent and most beloved Sovereign; which we shall ever retain in mind, and acknowledge with lively gratitude. His Majesty has been pleased to notice the merits of his loyal and useful subjects, serving the state in this remote quarter of the globe, by opening to them the path to equality with his own Officers; but the mutilated establishment and defective constitution of the Company's forces renders this equality illusive.

The command of a company in the King's giving equal rank with the command of a battalion or regiment in the Company's service, it is evident, that until the latter shall be pleased to confer upon its military servants rank more proportionate to their command and important situations, the proposed indulgence must remain nugatory and of no avail; at the same time we think it right to declare, that having at heart the prosperity of the state, we do not admit a wish that its expences should be rendered more heavy on our account. We feel that no pecuniary motive actuates us, and we confidently hope and believe that your wisdom will be able to combine the concession of these

these objects of our reasonable desires with a due attention to the public welfare.

The facts we have represented are too well known to be controverted by interest or distorted by prejudice; and they speak too powerfully to your prudence, justice, and humanity, to need the support of further argument.

We have the honour to remain,

With the most profound respect,

Futty Ghur, the
10th February 1793.

Honourable Sirs,
Your most faithful and devoted Servants,

J. P. Pigott, Lieutenant.
John Dickins, ditto.
G. Mence, Major.
W. Frazer, Lieutenant.
J. Burnet, ditto.
J. D. Michel, ditto.
Rob. Douglas, Lieutenant.
— Hazement, Ass. Surgeon.
H. Mitchell, Lieutenant.
Thomas Willett, ditto.
P. Lambert, ditto.
Rob. Steven Graham, ditto.
Samuel Cooper, ditto.
J. Richardson, ditto.
— Smith, ditto.
M. Fitzgerald, ditto.
R. M. Bagshaw, ditto.
P. Bateman, Major.
R. Murray, Lieutenant.
Robert Die, ditto.
T. Brougham, ditto.
George Barce-Lay, Lieut.
Wm. Mayberry, Lieutenant.
J. G. Hoare, ditto.
Wm. Francklin, ditto.
John Malcolm, ditto.
Jas. Ash, ditto.

A. Harble, Major, 5th Brigade.
John Bonjonnar, Captain.
R. Frith, ditto.
P. J. Cullen, ditto.
Wm. Keasberry, Lieutenant.
James Lawtie, ditto.
Richard Frith, ditto.
Alex. Mitchell, ditto.
Charles Stewart, Lieut.
Whitmel Butler, ditto.
John Gordon, Lieut.
Matthew Little, ditto.
Benjamin Hilton, ditto.
Charles Gladwin, ditto.
George Clamy, ditto.
John Price, ditto.
Peter Gascoyne, ditto.
L. Burrell, ditto.
James M'Lean, ditto.
Philip Baldwin, ditto.
John Towers, ditto.
Thomas Morgan, ditto.
Richard Cowlishaw, ditto.
James Prichard, ditto.
George Meard, ditto.
William Sneyd, ditto.
R. Ramsay, Captain.

MEMORIAL

From the Officers stationed at Chunar Ghur.

To the Honourable the Court of Directors of the East India Company.

HONOURABLE SIRS,

The Officers of the Bengal army stationed at Chunar Ghur, and its dependencies, beg leave, in the most respectful manner, to solicit your favourable attention, while they address you on a subject not less connected with the interests of this country, and of that respectable body to whose immediate service they are devoted, than it is essential to the efficiency of your military establishments in India, and the honour of its officers.

The inadequate rank held by the Officers of this army, when compared with the responsibility and extent of their commands, has been long felt, but with the hope that their situation would at length attract marks of regard proportionate to the zeal and attachment they have shewn to your service; to the testimonials which every successive Commander has given of their professional merits; and to the solid advantages accruing from their exertions to their country, and to the East India Company.

In the infancy of your Asiatic establishments, the rank as Field Officer was attained in a shorter course of service, than is now required to arrive at that of a Lieutenant. In proportion to the augmentation of our numbers, has our progression through the different gradations of rank been retarded, till at length the probability of promotion is protracted beyond the probable duration of life.

Your battalions, headed by subalterns of twenty years standing, have been exposed, by acting in concert with his Majesty's troops, to the inexperience of a youth accidentally dropped into the command of a platoon or company, by the casualty of the day, or the course of general duty.

Equally inadequate is the rank of our superior Officers to the importance of the stations they fill, and to their length of service. In every other army, the rank of General Officer and Colonel is annexed to the commands which are here held by Field Officers and Captains. That which might be once expedient, cannot now be necessary; for, with the acquisition of empire and of riches, the number of your military corps has necessarily increased, without addition of rank to your Officers; on the contrary, all the General Officers have been struck off; and the great increase, during the late years of his Majesty's troops serving in India, makes a still more mortifying change in the situation of the Company's Officers, inasmuch as the commands to which they had looked as the reward of their long and faithful services, are held by the Officers in his Majesty's army of higher rank, but who have not served one half, many not one third of the time; and who also, from a want of local knowledge, cannot

be

be supposed so well qualified to fill such stations. Thus you will observe the disparity of rank, and of command, pervade every gradation of the service.

We therefore most respectfully and earnestly solicit, that the regulations which forbid the advancement of any officer in the Company's service above the rank of Colonel be reformed, and a reasonable proportion of General and Field Officers be allowed on this establishment. We further request, that a rank more adequate to the situation and responsibility of your military servants be conferred; since, till that be obtained, the apparent equality between his Majesty's and the Company's officers is and must continue illusive and nugatory. The Colonels in the East India Company's army have served, on an average, from thirty to thirty-three years; their Lieutenant Colonels from twenty-seven to thirty years; their Majors from twenty-five to twenty-seven years; their Captains from twenty-one to twenty-five years; and their subalterns from ten to twenty years.

If the present establishment continues, it is evident that the officers of this army will, in a few years more, consist only of men broken down by the pressure of time, and by the fatigues and exposure inseparable from a military life, in a climate destructive to European constitutions.

It is a fact demanding your most serious consideration, Gentlemen, and the attention of the British Government, that the acquisition of your territory in this country was made by a body of men so small, that it would not be deemed prudent, at the present time, to detach such a force beyond your frontier; yet their preservation is only to be secured by armies nearly as numerous as those which may be brought against us. But the soldier of the present day is in no respect inferior to him who contributed to the victories of Lawrence and of Clive. Where, then, are we to look for the cause of this alarming reverse, but in the progress made by our neighbours in the military art? The evil carries with it this aggravation, that it can neither be obviated, nor prevented from increasing, since every renewal of hostility contributes to make our enemies better soldiers, and more formidable opponents. No increase of revenue can support the expence of a large European force in India. On the native troops, then, we must depend for our preservation; and it is evident, that for their superiority to their countrymen in the service of their own states, they are indebted to the skill and spirit of European officers. To preserve that superiority, and to balance the improving discipline, and consequent increasing strength of the neighbouring powers, the proportion of officers should be augmented.

It was the invariable opinion of one of your oldest and most respectable Commanders, that scarcely too many officers could be posted to a battalion of sepoy, particularly to lead them on to action; that opinion has lately received the sanction of our present illustrious Commander, by his appointing additional officers to the Bengal battalions serving on the Coast, and by his acquiescence with a part of the numerous applications made to join the army during the late war.

We do not presume to prescribe to you the organization of your sepoy establishment; permit us, however, with deference, to suggest,

gest, that the present system would be improved by annexing the rank of Field Officer to the command of a battalion, and by promoting to a superior rank a proportion of the senior subalterns of the army, and posting them to sepoy battalions.

There is still another subject, the statement of which, we are assured, will be sufficient to interest your justice and humanity in our behalf. More than twenty years are spent in your service before we can arrive at the rank of Captain; and after ten years more, it must be an instance of unusual good fortune, if the service shall enable any of us to revisit our native country. But, as if this were not sufficient, the door is shut against a temporary return, by the necessity of an absolute resignation, and consequent loss of pay. The officer of the King's army returns to Europe when reasonable causes call him thither, or for the restoration of his health; but, further, to preserve his services to his country, and that he may maintain the respectability essential to his station, his pay is regularly continued. Let us now engage your attention to the situation of an officer in the Company's service, who holds a commission in his Majesty's service also: Should the urgency of his domestic concerns demand his return to Europe, or a constitution enfeebled by the climate and the duties of his profession require, as a last resource, a trial of his native air, what must be his feelings, when he contemplates his dreary situation? Destitute of a provision which might enable him to procure the comforts and assistance so requisite to alleviate the pressure of disease, and contribute to re-invigorate his exhausted frame, he sinks under the accumulated weight of bodily ills, and of mental despondency.

We therefore, with the fullest confidence in your justice, and the reasonableness of our representation, request, that you will grant to the officers of your army that privilege which his Majesty's enjoy, of returning to Europe for a limited time. Our prayer extends to a furlough of three years, without prejudice to rank or loss of pay, but subject to the resignation of the situation or command annexed; and after return to India, to be re-admitted on the efficient strength under the present existing regulations.

We trust it will be no slight recommendation to our present solicitations, that from the commencement of the late war till its termination, mutual co-operation was supported, and the springs of exertion stedfastly maintained against the common enemy. The discipline and courage of your troops, animated by the exertions of their leaders, have diffused the blessing of peace throughout the British dominions, and the territories of their allies.

We therefore hope, that in embracing the present occasion, we evince our attachment to your service, as well as the sensibility of our peculiar situation.

We have the honour to be,

Honourable Sirs,

Your most obedient humble Servants,

Chas. Ware, Lieut. Col.

Rob. M'Kenzie, Major.

J. Vunrenen, Junior.

J. Gould, M. Beynel,

Tho. Robinson, Lieut.

R. Buillie, Capt.

W. Denby, Capt.

James Peacum, Capt.

Geo.

Geo. Ball, Lieut.	J. Bullock, Lieut.
John Reed, Lieut.	Tho. Fethereton, 16 Lieut.
Tho. Wharton, Lieut.	Tho. Evens, Lieut.
James Titley, Lieut.	Sidney Cæsar Jones, Lieut.
Charles White, Lieut.	W. Hall, Lieut.
S. Powell, Lieut.	James Davidson, Lieut.
Robert Campbell, Lieut.	John Plumze, Lieut.
Wm. Cuppage, Lieut.	Math. White, Lieut.
T. Taylor, Lieut.	P. Bluck, Lieut.
Christ. Knudson, Col.	W. H. Cooker, Lieut.
Henry W. Hicks, Lieut.	W. B. Davis, Lieut.
Tho. Cast, Capt.	J. S. Smith, Lieut.
W. Hiffnan, Lieut.	H. Leucon, Lieut.
W. S. Greene, Lieut.	Cha. Frafer, Lieut.
S. Durm, Lieut.	Lewis Thomas, Lieut.
J. Cunningham, Lieut.	Rich. Ralph, Lieut.
H. R. White, Lieut.	John Ralph, Lieut.
J. Marley, Lieut.	John Maccheyne, Lieut.
A. Adams, Lieut.	

MEMORIAL

From the Officers at Cawnpore.

To the Honourable the Court of Directors of the East India Company.

HONOURABLE SIRS,

The Field Officers, Captains, and Subalterns, of a principal division of your forces, now stationed at Cawnpore, solicit your favourable attention, while they address you on a subject, not less connected with the honour and interests of their country, and of that respectable body to whose immediate service they are devoted, than it is essential to the well-being and efficiency of your military establishments in India.

The inadequate rank held by the Officers of this army, when compared with the responsibility and extent of their commands, has been long felt, and long submitted to, without complaint, in the hope that their situation would at length attract marks of regard, proportionate to the zeal and attachment they have shewn to your service; to the testimonials which every successive Commander has given of their professional merits; and to the solid advantages accruing from their exertions to their country and the East India Company.

The military profession has, in all ages, and among all nations, been considered the road to honourable distinction. The revenues of no state have been sufficient to admit of its bestowing adequate pecuniary compensations on those who have sacrificed the invaluable season of youth to the toils and hardships of the field, and devoted

to their country's glory and safety the time employed by others in the acquisition of a provision to support a decent dignity in the wane of life: Honours, therefore, and distinctions, have always been the effectual substitute—the unbought defence of nations.

In the infancy of your Asiatic establishments, the rank of Field Officer was attained in a shorter course of service than is now endured in acquiring that of a Lieutenant. In proportion to the augmentation of our numbers has our progression through the different gradations of rank been retarded, till at length the probability of promotion is protracted beyond the probable duration of life.

While your territorial acquisitions were small, this army was necessarily constituted on a reduced scale; nor was it of consequence by what appellation the officer was distinguished, while a command was annexed to his rank adequate to his services, and while he was not subject, as he now is, to a supercession, founded neither upon length of service, nor superiority of talents. This necessity no longer exists, and the inexpediency has been proved in numerous instances during the two last wars: Your battalions, headed by subalterns of twenty years standing, have been exposed, by acting in concert with his Majesty's troops, to the inexperience of a youth, accidentally dropped into the command of a platoon or company by the casualty of the day, or the course of general duty.

Our gracious Sovereign has already borne testimony to our deserts, by opening the path to equality with his own officers; but the constitution of the Company's army renders this equality illusive. The commanding Officer of a company in his Majesty's, holds equal rank with the commanding Officer of a battalion in the Company's service, and consequently may controul him.

Rank is given as the concomitant of responsibility, to render the person in trust secure in his situation, and efficient in his command. In our service, commands of importance are rendered nugatory and uncertain, and the superior rank of an inferior agent subjects us to degradation, and the chance of failure, which a military spirit can ill brook.

Equally inadequate is the rank of our superior officers to the importance of the stations they hold, and to their length of service. In every other army on earth, the rank of General Officer and Colonel is annexed to the commands which are here held by Field Officers and Captains. That which might be once expedient cannot now be necessary, and is not just. With the acquisition of empire and of riches, the number of your military corps has necessarily increased, without addition of rank to your officers; on the contrary, all the General Officers have been struck off: The rank of Colonel is deemed adequate to our deserts, and to the utmost extent of our capacity. From the hour that an officer has attained the station to which the highest degree of respectability should be annexed, he is in reality degraded by an insuperable bar to that rank which is deemed not only reasonable, but expedient, in all other armies, and in the immediate service of his own Sovereign.

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The great increase, during late years, of his Majesty's troops serving in India, makes a still more mortifying and injurious change in the situation of the Company's officers, in as much as the commands to which they had looked as the reward of their long and faithful services, are held by officers in his Majesty's army of higher rank, but who have not served one half, many not one third, of the time, and who also, from a want of local knowledge, cannot be supposed so well qualified to fill such stations. Thus you will observe the disparity of rank, and of command, pervades every gradation of the service.

We therefore most respectfully and earnestly solicit, that the regulation which forbids the advancement of any officer in the Company's service above the rank of Colonel, be done away, and a reasonable proportion of General and Field Officers be allowed on this establishment, that this may be no longer the only army in the world in which such a prohibition exists.

We further request, that a rank more adequate to the situation and responsibility of your military servants be conferred; since, till that be obtained, the apparent equality between his Majesty's and the Company's officers is, and must continue, illusive and nugatory.

To evince how deeply your interests, and even your existence in this country, are involved in the reformation of your present system, the following statement of facts, with the consequences naturally deducible from them, will suffice. The Colonels in the East India Company's army have served, on an average, from thirty to thirty-three years; their Lieutenant Colonels from twenty-seven to thirty years; their Majors from twenty-five to twenty-seven years; their Captains from twenty-one to twenty-five years; and their subalterns from ten to twenty years. If the present establishment continues, it is evident that all attachment, zeal, and ardour, must give way to hopeleß dependency, or degenerate into incurable apathy. The officers of this army will, in a few years more, consist only of men broken down by the pressure of time, and by the fatigues and exposure inseparable from a military life, in a climate destructive to European constitutions, instead of possessing that robust bodily strength, and energetic vigour of mind necessary to plan the original design, and essential to the successful execution of all the enterprises of war.

It is a fact, demanding your most serious consideration, Gentlemen, and the attention of the British Government, that the acquisition of your territories in this country was made by a band of men so small, that it would not be thought prudent at the present time to detach a party of equal strength beyond your frontier; yet their preservation is only to be secured by armies nearly as numerous as those which may be brought against us. But the soldier of the present day is in no respect inferior to him who contributed to the victories of Lawrence and of Clive. Where then are we to look for the cause of this alarming reverse, but in the progress made by our neighbours in the military art? This evil carries with it the

aggravation that it can neither be obviated, nor prevented from increasing, since every renewal of hostility contributes to make our enemies better soldiers, and more formidable opponents.

No increase of revenue can support the enormous expence of a large European force in India; on the native troops then we must depend for our preservation; and it is evident, that for their superiority to their countrymen in the service of their own states, they are indebted to the skill and spirit of European officers. To preserve that superiority, and to balance the improving discipline and consequent increasing strength of the neighbouring powers, the proportion of officers must be augmented. It is notorious, that serjeants will not answer this end. But the situation of a subaltern is not a situation for life. He must be young, vigorous, and active: He must be animated by the prospect of leading the corps in which he is now learning to command, and acquiring the confidence of his soldiers by proving that he merits it. Under the discipline of their British leaders, and animated by their examples, we have seen the natives of India meet at the charge of the bayonet the veteran troops of France, and meet them with effect.

It was the invariable opinion of one of your oldest and most respectable Commanders, that scarcely too many European officers could be posted to a battalion of sepoy, particularly to lead them on to action. That opinion has lately received the sanction of our present illustrious Chief, by his appointing additional officers to the Bengal battalions serving on the Coast, and by his acquiescence with a part of the numerous applications made to join the army during the late war.

We do not presume to prescribe to you the organization of your sepoy establishment; permit us, however, with deference, to suggest, that the now defective system would be improved by annexing the rank of Field Officer to the command of a battalion, and by promoting to a superior rank a proportion of the senior subalterns of the army, and posting them to sepoy battalions.

There is still another subject, the statement of which, we are assured, will be sufficient to interest your justice and humanity in our behalf. More than twenty years are spent in your service before we can arrive at the rank of Captain; and, after ten years more, it must be an instance of unusual good fortune, if the service shall enable any of us to revisit our native country. But, as if this were not sufficient, the door is shut against a temporary return, by the necessity of an absolute resignation, and consequent loss of pay. In harshness and severity this regulation of your service stands unequalled.

The officer in the King's army possesses privileges utterly denied to him in the Company's: The former not only returns to Europe when reasonable causes call him thither, and for the restoration of his health; but further, to preserve his services to his country, and that he may maintain the respectability essential to his station, his pay is regularly continued.

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Let us now engage your attention to the situation of the latter, who holds a commission in his Majesty's service also. Should the urgency of his domestic concerns demand his return to Europe, or a constitution enfeebled by the climate and the duties of his profession require, as a last resource, a trial of his native air, what must be his feelings when he contemplates his decayed situation ! Destitute of a provision which might enable him to procure the comforts and assistance so requisite to alleviate the pressure of disease, and contribute to re-invigorate his exhausted frame, he sinks under the accumulated weight of bodily ills, and of mental despondency.

This, Gentlemen, is no imaginary picture, but a scene that is daily passing before our eyes. To expatiate further on it would, we are persuaded, be unnecessary ; for we cannot admit the idea, that you would deliberately wish to sacrifice their lives, whose constitutions have been impaired in your service.

We therefore, with the fullest confidence in your justice and the reasonableness of our representation, request, that you will no longer withhold from the officers of your army that privilege which his Majesty's enjoy, of returning to Europe for a limited time. Our prayer extends to a furlough of three years, without prejudice to rank or loss of pay, but subject to the resignation of the situation or command annexed ; and after return to India, to be re-admitted on the efficient strength, under the present existing regulation.

To those who have only viewed the object at a distance, and who have not, like us, suffered under the increasing weight of the grievances which we now solicit you to redress, it may appear, that what has been long submitted to, and is apparently inherent in the constitution of this army, cannot be so oppressive as we now represent. In your eyes, Gentlemen, we trust it will be no slight recommendation of our present solicitations, that, from the commencement of the late war to the present hour, when every stipulation of the treaty is on the point of being completely fulfilled, not a murmur has escaped to interrupt the harmony of mutual co-operation, or slacken the springs of joint exertion against the common enemy. The discipline and courage of your troops, and the animated exertion of their leaders, have (under Providence) diffused the blessings of peace, not only through the British dominions, but to the remotest corner of the territories of their allies. We are assured therefore, that in seizing the present occasion, we shall evince as well the steadiness of our attachment to you, as the sensibility with which we feel the peculiar and almost intolerable hardships of our situation.

Such, Gentlemen, is the plain, unexaggerated statement of the present situation and future prospects of your military servants in India. It is indisputably true, that despondency pervades all the ranks of the Bengal army, from the dreary prospect before them. Promotion to the junior classes is nearly hopeless, and entirely precluded from the senior. Their just claim to a recompence for their services is denied, and the chance of being restored to their friends and country is removed to a period so distant, and so uncertain, as

toicken the expectation even of the most sanguine. But we resign with the most implicit confidence into your hands a cause, which is not more ours than it is your own. Nor can we allow a doubt to exist, that you will feel with us the expediency of renovating that zeal, by which your acquisitions were originally made, by which they must be maintained, and on which the permanency of their duration does ultimately depend.

We have the honour to be,

With perfect consideration and respect,

Cawnpore,
11th February 1793.

Honourable Sirs,
Your most faithful and
Devoted humble Servants,

Names.	Rank.	Length of Service.
Horton Brisco	Colonel	Thirty-one Years
John M. Gowan	Lieut. Col.	Twenty-seven Years
Samuel Sears	Lieut. Col.	Twenty-five Years
Alex. Hardy	Lieut. Col.	Twenty-seven Years
John Macdonald	Major	Twenty-six Years
Robert Dawes	Major	Twenty-five Years
T. Bolton	Major	Twenty-five Years
N. Stewart	Capt.	Twenty-three Years
J. Powell	Capt.	Twenty-three Years
Robert Blair	Capt.	Twenty-two Years
D. Marshall	Capt.	Twenty-two Years
Tho. Kearnan	Capt.	Twenty-one Years
John Darby	Lieut.	Twenty-one years
G. S. Browne	Lieut.	Nineteen Years
W. M. Baker	Lieut.	Fifteen Years
Tho. Macfie	Lieut.	Fifteen Years
J. L. G. Williamfon	Lieut.	Fifteen Years
S. Kelly	Lieut.	Twelve Years
J. Harris	Lieut.	Thirteen Years
J. Powell	Lieut.	Fifteen Years
H. Cuming	Lieut.	Fourteen Years
T. Leigh	Lieut.	Fourteen Years
J. H. Radcliffe	Lieut.	Fourteen Years
J. W. Adams	Lieut.	Fourteen Years
C. Smyth	Lieut.	Thirteen Years
H. Hemmings	Lieut.	Twelve Years
Andrew Cumings	Lieut.	Fifteen Years
Geo. Hutchison	Lieut.	Fifteen Years
Rob. Francis	Lieut.	Twelve Years
F. French	Lieut.	Eleven Years
Cha. Christie	Lieut.	Twelve Years
Henry Cheape	Lieut.	Twelve Years
A. Doull	Lieut.	Eleven Years
Cha. Webber	Lieut.	Eleven Years
A. Orme	Lieut.	Thirteen Years

L. Raw-

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Names.	Rank.	Length of Service.
L. Rawstorne	Lieut.	Fifteen Years
Malcolm M'Leod	Ensign	Ten Years
Wm. Rennie	Lieut.	Eleven Years
N. Saumarez	Ensign	Ten Years
D. Orme	Ensign	Ten Years
W. Moncrieff	Lieut.	Thirteen Years
Wm. Raban	Lieut.	Twelve Years
B. Namwaring	Ensign	Two Years
Tho. Martin	Lieut.	Twelve Years
R. Franc	Lieut.	Twelve Years
J. Hickland	Lieut.	Twelve Years
James Atkinson	Lieut.	Thirteen Years
John Ashworth	Lieut.	Eleven Years
J. Mount	Ensign	Eleven Years
J. Blunt	Ensign	Ten Years
Wm. Dice	Lieut.	Twelve Years
C. Scott	Capt.	Twenty-one Years
Rob. Turton	Lieut.	Fourteen Years
G. Pennington	Lieut. Fireworker	Ten Years
Wm. Dunn	Lieut.	Fourteen Years
A. Watkins	Lieut.	Eleven Years
R. Ketzler	Lieut. Fireworker	Nine Years
J. E. Grand	Lieut.	Fifteen Years
W. Yale	Ensign	Ten Years
James Pringle	Capt.	Twenty-three Years
James Pennington	Lieut.	Fifteen Years
R. Willoughby	Lieut.	Twelve Years
Richard Henry	Lieut.	Twelve Years
B. Cuthbert	Lieut.	Fifteen Years
James Nath. Rind	Lieut.	Fifteen Years
J. Eade	Lieut.	Thirteen Years
J. Munro	Lieut.	Twelve Years
James Clarke	Lieut.	Thirteen Years
W. Burke	Ensign	Ten Years
J. Mawbey	Capt.	Twenty-two Years
Andrew Young	Lieut.	Near Fifteen Years
Wm. Lally	Lieut.	Seventeen Years
James Hunter	Lieut.	Seventeen Years
Peter Grant	Lieut.	Twelve Years
T. S. Bateman	Lieut.	Fifteen Years
Tho. Salkeld	Lieut.	Thirteen Years
John Duff	Lieut.	Fourteen Years
Edw. Hall	Lieut.	Fifteen Years
Robt. Armstrong	Lieut.	Twelve Years
L. Simpson	Lieut.	Seventeen Years
T. Long	Lieut.	Fourteen Years

MEMORIAL

From the Officers at Dinapore.

To the Honourable the Court of Directors of the East India Company.

HONOURABLE SIRS,

We the Officers of a principal division of your forces, stationed at Dinapore, impressed with the most perfect reliance on the justice and humanity of your Honourable Court, and under the fullest conviction, that to obtain a redress of those grievances which this army has long suffered, it requires but that our complaints be submitted with deference and without exaggeration, solicit your favourable attention; while we address you on a subject not less connected with the honour and interests of our country, and of that respectable body to whose immediate service we are devoted, than it is essential to the well-being and efficiency of your military establishments in India.

The inadequate rank held by the officers of this army, when compared with the responsibility and extent of their commands, has been long felt and long submitted to without complaint, in the hope that their situation would at length attract marks of regard proportionate to the zeal and attachment they have shewn to your service, to the testimonials which every successive Commander has given of their professional merits, and to the solid advantages arising from their exertions to their country and the East India Company.

The military profession has in all ages, and among all nations, been regarded as the road to honourable distinction. The revenues of no state have been sufficient to admit of its bestowing adequate pecuniary compensations on those who have sacrificed the invaluable season of youth to the toils and hardships of the field, and devoted to their country's glory and safety the time employed by others in the acquirement of a provision to support a decent dignity in the wane of life: Honours, therefore, and distinctions, have always been the effectual substitute, the unbought defence of nations.

In the infancy of your Asiatic establishments, the rank of Field Officer was attained in a shorter course of service than now passes in acquiring that of Lieutenant. In proportion to the augmentation of our numbers, has our progression through the different gradations of rank been retarded, till at length the prospect of promotion is protracted beyond the probable duration of life.

While your territorial acquisitions were small, this army was necessarily constructed on a reduced scale. But the officer was efficient in his command, and not as now subjected to a supercession founded neither upon length of service or superiority of talents. The inconvenience resulting from the inadequate rank held by your officers has been proved in numerous instances during the two last wars. Your battalions, headed by subalterns of twenty years standing, have
been

been exposed, by acting in concert with his Majesty's troops, to the inexperience of a youth, accidentally dropped into the command of a platoon or company, by the casualty of the day, or the course of general duty. Our gracious Sovereign has already borne testimony to our deserts, by opening the paths to equality with his own officers. But the constitution of the Company's army renders this equality illusive. The Commanding Officer of a company in his Majesty's, holds equal rank with the Commanding Officer of a battalion in the Company's service, and consequently may controul him.

Rank is given as the concomitant of responsibility, to render the person in trust secure in his situation, and efficient in his command. In our service, commands of importance are rendered nugatory and uncertain, and the superior rank of a less experienced agent subjects us, in the event of failure, to undeserved blame, and unmerited imputation. Equally disproportionate is the rank of your superior officers to the importance of the stations they hold, and their length of service.

In every other army, the rank of General Officer and Colonel is deemed essential, and is annexed to those commands which in your service are held by Field Officers and Captains.

That which was once expedient cannot now be necessary; and we appeal to your feelings, Gentlemen, whether it be just? With the acquisition of empire and of riches, the number of your corps has necessarily increased, but without a proportionate addition of rank to your officers; on the contrary, all the General Officers have been struck off, and the rank of Colonel deemed adequate to our deserts. From the hour that an officer has attained the station to which the highest degree of respectability should be annexed, he is in reality degraded by an insuperable bar to that rank, which is deemed not only reasonable, but expedient, in all other armies.

The great increase, during late years, of his Majesty's troops serving in India, makes a still more mortifying change in the situation of the Company's officers, inasmuch as the commands to which they had looked, as the reward of their long and faithful services, have been held, and consequently may again be held, by officers in his Majesty's army of higher rank, but who have not served one half, many not one third of the time.

Thus, it will appear evident, that a disparity of rank and command pervades every gradation of the service.

We therefore most respectfully and earnestly solicit, that the regulation which forbids the advancement of any officer in your service above the rank of Colonel may cease to exist; that we may no longer be disgraced by so singular a deviation from the usages of other armies; nor suffer that supercession, to which, on your present system, a junction of the King's and Company's officers on service must always expose us.

By allowing to this establishment such a proportion of General and Field Officers as to your superior wisdom may appear expedient, this mortifying degradation will be removed.

We further request, that a rank more adequate to the situation and responsibility of your military servants in general be conferred; since, until that is bestowed, the apparent equality between his Majesty's and your officers is, and must continue, illusive and nugatory.

To evince how deeply your interests and your welfare in this country are involved in the reformation of your present system, the following statement of facts, with the consequences naturally deducible from them, will suffice. The Colonels in the East India Company's army have served, on an average, from thirty to thirty-three years; the Lieutenant Colonels from twenty-seven to thirty years; the Majors from twenty-five to twenty-seven years; the Captains from twenty-one to twenty-five years; and the Subalterns from ten to twenty years. If the present establishment continues, it is evident that all attachment, zeal, and ardour, must give way to hopeless despondency, or degenerate into incurable apathy. The officers of this army will, in a few years more, consist only of men broken down by the pressure of time, and by the fatigues and exposure inseparable from a military life in a climate destructive to European constitutions, instead of possessing that robust bodily strength and energetic vigour of mind necessary to plan the original design, and essential to the successful execution of all the enterprises of war.

It is a fact, demanding your most serious consideration, Gentlemen, and the attention of the British Government, that the acquisition of your territories in this country was made by a band of men so small, that it would not be thought prudent, at the present time, to detach so weak a body beyond your frontier. Yet their preservation is to be secured only by armies nearly as numerous as those which may be brought against us. The soldier of the present day is in no respect inferior to him who contributed to the victories of Lawrence and of Clive. Where, then, are we to look for the causes of this alarming reverse, but in the progress made by our neighbours in the military art? This evil carries with it the aggravation, that it can neither be obviated, or prevented from increasing; since every renewal of hostility contributes to make our enemies better soldiers, and more formidable opponents.

It is on the native corps that we must chiefly depend for our preservation. And it is evident, that for their superiority over their countrymen, in the service of their own states, they are indebted to the skill and spirit of European officers. Under the discipline of their British leaders, and animated by their example, we have seen the natives of India meet at the charge of the bayonet the veteran troops of France, and meet them with effect.

We doubt not but you deem it of the utmost importance that your sepoy battalions should be commanded by those who have a knowledge of their language; and who, from long and attentive observation of their manners and customs, have by conciliating their regard, and studiously cultivating their attachment, conquered prejudices heretofore thought insuperable. Whilst the present system
exists,

exists, the command, by any casualty, devolving on a subaltern, may subject him to the controul of one much his junior as a soldier, and not only unacquainted with and unknown to the men, but whose inadequate knowledge of the language might occasion the most pernicious consequences, at a moment when decision, promptitude, and explicitness, are most essentially requisite. But the probability of so dangerous an occurrence would be greatly diminished, if, in such case, the command devolved to a Captain.

We do not presume to prescribe to you the organization of your sepoy establishment; and, we trust, that so unbecoming a motive will not be imputed to us.

Permit us, however, with great deference, to suggest, that the inconveniences attendant on the present system might in great measure be obviated, by promoting to the rank of Major the Captains now in the command of sepoy battalions, and by appointing as their seconds in command the thirty-six senior Captains now serving in European corps. This suggestion, submitted with sentiments of the most profound respect, is founded not only on the mortification we are subject to, as individuals, but on principles which are materially essential to the success of your troops, when acting in concert with his Majesty's.

A subject yet remains, in which the justice of your Honourable Court, and the rights of humanity, are deeply involved. And we are assured that our humble request, founded on such principles, cannot fail to meet with most favourable attention from those who, we cannot doubt, have not less the inclination than the power to redress grievances when proved to be real: And we trust the following observations will fully evince their existence. More than twenty years, Gentlemen, must be spent in your service, before the rank of Captain can be attained; and, after a lapse of ten years more, it must be an unusual instance of good fortune, if the service shall enable any of us to revisit our native country. What adds to the mortification which necessarily results from so dreary and so distant a prospect, is that bar to temporary return, the necessity of an absolute resignation, and consequent loss of pay. Were we at large to express our feelings on the severity of this regulation, we might appear to lay aside that deference and respect which it is no less our inclination than our duty, at all times and on all occasions, to evince. In enumerating this among our grievances, we think it necessary to remark, that we do not seek to obtain furlough, as granted to his Majesty's officers; what to them is justly deemed an essential benefit, to us, from the difference of the constitution of your service, would prove detrimental and injurious; and, by retarding the progress of promotion in every rank, heighten rather than alleviate those evils, to which we now, for the first time, solicit your attention. Yet, whatever anxiety we may feel, as individuals, to enjoy the privilege of revisiting our native country, we cannot wish to obtain it on terms repugnant to the common interest. And we hope and confidently trust that your feelings, wisdom, and justice, will suggest some modified arrangement, at once favourable to the claims of humanity,
and

and unprejudicial to those officers who remain on actual duty. When you are pleased to consider, that by established regulations the officers of his Majesty enjoy long and frequent indulgences of absence; while we, by the rules of your service, are allowed no remission or relaxation of duty, from the time of entrance into it to that of our resignation of it, without the loss of a very principal part of our allowances; we trust we shall not be thought unreasonable, when we pray, with the utmost deference, that you will be pleased to permit a certain proportion of your officers, on just and reasonable accounts, to return to Europe for a limited time, without loss of rank or pay; that the vacancies of the absentees be filled up; and that the officer returning to India be re-admitted on the efficient strength, under the present existing regulations. Should the urgent domestic concerns of an officer in your service require his return to Europe, or a constitution enfeebled by the climate and the duties of his profession, demand, as a last resource, a trial of his native air, what must be his feelings, when he contemplates the difficulties of his situation? Destitute of a provision, which might enable him to procure the comforts and assistance so requisite to alleviate the pressure of disease, and contribute to re-invigorate his exhausted frame, he sinks under the accumulated weight of bodily and mental despondency.

This, Gentlemen, is no imaginary picture, but a scene that is daily passing before our eyes. To expatiate further on it would, we are persuaded, be unnecessary. For we cannot admit the idea, that you would deliberately wish to sacrifice their lives, whose constitutions have been impaired in your service.

To those who have viewed the object only at a distance, and who have not, like us, suffered under the increasing weight of the grievances which we now solicit you to redress, it may appear, that what has long been submitted to in silence, and is apparently inherent in the constitution of this army, cannot be so oppressive as we now represent.

With you, Gentlemen, we trust it will be no slight recommendation of our present solicitations, that from the commencement of the late war to the present hour, when every stipulation of the treaty is on the point of being completely fulfilled, not a murmur has escaped to interrupt the harmony of mutual co-operation, or slacken the springs of joint exertion against the common enemy. The discipline and courage of your troops, and the animated exertion of their leaders, have (under Providence) diffused the blessings of peace, not only through the British dominions, but to the remotest corner of the territories of our allies. We are assured, therefore, that in embracing the present occasion, we shall evince as well the steadiness of our attachment to you, as the sensibility with which we feel the peculiar and almost intolerable hardships of our situation. Such, Gentlemen, is the plain unexaggerated statement of the present situation and future prospects of your military servants in India. It is indisputably true, that despondency pervades all the ranks of the Bengal army, from the dreary prospect before them. Promotion to the

the junior classes is nearly hopeless, and entirely precluded from the senior. Their just claim to a recompence for their services is denied; and the chance of being restored to their friends and country is removed to a period so distant and uncertain, as to sicken the expectations even of the most sanguine. But we resign with the most implicit confidence into your hands a cause which is not more ours than it is your own. Nor can we allow a doubt to exist, that you will feel the expediency of renovating that zeal by which your acquisitions were originally made, by which they must be maintained, and on which the permanency of their duration does ultimately depend.

We have the honour to be, with the highest respect and attachment,

Honourable Sirs,

Dinapore,
March the 6th, 1793.

Your most faithful and
devoted humble Servants,

T. Harding, Major.
J. Hankshan, Capt.
John Hilliard, Capt.
Rob. Bown, Lieut.
Rob. Skirving, Ensign.
Wm. Pryor, Lieut.
Thos. Jaffray, Capt.
G. Carpenter, ditto
Mah Macnamara, Lieut.
James Telfer, Lieut. F. W.
William Morris, Lieut.
W. D. Fawcett, Capt.
Rob. Fleming, Lieut.
Bar. Lewis Gremes, Lieut.
T. Peyton, Lieut.
Geo. Scott, Lieut.
Jas. Masroell, Lieut.
Andrew Dunn, Lieut.
Forster Maynard, Lieut. F. W.
Lawrence B. Morris, Lieut.
Geo. Crackenden, Lieut.
Achefon Maxwell, Ensign.
A. King, Lieut.
Gy. Adams, Lieut.
G. J. Higginson, Ensign.
R. E. Parry, Lieut.
Hert. Skinner, Capt.
Jas. Irwin, Ensign.
Ar. Davies, Lieut.
J. H. Wingrave, Lieut.
S. Bradshaw, Capt.
P. Burrowes, Lieut.
Wm. Chas. Alston, Lieut.

M. C. Davoren, Lieut.
Thos. Edwards, Capt.
J. Mordaunt, Capt.
S. L. H. Gillman, Lieut.
Edwd. Parry, Lieut.
Wm. Hopper, Lieut. Fireworker.
H. Vincent, Capt.
J. Smith, Lieut.
J. Arnold, Lieut.
W. W. Thompson, Lieut.
J. M. Johnson, Ensign.
J. Hickman, Lieut.
D. H. Dalton, Ensign.
E. Hickinson, Ensign.
John Staples, Lieut.
J. Hammond, Lieut.
I. Kennedy, Ass. Surg.
John Odell Roch, Lieut.
F. Kyan, Lieut.
P. Wm. Clayton, Capt.
John Macintyre, Capt.
W. M'Dougall, Capt.
J. P. Aubery, Ensign.
Rd. Walker, Capt.
F. W. Dodsworth, Capt.
Da. Ochterlony, Lieut.
E. H. Butler, Lieut.
E. Baker, Lieut.
Dl. Coningham, Capt.
Thos. Hardwicke, Lieut.
N. M. Arelander, Lieut.
W. Burn, Capt.
P. Balfour, Capt.

Wm.

Wm. McCulloch, Lieut.
J. Delamain, Lieut.
St. Geo. Ashe, Lieut.
Geo. Macmorine, Lieut.
Andw. Burgh, Lieut.
J. Mackenzie, Capt.
A. Black, Lieut.
J. Cheape, Lieut.
Fs. Wm. Peacock, Lieut.
Jas. Peche, Lieut.

Authorized by letter.

MEMORIAL

Of the Officers stationed at Berhampore.

To the Honourable the Court of Directors of the United East India Company.

HONOURABLE SIRS.

We, the undersigned Officers of the Bengal army stationed at Berhampore, in the kingdom of Bengal, beg leave to lay before you, in the most respectful manner, a representation of certain hardships and evils incident to our situation, which we are confident will appear to your wisdom and equity deserving of the most serious consideration and effectual redress. We feel it a duty which, as British subjects, we owe not only to ourselves, but our country, to bring under revision some peculiar circumstances in the constitution of your armies, which, from observation and experience, we are convinced must, and actually do, produce consequences most destructive to the interests, both of the state, and those who have zealously and successfully served it in the field.

Such are the natural effects of many existing causes, which have a direct tendency to depress the spirit of your officers, to depreciate them in their own eyes, and to sink them below those with whom they are to co-operate, by taking from them all hope of ever rising to the high and honourable military situations which are the due rewards of long and faithful service; at the same time, by placing at an unreasonable distance even their rank, which should be considered as among the inferior gradations, no prospect is presented to the junior officers, but such as induces a gloomy and most pernicious despondency.

These causes manifest in their own deleterious operation, are—

First, The regulation by which every individual of the numerous regular and veteran army which defends, and has extended the British empire in the East, is precluded from ever obtaining the rank of a General Officer.—This confidence is withholden at the period when reason dictates it should be given; and your oldest officers, in the most important station, perceive themselves cut off from the true objects of that honourable ambition, which is the vital principle of a soldier, by this disqualifying and degrading bar, unknown

and unthought of in any other army. But, further to elucidate this proposition, it is necessary to remark, that the Right Honourable Charles Earl Cornwallis, by his minute in Council, under date the 21st of April 1787, has been pleased to place the Colonels of infantry in the situation of reviewing Generals; and by a subsequent order, in respect to camp equipage, a Brigadier's proportion is allowed to a Colonel commanding.

Secondly. The number of the higher and lower ranks, which are allowed in the service, are so unjustly disproportioned, that he who entered it young, and full of ardour, finds himself worn out with years and disappointment while yet a subaltern: Our senior Lieutenants have served twenty-one years; our Ensigns ten; and it can be demonstrated, that if the present system is suffered to continue, of a majority of subaltern officers in the infantry, not one can be made a Captain until he shall have been sufficiently fortunate, or rather unfortunate, to survive an exile of from twenty-four to twenty-eight years, in this ungenial and debilitating climate. This grievous hardship, sufficient to break the spirit of the most sanguine, must continue in its full weight as long as the commander of a native regiment shall be but a Captain, and under him nine subalterns; while in every other service a corps of similar strength is composed of several Field Officers; to each Field Officer three Captains, and to each Captain never more than three subalterns. The unavoidable consequence is, that our officers grow grey in the two first steps of their profession, and have at last the cruel mortification to discover, that what to others is but the commencement of their military career, must, to them, be the termination of it.

Thirdly. To us alone is denied the reasonable privilege of returning to Europe for a limited period, without prejudice to our rank and actual pay, whether we may be impelled by the desire to re-invigorate a constitution impaired in the service of the state, the strong natural wish to see once again our native country, or by the pressure of urgent personal affairs. To purchase this transient satisfaction, it is exacted from us to give up our immediate means of subsistence, and to relinquish our right to the service itself.

Acquainted as we are with the mild and equitable spirit of the British constitution, which extends its influence through all those who govern under it, we rest assured, that to procure redress of those grievances from the Gentlemen we have the honour of addressing, nothing more is necessary than to point out the source of them; they arise from inherent and radical defects in the plan of your establishments, and cannot be removed, but by a new formation of them, upon that plain and obvious principle which has been the rule of organizing every other army in the world—that rank shall be adequate and proportionate to command and responsibility; and we are the more encouraged to hope for a favourable determination on these our just claims, when we reflect upon the strenuous exertions lately made by your Honourable Court in our behalf, and upon the gracious and paternal favour shewn to the Company's army by our most excellent and most beloved Sovereign, which we shall ever retain in mind, and acknowledge with lively gratitude.—

His Majesty has been pleased to notice the merits of his loyal subjects serving the state in this remote quarter of the globe, opening to them the path of equality with his own officers. But the mutilated establishment and defective constitution of the Company's forces, renders this equality illusive.—The command of a company in the King's giving rank with the command of a battalion or regiment in the Company's service, it is evident that until the latter shall be pleased to confer upon its military servants rank more proportionate to their command and important situations, the proposed indulgence must remain nugatory, and of no effect. At the same time, we think it right to declare, that having at heart the prosperity of the state, we do not admit a wish that its expences should be rendered more heavy on our account. We feel that no pecuniary motive actuates us; and we confidently hope and believe, that your wisdom will be able to combine the concession of these objects of our reasonable desires, with a due attention to the public welfare.

The first we have represented are too well known to be counteracted by interest, or distorted by prejudice, and they speak too powerfully to your prudence, justice, and humanity, to need the support of further argument.

We have the honour to remain,

With the most profound respect,

Berthampore,

Honourable Sirs,

26th Feb. 1793.

Your faithful and devoted servants,

Signed in behalf of the Officers belonging
to this station, and whose names are
subjoined on a separate sheet.

J. WHITE,
Col. Com.

A List of Officers who have agreed to the annexed Address to the Honourable the Court of Directors.

NAMES AND RANK.		NAMES AND RANK.	
Edward Rowstorne	Lieut. Col.	Francis C. Wroughton	Lieut.
Thomas Nicholls	Major.	Edward Bird	Lieut.
Edward Clark	Major.	Henry M. D'Este	Lieut.
Charles H. White	Major.	George Mercer	Lieut.
John Witherstone	Captain.	John Miffling	Lieut.
John Fenwick	Captain.	George Fleming	Lieut.
Peregrine Powell	Captain.	Menzies Duncan	Lieut.
Henry de Castro	Captain.	David Sloane	Lieut.
John Gillanders	Captain.	Fred. R. Muller	Lieut.
John Guthrie	Captain.	Rich. Armstrong	Lieut.
Wm. Preston	Captain Major of Brigade.	James Cuming	Lieut.
Charles Stuart	Lieut.	Joseph Fletcher	Lieut.
Henry J. Saunders	Lieut.	John Carige	Lieut.
George Wilton	Lieut.	John Anderson	Lieut.
James J. Irwin	Lieut.	Henry Jaques	Ensign.
James Pugh	Lieut.	G. F. Paschand	Ensign.

Berthampore,
the 26th Feb. 1793.

J. WHITE,
Col. Com.

MEMORIAL

From the Officers of Artillery of the Bengal Establishment.

To the Honourable the Court of Directors.

HONOURABLE SIRS,

We the Officers of your artillery on the Bengal establishment, stationed at Fort William, beg leave, with the greatest deference, to intrude on your Honourable Court the representation of what we feel, in common with the other officers of your army, to be grievances; and from your wisdom, and the honourable and generous motives which have ever actuated your conduct towards your servants, we cannot help flattering ourselves but we shall obtain that redress which our solicitation may be found deserving of.

We take the liberty to point out to your Honourable Court, that the number of officers in your corps of artillery, particularly of the higher ranks, bears no proportion to the establishment of officers in the battalions of Royal artillery;—that, exclusive of a considerably greater proportion of officers of rank, without any bar to their becoming General Officers in the army, they enjoy a number of eligible appointments which do not exist in your service. And as the constant employment of part of your artillery in the field, and the peculiar nature of the service in this country, renders a great proportion of ordnance necessary, by which our duties are more various and fatiguing, we humbly request we may be put on a similar footing with his Majesty's artillery, in proportion to the strength of your battalions and the gun Lascars attached to them; and we hope that when your Honourable Court considers the laborious duties of your officers of artillery, on service in a sultry climate like this, where, exclusive of their own immediate duties, they perform all those which in other countries are carried on by Commissaries and Conductors—we trust you will not think this our request unreasonable.

We do also solicit, that your Honourable Court will be pleased to take into consideration, the grievance which the officers of your artillery, in common with the rest of the army, labour under, in being obliged, in case sickness, or other causes, should render it necessary to return to Europe, to resign your service; many of whom, after having spent the prime of their lives in this climate, are without the means of paying their passage, or of supporting themselves after their arrival in their native country. We do therefore humbly entreat, that your Honourable Court will grant us the same indulgence which is enjoyed by his Majesty's officers serving in this country, respecting furlough and retiring on half pay; and that at the expiration of our furlough we be allowed to return to India, agreeably to the existing regulations of Government of the 24th July 1786, and of the 26th January 1789.

We hope our conduct has, on all occasions, sufficiently evinced our fidelity and attachment to your service; and we have only to

165 MEMORIAL FROM THE OFFICERS AT FORT WILLIAM.

add, that our most zealous exertions shall never be wanting to promote the honour and interest of our country, which we consider as inseparable from your own.

We have the honour to be,

With the greatest respect,

Honourable Sirs,

Your most devoted,

And faithful humble Servants,

GEO. DEAR,

Colonel Commt. of Artillery.

Fort William,
22d March 1793.

(Annexed are the Signatures of the Officers.)

Vere Warner Hufsey, Lieut. Col.
2d Battalion.

D. Waadburn, Major, 2d Battalion.

Wm. Rattray, Captain, 1st Battalion.

Geo. Howell, Captain.

J. Barton, Captain.

A. Glafs, Captain.

T. U. Elwood, Captain.

N. Carnagie, Captain.

A. Legertwood, Captain.

J. P. Drummond, Lieutenant Fireworker.

W. M. Wardlaw, Lieutenant Fireworker.

T. Dowell, Lieutenant.

Robt. Brown, Lieutenant Fireworker.

J. Tomkins, Lieutenant.

Geo. Johnston, Lieutenant.

C. Brown, Lieut. Fireworker.

E. Clark, Lieutenant.

John Hortford, Captain.

P. Cranch, Lieutenant.

Joseph Taylor, Lieutenant Fireworker.

Wm. Flemyng, Lieutenant.

H. Douglas, Lieutenant.

A. Matthews, Lieutenant Fireworker.

Wm. Fead, Lieut. Fireworker.

Andrew Fraser, Captain.

H. Sherwood, Lieutenant.

A. Hines, Lieutenant.

Thos. Bertie, Lieutenant Fireworker.

John Wittet, Lieutenant.

W. H. Green, Lieutenant Fireworker.

Chas. Sealy, Lieut. Fireworker.

John Nelly, Lieutenant.

Ed. Darrell, Lieut. Fireworker.

Wm. Parker, Lieut. Fireworker.

Richd. Kilshra, Lieutenant Fireworker.

T. W. Formom, Lieutenant Fireworker.

J. F. Paschoud, Lieutenant.

Wm. Brown, Lieutenant Fireworker.

Richd. Humphreys, Lieutenant.

Edmd. Leslie, Lieutenant Fireworker.

Chs. Wittit, Captain.

Wm. Sloane, Lieutenant Fireworker.

C. M. Gall, Lieutenant.

Geo. Fuller, Lieutenant.

Edwd. Montagu, Major.

Henry Grace, Captain.

J. Holland, Captain.

Joseph Burnett, Captain.

R. Tulloh, Lieutenant.

W. Winbolt, Lieutenant Fireworker.

Thos. Green, Lieutenant.

Saml. Noble, Lieutenant Fireworker.

MEMO.

MEMORIAL

From the Officers on the Fort St. George Establishment.

To the Honourable the Court of Directors of the United Company of Merchants of England trading to the East Indies.

HONOURABLE,

We, the under-signed Field Officers, Captains, and Subalterns of your military establishment, serving under the Presidency of Fort St. George, solicit your attention to certain circumstances of grievance; which we trust will not appear the less entitled to a favourable consideration, that they have been long and patiently endured, although hitherto not represented, because for many years the avocations of active service, and those considerations for the public welfare, which in times of public difficulty it has ever been our ambition to evince, have scarcely left us a proper season for representation; and because, in the short intervals of tranquillity, we had been induced to entertain sanguine hopes of such improvements in your military system, as might be competent to satisfy our claims.

In the infancy of your military service, the number and rank of your officers, and particularly of those attached to your native troops, were regulated by a series of expedients, suited to precarious and slender resources, rather than by any system of military establishment which would be adequate to support a regular and permanent territorial possession: And hence originated the practice in your service of which your present infantry establishment, and the more singular organization of your cavalry, are obvious examples, of augmenting the number of troops, without any suitable increase in the various gradations of the commissioned ranks; the operation of which has at length become so excessive, that your military establishment has emphatically been called an army of Subalterns; and in point of fact, your officers do now remain restricted to this rank, for a much longer period than was formerly required to attain the highest in your service. And thus, in the very proportion that your fortunes have improved, the prospects of your officers have faded and declined.

To alleviate in a small degree the inconveniences to which the public service has been subjected by the inadequate complement of officers allotted to the native corps in particular, the expedient has long been adopted at Bengal of rendering the staff of the army surplus to the regimental strength, or in other words effective staff. Very obvious reasons might be adduced, to shew why a relief of this nature should have been granted to the army of this Presidency in particular: But we are altogether at a loss to divine the partial causes which have confined it to the army of Bengal, and hitherto denied it to our earnest and repeated solicitations.

But the imperfect organization of your military system did not appear in its most aggravated light, until contrasted with the establishment of his Majesty's regiments, which for some years past have been stationed in India, when, from the disparity of rank to situation
and

and command, considerable difficulty sometimes occurred to prevent an officer at the head of a native battalion from being commanded on detached service by a youth at the head of a platoon.

This evil, though ostensibly alleviated by his Majesty's gracious concession to your officers, to rank with his army according to their commissions in yours, can by no means be considered as removed until you likewise are pleased to confer on the officers of your army a rank more adequate to their services, situations, and trusts.

Without entering into detailed computations of comparative rank and length of services, it may be a sufficient illustration of this subject, to state that the Royal artillery has two Colonels to one battalion, and that your artillery on this establishment does not possess the rank of Colonel at all; that your native cavalry, consisting of 5 regiments and 45 officers, has neither Colonel, Lieutenant Colonel (nor Captain), while his Majesty's 19th regiment of dragoons has one Colonel and one Lieutenant Colonel, to 24 subordinate officers; that the proportion of subordinate officers to one Colonel in his Majesty's infantry on the India establishment is 44, and in that of your present infantry establishment under this Presidency 108½. And, as if a disproportion so monstrous were not of itself sufficiently discouraging, the very semblance of equality has been rendered illusive, by despoiling our establishment of the ranks superior to that of Colonel, and even that rank of its regimental command.

Although no body of men are more sincerely disposed to bear testimony to the just pretensions of his Majesty's officers, it yet could scarcely be deemed an unreasonable expectation on our part, that as his Majesty's regiments were destined for the general service of India, they should also be paid from its general resources; instead of which, by an allotment of the greater part of these corps to this Presidency in particular, without any general arrangement for their allowances, the gratuity or revenue money formerly enjoyed by the Field Officers of this establishment has been deducted from them to be distributed amongst the Field Officers of his Majesty's troops, and thus in process of time been diminished to about one half of its former amount; and in nearly the same proportion have we been deprived of those situations of honour and command which the establishment affords.

The fluctuation we have experienced in the allowance of gratuity, and in the system of off-reckonings, changed twice in four years, on principles diametrically opposite to each other, are not the only instances of instability which seem to evince the necessity of a defined and permanent system, that may at once meet our just expectations, and give a more stable tenure to our prospects, than it has hitherto been our fortune to experience. And such system appears the more necessary, as an Act of the Legislature restricts the increase of allowances, without providing against their subversion or diminution.

It did not require the presence of his Majesty's officers, and the instances which incessantly occur of a liberal proportion of them being permitted to proceed to Europe without loss of rank, pay, or situation, as their health or private affairs may demand, to make us sensible

sensible in all its bitterness of the cruelty of our own situation, when reduced to the alternative of sinking under diseases incurred by exposure to the fatal influence of the climate, or of resigning the service, in search of health, without the means of sustenance: A destiny so degrading and inhuman, as to transform a profession, whose essence is hope, and pride, and honour, into a state of comfortless exile, and dreary despair.

The causes of dissatisfaction and despondency, which we have thus endeavoured to detail, are so forcible and so obvious, that the penetration of your councils can assuredly be at no loss for a proper remedy. To apply it, is equally for your honour, your interest, and your justice: And we submit the whole to your candour, in the full confidence of a favourable decision.

We have the honour to be, with perfect respect,
Honourable,

Fort St. George,
July 22, 1794.

Your most obedient
Humble Servants.

[Signed by the Madras Officers in general.]

MEMORIAL

From the Officers on the Bombay Establishment.

To the Honourable the Court of Directors for Affairs of the Honourable the United Company of Merchants of England trading to the East Indies.

HONOURABLE SIRS,

The public declaration of the Right Honourable Henry Dundas, his Majesty's Chief Minister for the Controul of the Affairs of India, that a plan was intended to be submitted to Parliament for the future regulation of your military service in this country, as soon as he could receive the advice and assistance of the Marquis Cornwallis, inspired the breasts of the officers of the Company's armies with confident hopes of an arrangement being speedily proposed, that would afford them relief from several parts of the present system, which they have long felt to press upon them with circumstances of peculiar severity.

With this hope, the officers of your Bombay establishment held it to be their duty to wait in respectful silence for the arrangements the wisdom and justice of the Legislature might deem it expedient to adopt; believing that no measures could be proposed that would, in any manner, affect the fundamental parts of your military institutions, the continuance of which, as they constituted the principal terms of our agreement, and were our chief inducement for devoting the most valuable part of our lives to your service in this destructive climate, we have always considered as a valuable and indisputable right, of which we could not be deprived collectively or individually against our consent, but for obvious incapacity, or for transgressions of the most serious and criminal tendency.

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From

From this silence and respectful deference to the wisdom and beneficence of the Legislature, we entreat you to believe, Honourable Sirs, that no ordinary circumstances could influence us to depart; but as we lately obtained information, which we cannot doubt to be authentic, that the propositions intended to be recommended by the Noble Marquis for the arrangement of the army in India, contain plans of such a nature as, if adopted, must ruin the present interests and future prospects in life, of every rank of the Company's officers, and eventually prove destructive to the security of your extensive possessions in India; we should deem it a culpable neglect of the public welfare, and of our own honour, if we forbore to represent our sentiments upon a system pregnant with such dangerous and alarming consequences.

These reasons, we trust, Honourable Sirs, will justify us in earnestly soliciting, in the present occasion, your favourable attention to the remarks we beg leave to submit upon the proposed plans; and as, by being your immediate servants, we must look to you for support and defence, at a crisis in which our dearest interests are so formidably threatened, we hope the observations we shall adduce will have some effect in determining you to oppose the projected changes with the whole weight of your influence.

The plan to which we allude, assumes as a postulatam, that the whole of the Company's troops, both European and Native, are to be taken into his Majesty's service; proposes the incorporation of the artillery and engineers with those branches of the King's service, including their regular relief from Woolwich; states as probable, that it may become an established rule to relieve the European corps frequently; and suggests a separation of the sepoy from the European line.

The heavy expence that will attend the incorporation and relief of the European corps, cannot fail of attracting the notice of your Honourable Court, and it would seem necessary that, to obviate it, the measure should produce the most extensive and unequivocal advantages.

As this is a fundamental part of the proposed system, we hope to be honoured by your attention while we offer a few remarks, to shew that its adoption, while it will add nothing to the efficient strength of your European troops, will, by impairing the energy and discipline of the native corps, eventually hazard the safety of your territorial possessions.

Experience has repeatedly demonstrated that Europeans are not capable of supporting the influence of the Indian sun, till they have been seasoned by a residence of several years in the country. To expose them to the destructive effects of the climate, by marching them against an enemy soon after their landing, is, in effect, to consign the greatest part of them to certain death.

It might be reasonably inferred, and upon trial has been found, that men whose constitutions have been debilitated by a long residence in India, cannot sustain the extreme cold of a Northern winter; men of this description would therefore be unfit to withstand the
rigorous

rigorous climate of Britain, Germany, or America. The measure, then, so far as the private soldiers are concerned, is unquestionably better calculated to fill the hospitals with sick, than to add any real strength to the national armies, either in India or in Europe.

Nor would this unprofitable expence of the lives of the private men be compensated by any advantage derivable from the change of officers. A knowledge of the languages, geography, and the manners of the natives of the countries in which he is to act, is of more importance to an officer, than perhaps to any other professional man: The officers in the Company's service, and those in his Majesty's armies, have respectively applied their talents to the acquisition of knowledge suitable to the countries in which they expected to be employed. His Majesty's officers have cultivated the languages of Europe, while we have confined our studies to those of India. Every man of sense would choose to be employed in the situations which would afford him the most advantageous opportunity of displaying his talents; and herein the interest of the individual is identified with that of the Public, for it cannot be more his interest than it is theirs, that his abilities should be exerted to the greatest advantage.

How officers newly arrived from Europe could communicate their ideas to the people of this country, of whose language they are ignorant, we are unable to explain; but we feel that, being in general unacquainted with the languages of Europe, we should find ourselves at a loss in the execution of some of the most essential parts of our duty in that part of the world, and therefore we do not wish to be employed there: But even if it were our wish, it is manifest that the public service would materially suffer by the exchange, since, by transferring the European officer to India, and the Indian officer to Europe, each would be employed in the countries where his knowledge and experience would be exerted to the greatest possible disadvantage—independent of their introducing into your army the custom of purchasing rank and promotion by selection, to both of which we have insuperable objection.

We do not consider the terms of the proposed incorporation to be such as would be dictated by impartial justice; they are evidently unfavourable to the interest of the officers in your service; the plan assumes as a settled point that the Company's corps, when transferred to the King's service, are to rank under the youngest of the King's present establishment. According to this proposal, the whole of the officers of your European corps may expect to be reduced to half pay immediately on their arrival in England. The officers of the artillery and engineers might indeed expect to come upon the effective list as vacancies should arise; but from the numbers by whom they would be superseded, they could not expect to rise above their present rank before they were too old for service. The situation of the officers of infantry would be attended with circumstances of such peculiar aggravation as to blast every hope the majority of them could form of future advancement, and to deprive numbers of them of the adequate means of present subsistence. For, besides the danger of being thrown out of the line of promotion by being disbanded, the senior officers, in your service, who have attained their present rank by a regular

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Succession on a fixed establishment, would be superseded by an enormous list of supernumerary and brevet Field Officers in his Majesty's service, far exceeding the full number requisite for the establishment; and who, as there were no vacancies for them, were in fact promoted before their turn. As officers in his Majesty's service, who are disbanded, cannot come upon full pay again without purchase, it is evident that the junior part of your officers, who may be reduced to half pay, and are without money, will not only be deprived of the necessary means of support, but will be effectually precluded from every prospect of future advancement.

Nor would the effects of the other part of the system, which follow as a necessary consequence, the relief of the European infantry, be less pernicious to the security of your possessions, and to the honour and interest of your veteran officers.

On the separation of the sepoy from the European line, we see the ruin of the corps, upon whose discipline, vigour, and attachment, the defence of your extensive territories must finally depend.

When the separation takes place, besides their complement of officers, the sepoy corps will be leaved with a number of the officers of the European regiments, who will crowd into them to avoid the immediate danger of being sent to starve in Europe. This superabundance of officers in the sepoy corps, and the proportionate insufficiency of them in the European regiments, will cause such an inequality in promotion between the two lines, as must inevitably produce the highest degree of jealousy and discontent among the sepoy officers, and must at length sink them into a state of hopeless dependance.

As the officers in that line will remain in India, they will be subject to continual supercessions by those who come with the relieving corps from Europe, who will expect, and probably enjoy, the advantages derivable from brevet rank, superior wealth, and powerful private interest: Thus they will be precluded from the most honourable and advantageous appointments and commands.

The ordinary occupations of subordinate officers, in times of peace, require a diligent attention to minute particulars in the discipline and management of the private men; the honour they hope to acquire by their achievements in war stimulates them to persevere in the wearisome repetition of their peaceful exercises: But can it be believed that men will bestow a cheerful and unremitting attention to painful duties, if when they are brought into account the honour and advantages due to their labours are to be reaped by strangers? Be assured, Honourable Sirs, that this degraded situation must inevitably tend to depress the character of the sepoy officers, to extinguish in them the ardour of the military spirit, and, finally, to sink them into a state of lifeless dependency and indifference; and when that is accomplished, the spirit which constitutes the chief support of your power may be considered as completely annihilated.

The means by which your extensive possessions in this remote country have been acquired and maintained, are without example in the history of the world. Every candid mind must admit, that it requires a considerable share of ability and discretion for a handful of
strangers

strangers to attach the natives of a foreign country to their interests, and to employ them with success as the chief instruments of the conquest and retention of their native land. But the necessity of these qualities will appear more strikingly evident, when it is known that the natives of India, whether Hindoo or Mahomedan, who are thus altered into subjection, look upon the manners of all Europeans with disgust, and upon their religion with abhorrence.

The degradation of the sepoy officers will tend effectually to destroy these valuable and indeed indispensable qualifications; and thus will the energy of your native troops be impaired at the moment when every practicable addition to their force is so clearly pointed out by the rapid progress the country powers are making in the military art.

The objections to the relief of your European corps, and to the separation of the sepoy line, are so numerous and weighty, and at the same time so obvious to every well-informed man, that we cannot consider the design to be intended merely to answer military purposes. A comparison of the proposed arrangement, with opinions known to have proceeded from high authority, evinces that an apprehension of danger, from the colonization of the military in this country, was a leading motive for proposing these dangerous and oppressive measures.

But, Honourable Sirs, many of your own members are sufficiently acquainted with India to know, that if any European settles for life in this ungenial climate, it must be the effect of necessity, and not of choice. The love of his native country is a sentiment deeply implanted in every human mind, and nothing but despair of existing there in comfort can induce a rational man to relinquish the hope of returning to it: That we have been deprived of this hope we have long considered as one of the most grievous hardships of our situation. By the existing regulations for your military service, no officer can return to his native land but on terms of such unequalled and insupportable severity, that no man of prudence can subject himself to them, unless driven to the necessity of doing it for the immediate preservation of life.

To obtain a temporary leave of absence, he must give in an absolute resignation of his commission, forfeit, during his absence, his only means of subsistence, and hazard the chance of obtaining permission to return to the service when his health is restored; and on his return to India must be content to receive but half the pay of his rank, till a vacancy arises, which shall bring him upon the effective list of the army—an event which in a smaller corps, and in the highest ranks throughout the service, may not happen till after the lapse of a number of years.

To a vast majority of your officers the remotest prospect of acquiring even the most moderate competency by the service, is completely cut off; and no suitable provision is made for enabling them to retire and pass the evening of their days in comfort in their native land—such of them as, after devoting the prime of their lives

to the service of their country, have exhausted their constitutions, by a long-continued exposure to the hardships incident to a military life in this debilitating climate.

These, Gentlemen, are not surely imaginary grievances; and we trust that we do not place an ill-founded confidence in the justice of your Honourable Court, and in the humanity of the Legislature, when we hope that a remedy for them will be sought for, rather in the removal of their causes, than in the adoption of a system which shall compel us to return, against our wills, to Europe, to be exposed there to the united hardships of indigence and disappointment.

In the plan for the future arrangement of your army, a proposal is suggested for forming all the native troops in India into one body, to be employed indiscriminately at the different Presidencies, as circumstances may require.

We are ignorant of the advantages expected from this plan, and cannot discern the necessity of it. Experience has repeatedly shewn, that when the situation of your political affairs required their services at a Presidency to which they did not belong, the officers of your native troops have zealously and successfully exerted their influence to prevail upon the men to accompany them to every part of India, in which their presence was necessary.

But an attempt to move them to a different Presidency in times of peace, we are firmly convinced, would be attended with the most dangerous and fatal consequences; and we therefore most earnestly hope, that the experiment may meet with your decided opposition.

We will not intrude upon your time, by offering any additional remarks upon this proposition, further than to observe, for your information, that a very large proportion, certainly not less than two thirds of your native troops, on this establishment, are foreigners; though they are enlisted in Bombay and its vicinity, they are natives of countries not subject to your Government; and an attempt to transport them in peaceable times to another Presidency, to which they have an invincible aversion, would in the first instance occasion the loss of a majority of them by desertion, and in the next effectually cut off all future supplies of recruits.

For these reasons, as well as for numerous others, which to avoid encroaching too long upon your time we have not brought forward, we most earnestly beseech you, Honourable Sirs, strenuously to oppose every attempt that may be made to establish a system which shall subject your forces to an incorporation with his Majesty's European army, or a dismemberment, by a general or partial relief of your European corps, or a separation of the sepoy from the European line; that may tend to create infinite confusion and dissatisfaction in both officers and sepoys, by forming the three establishments into one, to be employed indiscriminately; that will introduce among your troops the offensive practice of purchasing commissions; or that may in any shape affect the radical institute of your service—rise by seniority.

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The officers of your numerous armies first entered your service on conditions which secured to you their diligent and faithful services, and to them present subsistence and future advancement by seniority, as vacancies should arise. These terms were suitable to the interests of each party: That we have fulfilled our part of them by a zealous and faithful discharge of our duties in our respective stations, we appeal to the concurrent testimony of the different officers whom your wisdom entrusted with the command of your armies; and having fulfilled it, we deem ourselves, upon every principle of honour and equity, to have a right to the conditions made in our favour; a right of which we apprehend we can never be deprived, against our consent, by any power that respects the obligations of good faith and substantial justice.

But while we conceive ourselves possessed of the right of not being displaced from your service against our consent, unless as a punishment for crimes, we wish to demonstrate our respect to your Honourable Court, and our reverence for the supreme authority of the nation, by a cheerful acquiescence in any reasonable measures which may be thought conducive to the public welfare; and in this view we humbly beg leave to submit to your consideration the outline of the terms of transfer, which in our judgment will promote every public advantage expected from the alteration, without exposing to unjust and unnecessary hardships the individuals in your service, whose situations may be affected by the measure; and as the terms we have the honour to submit are founded upon the broad basis of equity and impartial justice, we persuade ourselves they will meet with the approbation and concurrence of your Honourable Court; and that, in the event of a transfer, you will resist every attempt that may be made to infringe upon them.

Having been occupied from our youthful days in the constant exercise of arms, and in the practice of our professional duties, we cannot admit ourselves to be inferior to any other description of military men whatever; and we therefore consider it a primary and indispensable condition, that the two services shall unite upon equal terms. And for the reasons we have already had the honour to assign, we conceive ourselves entitled to expect that the original terms on which we entered the Company's service shall be retained and confirmed.

In conformity to these ideas, we deem it necessary that the new arrangement shall not subject your troops, or any part of them, to be removed to Europe, or to be employed in any part of the world out of the limits of the Company's charter; that it shall preserve to them the present rule of promotion by seniority, upon establishments separate from each other, and from the British; that the dismembering of the army by a division of the sepoy from the European line be expressly guarded against; and previous to the transfer that every corps in the Company's army, whether artillery or infantry, European or native, be completed from your own service, to an exact equality in all respects with corps of similar strength in the Royal army, or with regard to the sepoy corps, as nearly so as possible,
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giving to the Commandant of a battalion of sepoys at least the rank of Lieutenant Colonel, that the same rank may be attached to the same command throughout the service.

The bar which prevents the promotion of Colonels in the Company's service to the rank of General Officers, and the advancement of the senior officers of the artillery and engineers to the higher ranks of the army, should be removed, and an express provision made for preventing the introduction among the Indian troops of the un military practice of purchasing promotion.

As these terms are calculated rather to defend them from injury, than to produce any positive advantage to the Company's officers, we cannot suppose that they will be objected to by any disinterested and impartial person.

Your officers undoubtedly have a fair claim to the advantage arising from a new organization of your own troops, both because it has been owing to their originally defective organization that the promotion in your service has been so unreasonably retarded, and because the officers of his Majesty's troops serving in India, who may possibly conceive themselves entitled to a share of them, have already enjoyed the benefit derivable from a just promotion between the superior and inferior ranks in the army.

Our strong attachment to the present rule of rise by seniority, upon establishments separate from each other, proceeds from a full conviction and experience of its beneficial effects. The public service is promoted by the employment of the officers in the countries with which they are best acquainted, by the preservation of harmony throughout the service, owing to its precluding the ordinary causes of jealousy and discontent, by the saving of the expence of removing officers from one Presidency to another on their promotion, and even by the emulation which it excites between the different establishments.

It is satisfactory to individuals, as it affords them better opportunities of making themselves known to their superiors, prevents a jarring of interests between officers at remote stations and those at the principal seat of government, and secures to them the advantages arising from casualties in an equitable proportion to the share they take in the hardships and dangers of war.

The inadequate number and disproportionate rank of the officers in the sepoy corps, in comparison with every other disciplined army in the world, has long subjected the officers attached to them to the most distressing hardships, and most humiliating supercessions.

The number of officers being unequal to the duties exacted from them, their necessary exertions in times of service are so fatiguing, that none but the most vigorous constitutions can support them through a campaign of any long continuance; and the disproportion in the rank is so enormous, that a very great majority of the officers who enter your service perish before they rise above the station of Subaltern, and the survivors, who, after a servitude of twelve or fifteen years, remain Lieutenants of Sepoys, are continually exposed to the mortification of being superseded and commanded

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by youths, who were in the early stages of infancy when those men were engaged in the arduous and laborious duties of the field.

Independent of the consideration of justice to your officers, the increase of their number and rank in the sepoy corps, is a measure forcibly recommended to political circumstances. The rapid and alarming improvements in the military system of the powerful states of India has attracted the attention and roused the apprehensions of every discerning person, who has observed their progress. The superiority of your troops every day diminishes, as the armies who may be destined to oppose them are daily advancing towards perfection in their discipline.

In personal endowments the natives in your service are not superior, in the respectability of their individual characters they are not equal, to men in similar stations in the service of the Country Powers; their superiority as a body they owe entirely to the energy of their officers: Deprive them of their guidance and example, and they immediately lose their spirit, and sink to the natural level of their countrymen.

The disparity of numbers in your armies and those opposed to them, has at all times been so great, that nothing but the superior skill of the officers, and discipline of the men, could have brought the wars you have been engaged in to a safe and honourable termination. But if these were the only causes of success in former wars, how are we to defend ourselves in future, when our enemies, retaining their former superiority of numbers, are as well disciplined as ourselves, and are conducted by the skill of experienced Europeans?

As it is impossible to raise or sustain a large army of Europeans in this country, it is self-evident to every intelligent mind, that our only means of maintaining our acquisitions in India, is to infuse an increased proportion of the vital principles into the native troops, by augmenting the number of officers, and stimulating them to zealous exertion by giving them an honourable rank.

We are not insensible, that in what we have had the honour to state to your Honourable Court upon this subject, we may be accused of attending more to our private advantage than to the prosperity of the national interests in this country. Upon ignorant men this calumny may make some impression, but the fear of it has not deterred us from offering our sentiments; because we are certain, Gentlemen, that your intimate acquaintance with our situation and prospects will, in your minds, shield us from the imputation; and that you will give us full credit when we assert our thorough conviction, that our interests are so closely connected with those of the Company and of the nation in India, that the destruction of one must necessarily involve the ruin of the other.

We are satisfied, Gentlemen, that no honourable mind will condemn the indignation which is felt by all ranks in your service, at the degrading and contemptuous bar which is laid upon the promotion of the Colonels in your armies to the rank of General Officers.

When the troops in the service of any state act always by themselves, as long as a due gradation of rank and authority is maintained among the officers who command them, the denominations by which the different ranks of officers may be distinguished, are but of little consequence; but when these troops are liable to act in conjunction with others who are upon different establishments, the titles of the officers then become objects of serious importance, because upon the title depends the command, which is the chief and most honourable object of military ambition.

Formerly your armies were little subject to interference with troops not in your own service, and therefore the names given to your officers of different ranks were not thought of with much solicitude; but now that they are continually exposed to act in conjunction with troops among whom the same command is distinguished by a different name, your senior officers are perpetually subjected to the most injurious and mortifying supercessions.

The nominal equality between your officers and those in the intermediate service of his Majesty, is destroyed by the difference in the constitution of the two services.

We appeal, Honourable Sirs, to your candour, whether your officers can avoid feeling themselves degraded, while in an army of sixty thousand men, constituted in other respects upon the same principles as the armies of the European states, there is not a single officer above the rank of a Colonel.

We have reason to believe it has been suggested, that the senior officers in the Company's service ought not to be appointed Generals because they are not qualified to command armies: The position can never be maintained by any unprejudiced man. Your records contain the most honourable and indisputable proofs that your army furnishes, for its numbers, as large a proportion of able men as any other service whatever, notwithstanding your officers labour under disadvantages, in point of advancement and employment, to which the officers of no other army are subjected. But the ardent spirit of enterprise with which they have been universally pervaded, has hitherto enabled them to overcome these obstacles; and the utter destruction of this spirit is not among the least of the evils that will attend the proposed system. In no service in the world it is supposed that every officer who is promoted to the rank of General is qualified to command an army; some will always be capable; the rank is given to a majority as a reward to the senior, and as an encouragement to the junior officers; and surely it will not be denied that the services of an officer may be worthy of reward, although his abilities be not equal to those of an accomplished General.

Besides the policy of the measure, justice to your old officers would dictate an increase of the higher ranks in your service. Within the last thirty years, the chief strength of the Bombay establishment has been actively employed on a variety of dangerous expeditions, in the most unhealthy climates, and against the most formidable enemies in India. In the Gulf of Persia, in the Guzerat,
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in the Coukan, and during three wars in the dominions of Hyder Ally and his successor, the havoc made among the officers by hardships, disease, the casualties of war, and the massacre of Tippoo, have occasioned a more rapid promotion on this than on any other of your establishments; but, notwithstanding circumstances so favourable to the survivors, the progress to the higher ranks has been so slow, that the senior Captain on this establishment is upwards of twenty, and the senior Lieutenant of fifteen years standing in the service; and if the present system be continued, the Lieutenants who arrived in the country in the year 1782, and in the succeeding years, cannot expect to be promoted till after they have been subalterns upwards of twenty years.

In Europe, twenty-five or thirty years may not be thought a long period of time, but in India it approaches very near to the utmost term of European life: Not above one officer in eighty who are appointed to your army lives till he is thirty years in the country.

We adduce these facts in order to demonstrate that the stagnation of promotion is not owing to temporary or accidental causes; but that it is the necessary consequence of inherent defects in the constitution of your army.

Your officers possess peculiar advantages in the acquisition of professional knowledge; there is no cause, either physical or moral, which should prevent them from producing as large a proportion of able men as any other service, excepting only such as arise from the system of your military government.

By prohibiting their advancement to the higher ranks, and virtually interdicting them from large commands, they are discouraged from applying themselves to studies of a general nature, from which they see they never can derive any advantage; by their careful and systematical exclusion from all employments that are not strictly of a military nature, their knowledge is confined to military subjects, and they are precluded from every opportunity of making themselves acquainted with the management of political and general affairs, of inuring themselves to habits of business; and, in fine, of cultivating the talents they have derived from nature or education. As you will retain the power of selecting the fittest men for employment, there can be no question, Honourable Sirs, that, if these impediments were removed, your military service would produce an ample supply of men versed in business, and qualified for every station the service requires.

The same reasoning that applies to the advancement of your Colonels to the higher military ranks, extends to the senior officers of artillery and engineers, who by the present system are debarred from any higher promotion than that of Lieutenant Colonel. Justice and true policy require, that jealousy and discontent may not be excited in any part of the army, by any particular corps being subjected to partial and oppressive restrictions; but that every officer on entering the service, to whatever corps he may be attached, shall have an impartial field for the exertion of his talents, and a fair

prospect of advancement from the lowest to the highest ranks in the army.

We have thus, Honourable Sirs, laid before you our sincere sentiments upon a subject that has excited universal agitation and alarm among your military servants, and which in its operation must so materially affect the deepest interests of the Company, and of the nation, in this part of the world.

The advantages we have hitherto derived from your support and protection, give confidence to our hopes that you will oppose, by every lawful and practicable measure, the innovations which, as involving our own honour and happiness, and the future security of your possessions, we have so earnestly deprecated. And we trust, that the reasonableness of the terms of transfer we have had the honour to submit to your consideration, will, in case such a measure should be deemed necessary, meet with your approbation and support, as being calculated merely to defend from injury and unjust usurpation a body of men, whose zealous and faithful services have, at all times, been attested by their commanders, and acknowledged by your government.

Our fidelity to our employers, our attachment to our country, and our veneration for the person and government of our august Sovereign, we have always maintained as the most sacred and inviolable rule of our actions. To be debarred from an opportunity of occasionally visiting, and to be cut off from every hope of finally settling in our native land, we have ever thought to be among the most distressing and cruel circumstances attending our servitude; but to be accused, or even suspected, of a want of attachment to our country, or of fidelity to our Sovereign, we should feel as the last aggravation of indignity.

We beg leave to assure you, Honourable Sirs, that if your military servants do not return to their native country, the sole reason is, that they cannot, without exposing themselves to the distress attendant upon a state of poverty and neglect. A regulation which should allow to the officers a temporary furlough to Europe, in the enjoyment of their pay, and without prejudice to their rank, and make a suitable provision by way of pension for the officers and men, in proportion to their respective stations, and length of service, would be acknowledged with gratitude by them, and would secure to the Public every advantage that may be expected from the harsh and offensive measure of a relief from Europe.

The anxiety under which we labour, while measures are impending that threaten a total ruin to every prospect we have of happiness in life, we hope will excuse us in ardently entreating you to lay the substance of this address before his Majesty, and both Houses of Parliament. The merits of our case, we trust, will be thought deserving of a deliberate examination; and as we know our representation to be founded upon incontrovertible facts, we cannot entertain a doubt that the wisdom and impartial kindness of our most excellent Sovereign, the honour and justice of the Legislature,

ture, and the humanity of your Honourable Court, will give ease to our minds by the adoption of a system, which, while it respects the claims of individuals, will add security to one of the most extensive branches of the British empire.

With profound respect,

Bombay,
Sept. 10th, 1794.

We have the honour to be,
Gentlemen,

Your faithful Servants;

(Signed) C. Howson, 1st Bat. of European Infantry.
Rob. Bowles, Colonel Infantry.
R. Nicholson, Lt. Col. Engineers.
Tho. Brownrigg, Lt. Col. 1st B. N. I.
S. W. S. Waddington, Lt. Col. 2d B. N. I.
R. Jones, Lt. Col. Artillery.

A true Copy.

John Morris, Secretary.

MEMORIAL

From the Officers on the Bengal Establishment.

To the Honourable the Court of Directors for Affairs of the Honourable the United Company of Merchants of England trading to the East Indies.

HONOURABLE SIRS,

The Officers of the Bengal army, in presuming to obtrude themselves upon your notice, at the moment which they anxiously expected would bring with it an impartial decision upon the claims that last year they had the honour of submitting to your justice and liberality, obey reluctantly the dictates of a necessity which prescribes the immediate adoption of every legal and justifiable measure that may contribute to avert a calamity then unforeseen, but which now openly threatens the sudden and total ruin of their interests and prospects in life. Scarcely should they deem any personal considerations, however powerful, sufficient to justify their trespassing, even apparently, upon the deference and inviolate respect that they bear to your Honourable Court; but were they, on an occasion of the present nature, and the last public importance, to withhold the information that local circumstances have given them peculiar opportunities to acquire, they would feel themselves not only unjust to their own military character and reputation, but deficient in zeal for the general welfare and prosperity of the British empire. Persuaded that these reasons will vindicate the present address from every imputation of precipitancy, we proceed, Honourable Sirs, to lay before you the causes of our disquietude and alarm.—The speech in Parliament of the Right Honourable Henry Dundas, one of his Majesty's Secretaries of State, and President of the Board of Control, ascertains that a plan for new-modelling the armies in India

was intended to be submitted to the Legislature, whenever the arrival in England of Marquis Cornwallis should enable Government to profit by his advice and assistance. And we know, from authentic documents left in this country by the Most Noble Marquis, that the plan which will have the support of his great influence, assumes as a settled and fixed point the transfer of all the Company's troops, European and native, to his Majesty's service; proposes a complete incorporation of the engineers and artillery with those branches of the Royal army, comprehending their occasional relief from Woolwich; and states the frequent relief of the corps of European infantry by regiments from England, as a regulation that will probably take place. This meditated arrangement, which affects so deeply the present and future situation of your numerous veteran armies at the different Presidencies, and has for its avowed object a complete reversal of the military system, which through many and arduous vicissitudes of fortune has been found adequate to the conquest and retention of an empire, will doubtless be weighed with the most scrupulous deliberation, and the final sanction judiciously deferred, that this extensive and intricate subject may be elucidated from every quarter. In this conviction we venture to hope, that the following observations and remarks upon the intended alteration may be honoured by your indulgent attention.

We do not presume to reason upon the effect which the unqualified controul and patronage of above sixty thousand regular troops, added to the executive branch, would probably have upon the balance of the British constitution, this being a consideration far beyond our province; but we hope and believe we are perfectly correct and warranted in holding it to be an indefeasible right of your officers, founded on the immutable principles of equity, that without having committed a crime we cannot collectively or individually be dismissed from your service, or transferred to any other, without or against our consent, especially while there exists no reason to suppose that our acquiescence would be denied to fair and equitable terms.—Conceiving ourselves in possession of this right, we humbly submit to your Honourable Court the outlines of the transfer, that in our judgment would be conformable to strict justice, and that impartiality which our long, faithful, and distinguished services clearly entitle us to expect. We consider it essential that the new arrangement preserve this army, as at present, a distinct independent body, without affixing to it the title of "*Provincial*," or any other epithet implying inferiority—that every idea of dismemberment or disorganization be precluded by expressly guarding against a partial transfer of the artillery and European infantry only, the relief of those corps from Europe, or a division of the European from the native line—that the rule of promotion by seniority, upon establishments separate from each other, and from the British, be retained and confirmed; and previous to any transfer every corps in the Company's army, whether cavalry, artillery, or infantry, European or native, be completed with officers from our own service, in an exact equality in every respect with corps of similar

similar strength in the Royal army, or with regard to the native corps as nearly so as circumstances will admit, placing at the head of a sepoy battalion an officer whose rank shall at least be that of Lieutenant Colonel, so that the same rank shall be attached to the same command in both services. The restrictions which prevent our European troops from being supplied with recruits, levied in the same manner as those for his Majesty's present regiments, should be removed. Your Honourable Court will admit the propriety of our earnestly deprecating any deviation from these points; they are suggested by the most attentive observation, confirmed through a long experience, and their reasonableness is capable of easy and obvious demonstration.

As soldiers, becomingly jealous of our honour, inseparably connected with that of the body to which we belong, we cannot look upon the title which may be henceforward attached to this army as a matter of little moment. Bred to arms from our youth, and incessantly exercised in the real practice of our profession, we reject all idea of inferiority to any other description of military men; and should the immediate controul of all the forces in the East be transferred to the Crown upon the terms above specified, we most respectfully request that these our sentiments may be represented to Government, with an expression of our humble hopes and wishes that it may please his Most Gracious Majesty to style us the "*Royal Bengal Army*," or in such similar manner as to his wisdom and goodness may appear fitting.

The measure in contemplation, of sending to Europe our engineers, artillery, or European infantry, without a manifest necessity, and against their consent, we feel to be harsh and cruel as it respects ourselves, and we are thoroughly convinced it will prove highly injurious to the public interests. The long course of service and residence in India, which after consigning to the grave a great proportion of our original numbers have habituated the constitutions of the survivors to the climate of the torrid zone, have also in very numerous instances unfitted us to sustain the opposite rigours of a Northern winter; and to order on duty to Canada, Nova Scotia, or even Britain or Germany, an officer who had spent twenty years of his life at Bombay, Madras, or Bengal, would be virtually to pass upon him the sentence of death: We have made ourselves masters of the languages of the country, and are acquainted with the manners, customs, and religions of the natives, without whose assistance it is impossible to carry on any branch of the service. By making the proper allowance for their prejudices we can conciliate their affections, secure their attachment, and render ourselves here infinitely more useful to the state than in any situation which would debar us from the use of these local acquisitions; the expence of transporting the relieving and relieved corps between Britain and India, however enormous, may be estimated; but humanity refuses to calculate the number and value of the lives which must unavoidably be sacrificed by the frequent introduction of new troops from Europe; and for what purpose sacrificed?—for

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the trial of an unnecessary experiment, which in its very commencement undermines the stability of your possessions, by removing those who are best qualified for their defence. These arguments are so obviously unanswerable, that we cannot attribute the recommendation of this measure to an ignorance of their force and weight. It probably has originated in the policy to discourage and prevent the military from settling and colonizing in these remote dependencies. If this danger exists, it has grown out of circumstances which have been particularly grievous to us, and it should be removed, without adding to the hardships we have already suffered; instead of encouragement and facility of return to Europe being held out, the Company's officer has been left without even an option; it is an event which the present system has carefully placed far without the sphere of his hopes: This system mutilates promotion to deprive him of the rank in his profession and in society that is suitable to his years, and due to his services; exacts the resignation of his commission, and immediate means of subsistence, as the conditions on which he may be permitted to revisit his home for a limited period; and makes no adequate provision for enabling to retire and pass the evening of their days in their native land those who have spent the prime of their lives in this country, without having had any opportunity to acquire even the most moderate competence. A humane and enlightened policy will remove these unwise restrictions, and attain its object by merely giving scope to the operation of natural causes. To the country which gave us birth we are bound by the strongest and most endearing ties, and it must pain us to resist the attraction to home, that acts so powerfully in our bosoms; but no man of spirit can brook the idea, that after eighteen or twenty years service in the East Indies, he is to return to his connexions a subaltern, and rely for support on their bounty. The concession of our proper rank, furlough upon the same terms as it is given to his Majesty's officers, and the establishment of reasonable pensions, proportioned to length of service, to such as wish to retire after a certain number of years, will excite the most lively gratitude in the breast of your officers, command their cheerful and willing services here, enable them to revisit occasionally, or settle finally, in their native land, and thus relieve you, Honourable Sirs, from the slightest necessity of having recourse to the harsh expedient of sending any of your corps to Europe by a relief, to which, as involving the destruction of their hopes and prospects in life, they testify their decided aversion.—The artillery officers, from the numbers by whom they would be superseded, could never expect to rise above their present rank.—To the officers of infantry, it would be still more severe and oppressive; for the plan to which we allude assumes as a datum, that the Company's European corps, upon being incorporated, are to be numbered from the youngest of the King's present establishment—although they are senior in point of formation to several of the regiments to which this arrangement would make them junior in rank, and consequently expose them to be the first disbanded upon half pay. We do not desire
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and have not solicited for the proposed incorporation, therefore we should not be made to suffer the inconveniences attendant on it, particularly those which in strict impartiality should fall to the lot of others. But we are firmly persuaded that the justice and humanity of your Honourable Court, supported by the general generosity of the British nation, will interpose to render abortive, this and every other design which contemns the claims, and violates the rights of those men, who, having devoted their lives to the public service in a remote country, are destitute of friends and powerful private interest in England.

It has been remarked, by those who have considered the general principles of human nature, as they may be applied to the improvement of military science, that the first step towards rendering soldiers equal to the most arduous enterprises, is to inspire them with confidence and an high opinion of their prowess; consequently whatever has a tendency to lower them in their own esteem, produces a proportionate real diminution of their efficiency and value: On these grounds we are convinced, that a dismemberment of your forces, by a partial transfer of the artillery or European infantry only, or their disorganization implied in the proposed total separation of the European from the native line, would, by degrading them in the scale of armies, destroy their spirit, reduce them in the course of a few years to a state of depression and contempt, and thereby furnish an era from which to date the decline of the British power in India. The magnitude of these dominions, their distance from Britain, the unavoidable destruction of European corps, by the fatigues of a few severe campaigns in this climate, the delay and uncertainty of receiving new levies, which cannot be brought into action for a considerable time after their arrival—these causes, together with the almost insuperable difficulty of procuring and conveying the adequate supplies of camp equipage, cattle, and liquors for large armies of Europeans, must compel us to rely ultimately for the defence of our possessions upon the native battalions. The number of these battalions kept on foot is so disproportioned to the great extent of frontier committed to their defence, and to the numerous hosts which they are destined to oppose, that their being preserved in the most efficient and formidable state is essential to the stability of your power: It wholly is from the skill and steadiness of their European officers, that they derive their respectability, and that superiority over their countrymen in the service of their own Princes, which they have hitherto maintained; but this superiority every day diminishes, since all the powerful states of Hindostan have formed, and placed under the command of Europeans, considerable bodies of troops, clothed, armed, and disciplined in emulation of your forces. Even the late successful contest must present to your reflections so many convincing proofs of the height to which this alarming evil has already grown, that it would be superfluous here to enumerate them. To counterbalance the improvement of the native powers in the military art, and retain the ascendancy of your arms, it is absolutely requisite that you allow to your sepoy corps their proper complement
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of European officers, upon whom their efficiency entirely depends. The present defective establishment is inadequate to the ordinary duties of peace, as laid down by the late Commander in Chief, much less is it calculated to provide for the usual and unavoidable casualties of war. Not only a due degree of attention to the security of your possessions, but justice to your military servants, who now labour under hardships and grievances, in point of promotion, unexampled in any other service, strongly advise the posting to your native battalions the same number and description of officers that are found necessary for European corps of similar strength. The inferiority of rank which pervades every branch of your service, debars your oldest officers from the exercise of their local knowledge and experience, and continually subjects them to the most humiliating supercessions. During the late war, an officer second in rank in one of his Majesty's regiments commanded an army of ten thousand men, comprising several brigades of the Company's troops, each battalion of which was of equal number with the regiment to which this officer belonged: The justice of your Honourable Court will perceive that this disadvantage, which your officers suffer from the depression of rank that has hitherto obtained, should be removed previous to any transfer, that the services may unite on equal terms, the same rank being attached to the same command in either; for it would be highly unjust to remove an officer, who by a slow and regular rise had attained the command of a regiment in his own service, to another, with only the rank attached to the command of a company in that which he was to join; this would be a real degradation, as he would stand relatively lower in his new than his former situation. Commanding a corps, he must enter his new service on an equality in every respect with those who command corps in it; which preliminary stipulation, being the plain and simple dictate of justice, its admission can be considered but as an exemption from injury; and a parity of reasoning applies to the Captain at the head of a native battalion, the Lieutenant at the head of a native company, and to every other degree and department of the Company's service. Our strong attachment to the present rule of promotion by seniority, upon establishments distinct from each other, and from the British, arises from a full experience of the satisfaction and harmony produced among all ranks of your army by this excellent regulation, which leaves not the honour and happiness of your officers at the mercy of caprice, and which in the event of a transfer may set some limits to the influence of private interest, and prevent the obnoxious practice of purchasing command and military honours with money. We observe, with much pleasure, Honourable Sirs, that our sentiments on this subject are confirmed by your concurrence; and we gratefully acknowledge your repeated discountenance of attempts at innovation upon this radical institute of your service. The idea of blending in one mass the native corps at the different Presidencies has been brought forward for discussion; but should this extremely hazardous, and indeed impracticable scheme be made the object of serious deliberation, we rest assured

it will meet with your determined opposition. The Bengal sepoys will never submit to be torn from their families, and exiled for an indefinite period to the coasts of Coromandel or Malabar—the knowledge that such a plan had been ever agitated would create universal disgust, and cause them to regret the generous sacrifice of their prejudices, in embarking on distant expeditions, which alone could have first suggested the feasibility of such a design.

We have thus unfolded, in the plain language of truth, the manifold dangers that threaten the public interests and the future welfare of your officers, from any system for the military government of India, which, either through misinformation, partiality, or a despotic disregard of those claims that happen to obstruct the attainment of a favourite object, may violate the sacred principles of general justice, and in them the first maxims of sound policy: The conditions of transfer, which we have had the honour of stating, will, we trust, be found equitable to the rights of the parties immediately concerned, and calculated to destroy the seeds of jealousy and discontent, give permanence to the British power in these remote regions, and add security to the freedom of our happy constitution. To you, Honourable Sirs, our protectors and guardians, who originally placed us in our present situations, we naturally look up for support at this momentous crisis—we earnestly entreat, that your Honourable Court will, on our behalf, most humbly represent to our Most Gracious Sovereign, and to both Houses of Parliament, the substance of this address; and that by every other means you will be pleased to oppose any transfer of your troops, excepting upon the fair and moderate terms above specified.

But should the wisdom of the Legislature continue and confirm in your Honourable Court the controul of the military establishments in India, we cannot doubt of our speedy emancipation from the humiliating and injurious depression in point of rank, under which we have so long laboured. Your Bengal artillery, consisting of sixteen companies of Europeans, and thirty companies of gun Lascars attached to them, has not more officers than a battalion and a half of the Royal artillery. Of the officers of the Royal corps not above one half are subalterns: Whereas in your artillery three fourths are of that rank. To this great disproportion of subalterns to Captains and Field Officers, and to the abolition of the rank of Captain Lieutenant, which at this moment does exist in the constitution of the Royal artillery, as it formerly did in yours, must be attributed the slow rise of your junior officers. Your engineer corps labour under the same disproportion with regard to the higher ranks. The commandant of a native regiment is but a Captain, and has under him nine subalterns, and no officer in your armies can rise above the rank of Colonel. Such a defective organization, such an inadequate number of Field Officers, Captains, and Subalterns, compared with that of the private men, together with the great disproportion of the lower to the higher ranks, expose your officers to the mortification of being commanded by officers of his Majesty's corps, whose length of service

is less, and whose local knowledge or professional abilities do not entitle them to such a pre-eminence.

These circumstances which we have pointed out have combined to produce stagnation of promotion in your army, that, if not soon and effectually remedied, must extinguish every ray of hope, destroy the military spirit, and sink your officers into indifference, apathy, and despondency. The youngest Lieutenant in the Bengal army has served eleven years, and on the present footing he cannot reasonably expect in less than sixteen years more another advancement. The senior Captains have served twenty-six, Majors twenty-eight, Lieutenant Colonels thirty, and Colonels thirty-two years. From this brief statement it is evident that numbers of your Lieutenants must remain in this rank until they shall have considerably passed their fortieth year, an age at which men are unfit in this climate for the very active and fatiguing duties that fall to the share of subalterns, as in the native corps, which on severe service would soon be left without officers; and this was in a great degree experienced during the late war in Mysore, although two additional officers were posted to each of the battalions of that detachment.

In a former part of this address we have offered our opinion on the political necessity of allowing to your sepoy corps their proper complement of European officers. On the justice of this measure, with respect to the officers themselves, it is scarcely necessary to enlarge; every feeling mind will easily conceive the bitter regret with which every man who looks back upon twenty years service in India as a subaltern, must deplore the flower of his days, and so great a portion of his life vainly and unprofitably consumed in exile, hardships, and danger; he is wise too late; but retreat is impossible---Fatigues and the hand of time have shattered his frame too much to bear the inclemency of his native climate, without the assistance of comforts which it is out of his power to procure---and who is to give refuge to him, that after a long absence returns from the East, destitute equally of emolument and of honours? He endeavours to forget that he ever had an home, but reflection corrodes and preys upon his languid body, and at length he expiates too severely his original error. Nothing can be more true, Honourable Sirs, than that your service, from being the best in the world, has become one of the worst. But we look forward to brighter prospects; we rely with perfect confidence on your wisdom and informed justice, to remove the disgraceful bar on the promotion of the Colonels in your numerous armies, and confer the rank of General Officers in its different degrees, and to an extent suitable to the number of your forces; and that by completing corps of artillery and engineers, with officers in proportion to their strength, to an equality with the correspondent lines in his Majesty's service; by giving to the commandants of the sepoy battalions their due rank of Colonel, or at least that of Lieutenant Colonel, and posting to these corps the same number and descriptions of European battalions, you will relieve your officers from degradation and supercession---eradicate every cause of future jealousies

jealousies and discontents--- make a seasonable addition to the strength and vigour of your arms---and fix the British power in this quarter of the globe upon a basis so firm and solid as may securely bid defiance to every assault. With sentiments of the most profound respect, we have the honour to subscribe ourselves,

Honourable Sirs,

Signed at Fort William,
and the military stations
and commands, in April,
May, June, July, and
August, 1794.

Your most faithful, most obedient,

and devoted Servants,

T. Nicholls, Lieut. Col. Infantry.
J. M. Cameron, Lieut. Col.
John Odell Roch, Lieut. Infantry.
Edwd. Rawstone, Lieut. Col.
Wm. Vanas, Maj. Infantry.
Rt. Dennis, Captain.
U. Carnigie, Do.
Chas. Ware, Lieut. Col.
J. Hersford, Capt. Engineers.
E. Clark, Maj. Infantry.
J. Bateman, Do.
J. Bradley, Capt. N. I.
Saml. Watson, Capt. I.
Wm. D. Knox, Lieutenant.
Thos. Townsend, Lieutenant.
John Morrison, Lieut. Infantry.
A. Douglas Monteath, Do.
John Tyafdale, Capt.
A. Orme, Major Infantry.
W. Hy. Royle, Lieut. Infantry.
J. Motring, Lieut. Infantry.
John Gillanders, Capt. Infantry.
J. Morris, Captain.
P. Baldwin, Lieut. Infantry.
R. Macan, Captain.
R. Haldane, Colonel.
Chas. Wyatt, Lieut. Engineers.
H. Glay, Captain.
R. Dunkle, Do.
M. Little, Lieut. Infantry.
John Burnett (2d.) Lieut. Infantry.
James Dickson, Major Infantry.
Lud. Grant, Captain.
T. Higgins, Capt. Infantry.
T. Edward, Do.

N. Steward, Capt. Infantry.
T. Moodaun, Col. Artillery.
C. P. Ristell, Captain.
Thos. Clayton, Captain.
David Robertson, Lieut. Infantry.
Richard Adams, Do.
John Paton, Do.
Wm. G. Maxwell, Do.
Sidney C. Jones, Lieutenant.
J. W. Hopkings, Lieut. Infantry.
T. Taylor, Lieut. N. I.
Thos. Robinson, Lieut. N. I.
Thos. Evans, Lieut. N. I.
Thos. Fetherston, Lieut. N. I.
James Tatley, Lieut. N. I.
Chas. Morgan, Colonel.
J. White, Do.
H. Brisco, Colonel.
John Forbes, Do.
W. Jones, Do.
W. Popham, Do.
G. Burrington, Do.
James Nichol, Lieut. Col. Infantry.
G. Johnson, Do.
R. Lucas, Do.
J. Macgowan, Lieut. Colonel.
Vere Warner Hufley, Lieut. Col. Artillery.
Saml. Sears, Do.
Tabey M'Kenzie, Capt. Infantry.
W. Vincent, Do.
John Gardiner, Capt. Infantry.
B. Marley, Do.
b b z D. Co.

D. Coningham, Capt. Infantry.	P. Gaskoigne, Lieutenant.
W. M'Dougall, Captain.	Wm Dick, Lieut. Infantry.
R. Humprays, Capt. Engineers.	A. Knox, Do.
J. Hawkshaw, Capt. Infantry.	A. Dowll, Do.
J. Fenwick, Do.	Wm. Raban, Do.
James Vibart, Do.	J. W. Adams, Do.
Thos. Robertson, Lieut. Engineers.	J. P. Pigott, Lieut. Cavalry.
Geo. Scott, Lieut. Infantry.	Hy. Adams, Lieut. Infantry.
Geo. Macmorine, Lieut. Infantry.	F. French, Do.
Arnold King, Lieut. Infantry.	O. Gladwin, Do.
Peter Burrows, Lieut. Infantry.	John Bellaffes, Do.
T. W. Peacock, Do.	John Munro, Do.
F. R. Muller, Do.	R. E. Roberts, Maj. Infantry.
T. Hickman, Do.	R. M'Kenzie, Maj. Infantry.
C. Greig, Do.	W. Palmer, Major.
A. Hennessy, Do.	R. Bruce, Capt. Infantry.
J. Arnold, Do.	C. Scott, Capt. Artillery.
H. Jenlack, Do.	H. Hyndman, Captain.
James Perwis, Do.	W. Macintosh, Capt. Infantry.
Robt. Petten, Ensign Infantry.	R. Bailie, Capt. Infantry.
Thos. Williamfon, Lieutenant.	R. Phillips, Capt. Infantry.
E. S. Broughton, Lieutenant.	John Robins, Do.
J. Macintyre, Capt. Artillery.	James Noke, Do.
Lewis Grant, Capt. Infantry.	Ed. Pennington, Do.
T. Robinson, Aft. Surgeon.	Thos. Harriott, Do.
Saml. Cooper, Lieutenant.	A. Young, Lieut. Infantry.
W. Nafegreave, Lieut. Infantry.	J. Pearson, Capt. Infantry.
A. Grant, Do.	J. Jollie, Lieut. Infantry.
E. L. Conway, Do.	R. Willaughby, Do.
James Ashe, Do.	R. Frazer, Lieut. Infantry.
John Jarrett, Do.	L. Rawstone, Do.
James Edwards, Do.	J. Richardson, Lieut. Cavalry.
Pierce Caffady, Ensign Infantry.	J. S. Bateman, Lieut. Infantry.
H. Rose, Lieut. N. I.	J. Salkeld, Do.
T. W. Howard, Lieut. N. I.	G. Foulis, Do.
P. Black, Lieut. Cavalry.	W. Anderson, Assist. Surgeon.
Geo. Ruffel, Maj. Infantry.	Sueton M'Gowan, Ensign.
J. Hay, Do.	J. Mence, Maj. Infantry.
Saml. Farmer, Do.	T. Harding, Do.
Robt. Frith, Capt. Cavalry.	G. S. Brown, Capt. Infantry.
W. D. Fawcett, Mr. Bd.	Thos. Kearnant, Do.
W. Preston, Capt. Infantry.	W. Denby, Do.
John Darby, Capt. Infantry.	Robt. Blair, Do.
Hert. Skinner, Captain.	D. Marshall, Do.
W. H. Gillman, Captain.	John Powell, Do.
R. Walter, Capt. Infantry.	John Mawbey, Do.
G. Hardiman, Capt. Infantry.	J. Hayner, Do.
	T. W. Elwood, Do.
	M. Grace, Capt. Artillery.

J. Robinson, Capt. Artillery.	T. J. Marsden, Lieut. Infantry.
James Gould, 1st Brigade.	G. Macleod, Assist. Surgeon.
Hugh Mair, Surgeon.	E. English, Do.
S. Geo. Ashe, Lieut. Infantry.	C. Brettnche, Lieut. Infantry.
Bernard Rose, Do.	W. La Castro, Capt. Infantry.
R. Spottswood, Do.	M. Hifferman, Lieut. Infantry.
A. Mitchell, Do.	Wm. Golding, Lieut. Engineers.
W. Sandys, Do.	G. Ball, Lieut. Infantry.
M. Fitzhugh, 1st Mate.	C. Webber, Do.
W. Butler, Lieut. Infantry.	W. Cuppage, Lieutenant.
J. Scott, Do.	M. White, Lieut. N. I.
Mark White, Do.	W. Odell, Lieut. Infantry.
Peter Lambert, Do.	H. Lennon, Lieut. Do.
J. C. Mitchell, Do.	W. M. Baker, Lieutenant.
C. Simpson, Do.	James Telfer, Lieut. F. W. Ar-
T. Y. Bradford, Do.	tillery.
A. Macleod, Lieut. Artillery.	H. N. White, Lieut. N. I.
H. I. Cheape, Lieut. Infantry.	J. N. McGath, Lieut. Do.
Thos. Martin, Do.	Richd. Ralph, Do.
Saml. Palmer, Do.	J. Reed, Do.
Richd. Lambert, Lieutenant.	W. Hinckfman, Do.
David Hurrill, Lieut. Infantry.	M. C. Davison, Lieutenant.
J. O'Halloran, Do.	A. Burgh, Lieut. Infantry.
A. Maxwell, Do.	W. Yali, Native Infantry.
Jos. Wade, Do.	G. S. Mounsey, Lieut. N. I.
L. Smith, Do.	N. McLeod, Capt. Infantry.
G. H. Radcliffe, Lieut. Infantry.	James Pringle, Lieut. F. W.
Thos. Willett, Do.	Alex. Murray, Lieut. Infantry.
James Atkinson, Do.	R. Cuming, Do.
James Pennington, Do.	F. Dalston, Do.
Geo. Rankin, Assist. Surgeon.	R. Hodgson, Do.
Andw. Coomings, Lieut. Infan-	Geo. Eagle, Do.
try.	T. Penfon, Do.
John Wallace, Do.	T. Bolton, Maj. Infantry.
Thos. Maifie, Do.	T. Green, Capt. N. I.
Thos. G. Williamson, Do.	Robt. Rague, Captain.
Rd. Frith, Lieut. Cavalry.	Robt. Simmond, Do.
S. Kelley, Lieut. Infantry.	John Hilliard, Capt. Infantry.
W. Hemmings, Do.	Chas. Wittet, Capt. Artillery.
W. Campbell, Do.	James Davidson, Lieut. Infantry.
J. H. Hutchinson, Do.	James Peche, Do.
W. Kennie, Do.	J. Whetherton, Captain.
Chas. Christie, Do.	H. J. Saunders, Lieut. Infantry.
D. Spencer Freeman, Assist.	Geo. Howell, Capt. Artillery.
Surgeon.	W. Shipton, Lieut. Artillery.
B. Cuthbert, Lieut. Infantry.	Geo. Fuller, Do.
M. Macleod, Do.	Rd. Mabert, Lieutenant.
John Harris, Do.	J. P. Drummond, Lieut. F. W.
W. Fleming, Lieut. Artillery.	Artillery.

J. H.

J. H. Wingrove, Lieut. Infantry.	G. Gore, Lieut. Infantry.
F. Maynard, Lieut. F. W.	John Ralpt, Do.
M. Machamara, Lieut. Infantry.	T. Yeld, Assist. Surgeon.
J. Gordon, Lieut. Cavalry.	Jos. Richardson, Lieut. Infantry.
J. Scott, Lieutenant.	D. Macleod, Do.
— Sammorey, Lieut. Infantry.	Arch. Campbell, Do.
Lewis Thomas, Lieut. Infantry.	Rob. Campbell, Do.
John Bullock, Do.	H. T. Boutflower, Assist. Surgn.
J. Knowles, Captain.	Jas. Collie, Surgeon.
R. Francis, Lieut. Infantry.	John Henderfon, Assist. Surgeon.
Rt. Ogle, Capt. Do.	Alex. Ogilvy, Do.
Rt. Fleming, Lieut. Infantry.	Patrick Don, Lieut. Infantry.
Edwd. Bird, Do.	Rt. Bowie, Do.
J. Clidale, Assist. Surgeon.	John Smith, Assist. Surgeon.
Hy. White, Captain.	Rt. Davis, Lieut. Infantry.
G. Richards, Lieut. Infantry.	Tho. Cowley, Do.
H. Worsley, Do.	Tho. Hawkings, Do.
W. Nicholl, Do.	Tho. Whinyates, Lieut. Infantry.
F. Kyars, Do.	Wm. McCulloch, Do.
Rt. Morrell, Do.	W. Spottiswood, Assist. Surg.
Bn. Litton, Lieut. Infantry.	J. Delamine, Lieut. Infantry.
Rt. Broughton, Do.	Jas. Kellie, Do.
James Mecks, Assist. Surgeon.	E. H. Butle, Lieut. Artillery.
John Towers, Lieutenant.	Rd. Kilsher, Lieut. F. W. Artil.
Rt. Skirving, Lieut. Infantry.	Leslie R. Grave, Lieut. Do.
C. W. Lumbun, Do.	W. Dunn, Lieut. Artillery.
James Lautie, Lieutenant.	W. Berner, F. W. Do.
John Toppin, Lieut. Artillery.	Q. Ahmughty, Lieut. F. W. Do.
John Turner, Lieut. Infantry.	Tho. Bertie, Do.
Geo. Hickman, Do.	Samuel Noble, Do.
G. J. Higginson, Do.	F. Beaghan, Do.
J. C. Green, Maj. Artillery.	Rt. Douglas, Do.
G. Browne, Capt. Artillery.	W. Fead, Do.
Saml. Bradshaw.	C. Gale, Lieut. Artillery.
Geo. Wood, Capt. Infantry.	Tho. Fernnam, Do.
John Rattray, Do.	M. Browne, Lieut. F. W. Artil.
James Collins, Lieut. Infantry.	Geo. Barclay, Lieut. Infantry.
R. Tennson, Do.	Clem. Browne, Lieut. F. W. Art.
J. L. Richardson, Lieutenant.	W. Burke, Lieut. Infantry.
H. O'Donnel, Lieut. Infantry.	Charles Grant, Lieut. Infantry.
Geo. Mercer, Do.	W. Hunter, Assist. Surgeon.
J. De Carney.	H. H. Cooper, Lieut. N. I.
P. Tolptry, Lieut. N. I.	S. Adams, Lieut. N. I.
J. Barter, Capt. Artillery.	D.
R. Tocong, Lieutenant.	A. Powell, Lieut. Infantry.
J. Lenthert, Do.	Leo. Simpson, Lieutenant.
D. Macpherson, Do.	R. Gahagan, Lieut. Cavalry.
Tho. Huring, Lieut. Infantry.	John Plumer, Lieutenant.
J. Shaw, Assist. Surgeon.	Peter Grant, Lieut. Infantry.

Geo

Geo. Hutchinson, Lieut. Infant.	Edwin Lloyd, Lieut. N. I.
Edw. Hall, Lieut. Infantry	R. Morris, Do.
J. Denny, Assist. Surgeon.	J. Ealet, Lieut. Infantry.
Wm. Lally, Lieut. Infantry.	W. Duff, Do.
A. Watkins, Lieut. Artillery.	W. S. Pryer, Do.
J. Nickland, Lieut. Infantry.	J. Fletcher, Do.
J. Hunter, Do.	Tho. Preston, Ensign Engineers
C. Smyth, Do.	J. Anderfon, Lieut. Infantry.
J. Maffers, Do.	J. Carige, Do.
J. Read, Lt. Second E. Battal.	H. Martin D'Estence, Do.
H. Pennington, Lieut. Infantry.	James Murray, Lieutenant.
J. Gillman, Assist. Surgeon.	R. Wetherston, Do.
J. Dawson, Lieut. Infantry.	Dan. Lyons, Do.
R. Parry, Do.	Jas. Hunt, Do.
A. Haig, Assist. Surgeon.	J. Crockett, Do.
J. Sinclair, Lieut. Infantry.	David Lyons, Do.
C. Cleobury, Do.	Paris Bradshaw, Do.
Jas. Rolton, Lieut. N. I.	D. Lumsden, Do.
J. Grant, Lieut. Infantry.	L. Burrell, Do.
S. Dubois, Do.	T. Broughan, Do.
J. Taylor, Lieut. Artillery	T. Inbury, Ensign.
D. Sherwood, Do.	J. P. Kelly, Ensign Infantry.
R. Browne, Do.	C. F. Parchaud, Do.
R. Hetzler, Lieut. F. W.	J. P. Aubrey, Do.
C. Shand, Lieut.	B. Manwaring Do.
R. Steere Allen, Lieut. Infantry.	Rt. Dee, Lieutenant.
J. J. Bird, Lieut. N. I.	R. Stephenson, Do.
J. Hume, Lieutenant.	J. Dunn, Major.
J. Malcolm, Do.	R. Easpear, Lieut. Artillery.
W. Hill, Do.	H. Hamilton, Lieut. Infantry.
E. Clark, Do.	J. N. Rind, Do.
S. Jones, Do.	A. Black, Do.
S. White, Do.	S. Clayton, Do.
B. Hugh Kelly, Do.	W. Sturmer, Do.
W. Rankin, Lieutenant.	J. Craw, Do.
P. D. Auverne, Do.	W. C. Alston, Do.
J. Rolland, Lieutenant, N. I.	T. Hardwicke, Lieut. Artillery.
W. Maybery, Lieutenant.	— Thong, Lieut. Infantry.
G. Claher, Do.	W. Hopper, Lieut. F. W. Artil.
N. Oyle, Do.	C. White, Lieut. Infantry.
— Tomkyns, Lieut. Artillery.	J. Cunningham, Do.
Jas. Clark, Lieutenant.	George Hale, Do.
J. Thornton, Lieut. Infantry.	G. Johnston, Lieut. Artillery.
D. Sloane, Do.	E. M. Cullom, Do.
J. Hamand, Do.	D. Malles, Do.
A. Fergussen, Do.	J. Smith, Lieut. Artillery.
J. Campbell, Do.	R. B. Gregory, Lieut.
F. Drummond, Do.	D. Ochlerlong, Lieut. Infantry.
J. Rankin, Do.	W. Hawkes, Do.
A. W. Hearsey, Capt. Infantry.	Tho. Jaffray, Capt. Infantry.
	A. Mor

A. Morrison, Lieut. Infantry.	A. Brennan, Lieut. Infantry.
W. Beydell, Lieut. N. I.	W. Morris, Do.
Ar. Davis, Do.	W. Thompson, Do.
W. Burn, Captain.	A. Matthews, Lt. F. W. Artil.
J. F. Paschard, Lieut. of Artil.	T. Morgan, Assist. Surgeon.
L. B. Morris, Lieut. Infantry.	Fred. McCulloch, Do.
E. C. Wilson, Do.	J. Garstin, Capt. Engineers.
W. Hurricock, Do.	D. H. Dalton, Lieut. Infantry.
W. Syrer, Do.	Rd. Hay, Do.
Edw. Perry, Lieutenant.	James Price, Lieutenant.
J. Hope, Lieut. F. W.	D. Richardson, Lieut. Artillery.
F. Cuming, Infantry.	W. Davis, Captain.
J. Plumer, Lieut. Infantry.	C. Macnamara, Captain.
R. Ames, Do.	R. Gupbur, Do.
D. Hamilton, Do.	E. Darell, Lieut. F. W.
H. Foster, Lieutenant.	G. Mason, Lieut. Artillery.
W. Baillie, Surgeon.	L. Sealy, Do.
R. Moore, Assist. Surgeon.	Wm. Keasberry, Lieut. Infantry.
W. E. Leadbeater, Lieut. Infant.	Jas. McLean, Lieutenant.
R. S. Graham, Lieutenant.	Tho. Morgan, Lieut. Infantry.
N. M. Arcander, Lieut. Infant.	Rd. Cowlshaw, Lieut.
James Pugh, Do.	Jas. Pritchard, Do.
D. Falvey, Do.	C. Stewart, Lieut. Infantry.
Tho. Alcock, Do.	J. Humphreys, Do.
J. Bouyonnar, Captain.	A. Green, Do.
A. Vartle, Lieut. Colonel.	Jas. Blunt, Ensign Engineers.
C. Edwards, Lieut. Artillery.	Jas. Robertson, Do.

REPORT

Of the Committee of the Board of Agriculture, respecting
Mr. Elkington's Mode of Draining.

London, Friday, June 5th, 1795.

PRESENT,

Sir John Sinclair, Bart.
The Surveyor General of
Crown Lands,
The Duke of Bedford,

Robert Barclay, Esq.
Robert Smith, Esq.
Sir C. Willoughby, Bart.

The Board having referred to this Committee the consideration of Mr. Paget's and Mr. Eccleston's letters, and of several certificates on the success of Mr. Elkington's mode of draining, they were read; of which the following is an abstract:

Thomas Eccleston, Esq. Scarisbeck, May 25th, 1794.—Is convinced of Mr. Elkington's proficiency.—Is much interested about the

the disclosure, as Mr. E. is subject to epileptic fits.—Mentions the great things done by him at Eccleston, and elsewhere.—Elkington has a large family, and is not in affluent circumstances.—Notices the facility with which ingenious young men, by travelling with Mr. E. may acquire his art.

Mr. Eccleston, July 24th, 1794.—Speaks strongly of the vast benefit to be derived by a disclosure of Mr. E.'s system of draining.—Mentions a drain of 600 yards. Expence 50l.—Acres reclaimed, 60; the increased value of upwards of 30l. per annum. If the same land had been drained according to the practice of the neighbourhood, the expence would not have been less than 300l.—Is convinced that the whole system may be communicated, and in a short time easily comprehended.

Mr. T. Paget.—Where other plans of draining failed, Mr. Elkington's have succeeded, in every instance, to his full satisfaction, and, in many cases, to the surprise of his employers.—Expence moderate.

Lord Radnor.—Answered completely to my satisfaction.—Has applied to him to undertake another job.

Mr. Knowles, Nelson.—Lands not worth half a crown, improved to 30 and 40 shillings an acre.—Great satisfaction expressed in general.—Length of the drain, 1300 yards.—Acres reclaimed, 10 or 12.

Thomas Tomlin (for Mr. Astley), Oldstone Hall.—Great satisfaction expressed in general.—Length of the drain, 470 yards.—Acres reclaimed, 12 or 14.

R. Bowman, Fisherwick Park.—Elkington's the most efficacious method.—Cutting about 5 shillings a perch.—Length of the drain, 172 perches.—Acres reclaimed, 35.

Mr. J. Farmer, Carlton.—Land was drowned by water from out of a rock 24 feet below the surface.—Length of the drain, 94 perches.—Acres reclaimed, 5½.

Mr. J. Bolding, Tardebig, Worcestershire.—A mere bog of little or no value, now worth 12 shillings per acre.—Expence, 60l.—Acres reclaimed, 48.

Mr. E. Tongue, Aldridge.—A bog of little or no value, now worth from 12 to 15 shillings an acre.—Expence, 200l.—Acres reclaimed, 150.

Mr. H. Buckley, Norraanton.—Mr. Elkington's mode surpasses any I have ever seen.—Less cutting; and proving a more effectual remedy than other modes.—Length of the drain, 1204 yards.—Acres reclaimed, 50.

Mr. J. Hayward, Solyhull, Warwickshire.—Land not worth 2s. 6d. per acre, now worth 25 shillings.—Acres reclaimed, 56.

R. Astley, Esq. Oldstone Hall, Leicestershire.—Drained for my brother.—Expence, 50l.—Acres reclaimed, 50; when former trials to drain part of this ground had failed.—The land worth three times its former value.—In my own land drained, expence 63l.—Acres reclaimed, 60; formerly of little value, now among the best in my estate; part hilly; part flat meadow; many bogs. Other modes of draining had failed.

Mr. Moore, Charlcote.---Little Hill farm, belonging to Mr. Lucy, occupied by Mr. P. Moore.---Length of drain, 485 yards.---Acres reclaimed, 12.---Thelsford farm, occupied by Mr. George Wallington.---Length of drain, 792 yards.---Acres reclaimed, 14.---An old pasture farm, occupied by Mr. Benjamin Smith.---Length of the drain, 1210 yards.---Acres reclaimed, 150.---The average expence of the last three drainages, 2s. 6d. per yard, or about 310l. expence.

W. Herrick, Esq. Bean Manor, Loughborough.---“ Never found any draining which I think likely to answer so well, as the stone draining you (Mr. Elkington) make use of.”---Mr. Herrick’s wet boggy land.---Length of the drain, 200 yards.---Acres reclaimed, 30.

Mr. Buckley, Normanton ---The land was wet, rushy, and spungy, is now quite dry.---Took 337 loads of stone, which is a less quantity of materials, and the expence less than any other mode that I have yet seen.---Length of the drain, 2711 yards.---Acres reclaimed, 93.

Your Committee, having considered the above certificates, are of opinion that Mr. Elkington’s method of draining is an object highly deserving of attention.

JOHN SINCLAIR, President.

THE SPEECH

Of his Excellency the Viceroy of Corsica, delivered to the Chamber of Parliament, at the Opening of the Session, the 9th Day of February 1795.

GENTLEMEN,

It is with unfeigned pleasure that I meet you this day in Parliament, both because your constitution, on which the future happiness of Corsica depends, is hereby consummated, and because the full energy of your wisdom and authority is required at a period rendered doubly interesting by the establishment of a new Government, and by the continuance of the war.

You are charged not only with important, but arduous duties, since you must on the one hand secure your freedom as an independent nation, by a vigorous and courageous exertion in the war, and on the other, you must make provision for internal happiness and liberty, by deliberations which are better suited to times of tranquillity and peace.

For the discharge of this great trust, I rely with perfect confidence on the wisdom and public spirit of Parliament, supported by the zealous and hearty union of all good Corsicans, whether in public or private stations; for you will, no doubt, participate with me in the pleasing reflection, that the present period affords the happy opportunity of composing past animosities, and obliterating divisions no longer supported by any subsisting motive, and which being always at variance with the general good, are peculiarly prejudicial to it in moments like the present.

His

His Majesty on his part, ever just and ever firm to his engagements, has already taken those steps which the constitution pointed out, for completing the new system of your Government. He has been pleased to ratify in person, the Constitutional Act which he had previously authorised me to accept in his name.

I have ordered the gracious answer made by his Majesty to the address of the late General Council, presented to him by deputies from that Assembly, to be laid before you. I have also ordered to be laid before you, a copy of the commission by which his Majesty has been pleased to confer on me the exalted honour of representing him in this kingdom under the title of Viceroy, agreeable to the provisions of the Constitutional Act. By the choice of a person whose best qualification for that distinguished station, is a warm and steady affection for Corsica, you will perceive that the same sentiment prevailed on that occasion in his Majesty's mind.

I am enabled with equal satisfaction to acquaint you, that his Majesty is not less attentive to your protection against the hostile designs of the enemy; and you may depend on his powerful and vigorous support during the war. He confides at the same time in the zeal and courage of his Corsican subjects, for repelling the enemy, and defending in the independence of their country, and the security of their lives, fortunes, and honour, all that can be dear to men. In these views, a considerable body of Corsican infantry has been raised, and an immediate augmentation to that national corps is intended:

Measures have been taken for enabling his Majesty to assemble the militia, and employ them against the common enemy in case of need. It will be for the Parliament, in its wisdom, to frame adequate regulations for the perfection of such a system as may give to Corsica, in moments of danger, the full benefit of the courage and patriotism of all her subjects; for it must not be forgotten, that the independence and liberty of your country must not depend on the protection of regular troops alone, however formidable the force employed may be; but, under the providence of God, must still rest principally on the hearts and arms of a people who love their country and their freedom.

Many important objects will require your immediate attention. The most urgent of these, is to provide sufficient funds for the public service.

In the present circumstances of Corsica, his Majesty is pleased to take upon himself the whole charges of the military establishment; you have also the benefit of a great naval force, without any expence; you have no public debt, and consequently no interest to pay on that account.

Reflecting on these peculiar advantages, enjoyed perhaps exclusively by this nation, I am persuaded that you will cheerfully furnish the remaining and unavoidable expences of the public service; and it is with much comfort that I consider the impossibility of an ample and adequate provision for the civil charges of Government being burdensome to the people of Corsica, even in the present state of her resources.

A settlement of your religious establishment has been reserved for the chamber of Parliament, in concert with his Holiness the Pope.

To this important point you will naturally direct your early and serious attention; and I have no doubt, that the wisdom and piety which will preside in your councils, will lead you to the means of reconciling the civil interests and temporal prosperity of your constituents, with the holy duties of religion, the reverence due to its ministers, and the sacred rights of property.

The definition and limits of the several powers and jurisdictions to be exercised by the different tribunals, in the administration of justice, as well as a declaration of the law itself, are other points of serious and urgent importance. A faithful and judicious administration of the national property, particularly of the woods and forests, the improvement of agriculture, manufactures, and commerce, the encouragement of industry in all its branches, the government and discipline of the military, the encouragement of navigation, and regulations which may bring forth the naval resources of the island, whether in mariners or stores, in its own defence, and in the general service of the empire; the repair of highways, and improvement of internal communication; institutions for public instruction; establishments of health, both for the security of the inhabitants, and the convenience of their commerce; all these are objects worthy of your early deliberations, and for which your wisdom and diligence will not fail to provide.

I have the greatest satisfaction in announcing to you the conclusion of a treaty for the marriage of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales with the Princess Caroline, daughter of the Duke of Brunswick. I am persuaded that your affection for the person and family of his Majesty will make you participate in the general joy diffused through every part of his dominions, by an event so interesting to the happiness of his Majesty and that illustrious Prince.

GENTLEMEN,

Impressed with the momentous nature of the present period, and of the duties which it imposes on us, I am nevertheless confident in your patriotism, talents, and application; and I pray God, so to bless and enlighten our counsels, and so to endue us with wisdom and virtue, as to render this first Parliament of Corsica an example to all succeeding ones; as well as to your constituents of the present day, of disinterested, zealous, and, above all, united exertion for the public good.

It is by these means, and by the blessing of God, that I trust your country will triumph over its foreign and domestic enemies, and attain, under the mild and equitable government of his Majesty, the summit of national prosperity and happiness.

TREATY

TREATY OF AMITY, COMMERCE, AND NAVIGATION,

Between his Britannic Majesty and the United States of America.

[By their President, with the advice and consent of their Senate.]

His Britannic Majesty and the United States of America being desirous, by a treaty of amity, commerce, and navigation, to terminate their differences in such a manner as, without reference to the merits of their respective complaints and pretensions, may be the best calculated to produce mutual satisfaction and good understanding: And also to regulate the commerce and navigation between their respective countries, territories, and people, in such a manner as to render the same reciprocal, beneficial, and satisfactory; they have respectively named their Plenipotentiaries, and given them full powers to treat of and conclude the said treaty; that is to say, his Britannic Majesty has named for his Plenipotentiary the Right Hon. William Wyndham Grenville, Baron Grenville of Wotton, one of his Majesty's Privy Council, and his Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs; and the President of the said United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate thereof, hath appointed for their Plenipotentiary the Hon. John Jay, Chief Justice of the said United States, and their Envoy Extraordinary to his Majesty; who have agreed on, and concluded the following

ARTICLES:

Art. I. There shall be a firm, inviolable, and universal peace, and a true and sincere friendship, between his Britannic Majesty, his heirs and successors, and the United States of America; and between their respective countries, territories, cities, towns, and people of every degree, without exception of persons or places.

II. His Majesty will withdraw all his troops and garrisons from all posts and places within the boundary lines assigned by the treaty of peace to the United States. This evacuation shall take place on or before the 1st day of June 1796, and all the proper measures shall, in the interval, be taken, by concert between the Government of the United States and his Majesty's Governor-General in America, for settling the previous arrangements which may be necessary respecting the delivery of the said posts: The United States, in the mean time, at their discretion, extending their settlements to any part within the said boundary line, except within the precincts or jurisdiction of any of the said posts. All settlers and traders within the precincts or jurisdiction of the said posts, shall continue to enjoy, unmolested, all their property of every kind, and shall be protected therein. They shall be at full liberty to remain there, or to remove with all or any part of their effects; and it shall also be free to them to sell their lands, houses, or effects, or to retain the property thereof, at their discretion: Such of them as shall continue to reside within the said boundary lines shall not be
com-

compelled to become citizens of the United States, or to take any oath of allegiance to the Government thereof; but they shall be at full liberty so to do if they think proper, and they shall make and declare their election within one year after the evacuation aforesaid. And all persons who shall continue there after the expiration of the said year, without having declared their intention of remaining subjects of his Britannic Majesty, shall be considered as having elected to become citizens of the United States.

III. It is agreed, that it shall at all times be free to his Majesty's subjects, and to the citizens of the United States, and also to the Indians dwelling on either side of the said boundary line, freely to pass and repass, by land or inland navigation, into the respective territories and countries of the two parties on the continent of America (the country within the limits of the Hudson's Bay Company only excepted), and to navigate all the lakes, rivers, and waters thereof, and freely to carry on trade or commerce with each other. But it is understood that this article does not extend to the admission of vessels of the United States into the sea-ports, harbours, bays, or creeks, of his Majesty's said territories; nor into such parts of the rivers in his Majesty's said territories as are between the mouth thereof and the highest port of entry from the sea, except in small vessels trading *bona fide* between Montreal and Quebec, under such regulations as shall be established to prevent the possibility of any frauds in this respect; nor to the admission of British vessels from the sea into the rivers of the United States, beyond the highest ports of entry for foreign vessels from the sea.---The river Mississippi shall, however, according to the treaty of peace, be entirely open to both parties; and it is further agreed, that all the ports and places on its eastern side, to whichever of the parties belonging, may freely be resorted to, and used by both parties, in as ample a manner as any of the Atlantic ports or places of the United States, or any of the ports or places of his Majesty in Great Britain.

All goods and merchandise whose importation into his Majesty's said territories in America shall not be entirely prohibited, may freely, for the purposes of commerce, be carried into the same in the manner aforesaid, by the citizens of the United States, and such goods and merchandise shall be subject to no higher or other duties than would be payable by his Majesty's subjects on the importation of the same from Europe into the said territories. And in like manner all goods and merchandise whose importation into the United States shall not be wholly prohibited, may freely, for the purpose of commerce, be carried into the same, in the manner aforesaid, by his Majesty's subjects; and such goods or merchandise shall be subject to no higher or other duties than would be payable by the citizens of the United States on the importation of the same, in American vessels, into the Atlantic ports of the said States. And all goods not prohibited to be exported into the said territories respectively, may in like manner be carried out of the same by the two parties respectively, paying duty as aforesaid.

No duty of entry shall ever be levied by either party, on peltries brought by land or inland navigation into the said territories respectively

tively; nor shall the Indians, passing or repassing with their own proper goods and effects of whatever nature, pay for the same any impost or duty whatever. But goods in bales, or other large packages unusual among Indians, shall not be considered as goods belonging *bona fide* to Indians.

No higher or other tolls or rates of ferriage than what are or shall be payable by natives, shall be demanded on either side; and no duties shall be payable on any goods which shall merely be carried over any of the portages or carrying-places on either side, for the purpose of being immediately re-embarked and carried to some other place or places. But as by this stipulation it is only meant to secure to each party a free passage across the portages on both sides, it is agreed, that this exemption from duty shall extend only to such goods as are carried in the usual and direct road across the portages, and are not attempted to be in any manner sold or exchanged during their passage across the same, and proper regulations may be established to prevent the possibility of any frauds in this respect.

As this article is intended to render in a great degree the local advantages of each party common to both, and thereby to promote a disposition favourable to friendship and good neighbourhood, it is agreed, that the respective Governments will mutually promote this amicable intercourse, by causing speedy and impartial justice to be done, and necessary protection to be extended to all who may be concerned therein.

IV. Whereas it is uncertain whether the river Mississippi extend so far to the northward as to be intersected by a line to be drawn due west from the Lake of the Woods in the manner mentioned in the Treaty of Peace between his Majesty and the United States, it is agreed, that measures shall be taken in concert with his Majesty's Government in America, and the Government of the United States, for making a joint survey of the said river from one degree of latitude below the Falls of St. Anthony, to the principal source or sources of the said river, and also of the parts adjacent thereto; and that if on the result of such survey, it should appear that the said river would not be intersected by such a line as is above mentioned, the two parties will thereupon proceed by amicable negotiation to regulate the boundary line in that quarter, as well as all other points to be adjusted between the said parties, according to justice and mutual convenience, and in conformity to the intent of the said Treaty.

V. Whereas doubts have arisen what river was truly intended under the name of the river St. Croix, mentioned in the said Treaty of Peace, and forming a part of the boundary therein described, that question shall be referred to the final decision of the commissioners to be appointed in the following manner, viz.

One commissioner shall be named by his Majesty, and one by the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate thereof, and the said two commissioners shall agree on the choice of a third; or if they cannot so agree, they shall each propose one person, and of the two names so proposed, one shall be

drawn

drawn by lot in the presence of the two original commissioners. And the three commissioners so appointed, shall be sworn impartially to examine and decide the said question according to such evidence as shall respectively be laid before them on the part of the British Government and of the United States. The said commissioners shall meet at Halifax, and shall have power to adjourn to such other place or places as they shall think fit. They shall have power to appoint a Secretary, and to employ such surveyors or other persons as they shall judge necessary. The said commissioners shall by a Declaration under their hands and seals decide what river is the river St. Croix intended by the treaty. The said declaration shall contain a description of the said river, and shall particularize the latitude and longitude of its mouth, and of its source. Duplicates of this declaration, and of the statements of their accounts, and of the journal of their proceedings, shall be delivered by them to the agent of his Majesty, and to the agent of the United States, who may be respectively appointed and authorized to manage the business on behalf of the respective Governments. And both parties agree to consider such decision as final and conclusive, so as that the same shall never thereafter be called in question, or made the subject of dispute or difference between them.

VI. Whereas it is alleged by divers British merchants and others, his Majesty's subjects, that debts to a considerable amount, which were *bona fide* contracted before the peace, still remain owing to them by citizens or inhabitants of the United States, and that by the operation of various lawful impediments since the peace, not only the full recovery of the said debts has been delayed, but also the value and security thereof have been, in several instances, impaired and lessened, so that by the ordinary course of judicial proceedings, the British creditors cannot now obtain, and actually have and receive, full and adequate compensation for the losses and damages which they have thereby sustained: It is agreed, that in all such cases where full compensation for such losses and damages cannot, for whatever reason, be actually obtained, had, and received by the said creditors in the ordinary course of justice, the United States will make full and complete compensation for the same to the said creditors: But it is distinctly understood, that this provision is to extend to such losses only as have been occasioned by the lawful impediments aforesaid, and is not to extend to losses occasioned by such insolvency of the debtors, or other causes as would equally have operated to produce such loss, if the said impediments had not existed, nor to such losses or damages as have been occasioned by the manifest delay or negligence, or wilful omission of the claimant.

For the purpose of ascertaining the amount of any such losses and damages, five commissioners shall be appointed, and authorized to meet and act in manner following, *viz.* Two of them shall be appointed by his Majesty, two of them by the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate thereof, and the fifth by the unanimous voice of the other four; and if they should not agree in such choice, then the commissioners named by the two parties,

parties, shall respectively propose one person, and of the two names so proposed, one shall be drawn by lot in the presence of the four original commissioners.

When the five commissioners thus appointed shall first meet, they shall, before they proceed to act, respectively take the following oath or affirmation, in the presence of each other, which oath or affirmation being so taken, and duly attested, shall be entered on the record of their proceedings, *viz.* "I, A. B. one of the commissioners appointed in pursuance of the 6th article of the treaty of amity, commerce, and navigation, between his Britannic Majesty and the United States of America, do solemnly swear or affirm, that I will honestly, diligently, impartially, and carefully examine, and to the best of my judgment, according to justice and equity, decide all such complaints, as under the said article shall be preferred to the said commissioners; and that I will forbear to act as a commissioner in any case, in which I may be personally interested."

Three of the said commissioners shall constitute a board, and shall have power to do any act appertaining to the said commission, provided that one of the commissioners named on each side, and the fifth commissioner shall be present, and all decisions shall be made by the majority of the voices of the commissioners then present. Eighteen months from the day on which the said commissioners shall form a board, and be ready to proceed to business, are assigned for receiving complaints and applications; but they are, nevertheless, authorised in any particular cases, in which it shall appear to them to be reasonable and just, to extend the said term of eighteen months for any term not exceeding six months, after the expiration thereof. The said commissioners shall first meet at Philadelphia, but they shall have power to adjourn from place to place, as they shall see cause.

The said commissioners, in examining the complaints and applications so preferred to them, are empowered and required, in pursuance of the true intent and meaning of this article, to take into their consideration all claims, whether of principal or interest, or balances of principal and interest, and to determine the same respectively, according to the merits of the several cases; due regard being had to all the circumstances thereof, and as equity and justice shall appear to them to require. And the said commissioners shall have power to examine all such persons as shall come before them on oath or affirmation, touching the premises; and also to receive in evidence, according as they may think most consistent with equity and justice, all written depositions, or books, or papers, or copies, or extracts thereof; every such deposition, book, or paper, or extract being duly authenticated, either according to the legal forms now respectively existing in the two countries, or in such other manner as the said commissioners shall see cause to require or allow.

The award of the said commissioners, or of any three of them as aforesaid, shall in all cases be final and conclusive, both as to the justice of the claim, and to the amount of the sum to be paid to the creditor or claimant, and the United States undertake to cause the sum so awarded to be paid in specie to such creditor or claimant,

without deduction; and at such time or times, and at such place or places, as shall be awarded by the said commissioners; and on condition of such releases or assignments to be given by the creditor or claimant, as by the said commissioners may be directed: Provided always that no such payment shall be fixed by the said commissioners to take place sooner than twelve months, from the day of the exchange of the ratifications of this treaty.

VII. Whereas complaints have been made by divers merchants and others, citizens of the United States, that during the course of the war in which his Majesty is now engaged, they have sustained considerable losses and damage by reason of irregular or illegal captures or condemnations of their vessels and other property, under colour of authority or commissions from his Majesty; and that from various circumstances belonging to the said cases, adequate compensation for the losses and damages so sustained cannot now be actually obtained, had, and received, by the ordinary course of judicial proceedings; it is agreed, in all such cases where adequate compensation cannot, for whatever reason, be now actually obtained, had, and received, by the said merchants or others in the ordinary course of justice, full and complete compensation for the same will be made by the British Government to the said complainants. But it is distinctly understood that this provision is not to extend to such losses or damages as have been occasioned by the manifest delay or negligence, or wilful omission of the claimants.

That for the purpose of ascertaining the amount of any such losses or damages, five commissioners shall be appointed and authorized to act in London, exactly in the manner directed with respect to those mentioned in the preceding article; and after having taken the same oath or affirmation (*mutatis mutandis*) the same term of eighteen months is also assigned for the reception of claims, and they are in like manner authorized to extend the same in particular cases. They shall receive testimony, books, papers, and evidence in the same latitude, and exercise the like discretion and powers respecting that subject; and shall decide the claim in question according to the merits of the several cases, and to justice, equity, and the laws of nations. The award of the commissioners, or any such three of them as aforesaid, shall in all cases be final and conclusive, both as to the justice of the claim, and the amount of the sum to be paid to the claimant; and his Britannic Majesty undertakes to cause the same to be paid to such claimant in specie, without any deduction, at such place or places, and at such time or times, as shall be awarded by the same commissioners, and on condition of such releases or assignments to be given by the claimants, as by the said commissioners may be directed.

And whereas certain merchants and others, his Majesty's subjects, complain, that in the course of the war, they have sustained loss and damage by reason of the capture of the vessels and merchandise taken within the limits and jurisdiction of the States, and brought into the ports of the same, or taken by vessels originally armed in ports of the said States:

It is agreed, that in all such cases where restitution shall not have been made agreeably to the tenor of the letter from Mr. Jefferson to Mr. Hammond, dated at Philadelphia, September 5, 1793, a copy of which is annexed to this treaty; the complaints of the parties shall be, and hereby are referred to the commissioners to be appointed by virtue of this article, who are hereby authorised and required to proceed in the like manner relative to these, as to the other cases committed to them; and the United States undertake to pay to the complainants or claimants, in specie, without deduction, the amount of such sums as shall be awarded to them respectively by the said commissioners, and at the times and places which in such awards shall be specified: and on condition of such releases or assignments to be given by the claimants as in the said awards may be directed. And it is further agreed, that not only the new existing cases of both descriptions, but also all such as shall exist at the time of exchanging the ratifications of this treaty, shall be considered within the provisions, intent, and meaning, of this article.

VIII. It is further agreed, that the commissioners mentioned in the two preceding articles shall be respectively paid in such a manner as shall be agreed between the two parties; such agreement being to be settled at the time of the exchange of the ratifications of this treaty. And all other expences attending the said commissions shall be defrayed jointly by the two parties, the same being previously ascertained and allowed by the majority of the commissioners. And in the case of death, sickness, or necessary absence, the place of every such commissioner respectively, shall be supplied in the same manner as such commissioner was appointed, and the new commissioners shall take the same oath or affirmation, and do the same duties.

IX. It is agreed that British subjects, who now hold lands in the territories of the United States; and American citizens, who now hold lands in the dominions of his Majesty, shall continue to hold them according to the nature and tenure of their respective states and titles therein; and may grant, sell, or devise the same to whom they please, in like manner as if they were natives: and that neither they, nor their heirs or assigns, shall, so far as may respect the said lands, and the legal remedies incident thereto, be regarded as aliens.

X. Neither the debts due from individuals of the one nation to individuals of the other, nor shares, nor monies which they may have in the public funds, or in the public or private banks, shall ever, in any event of war or national differences, be sequestered or confiscated; it being unjust and impolitic, that debts and engagements contracted, and made by individuals, having confidence in each other, and in their respective governments, should ever be destroyed or impaired by national authority, on account of national differences and discontents.

XI. It is agreed between his Majesty and the United States of America, that there shall be a reciprocal and entirely perfect liberty of navigation and commerce between their respective people, in the manner, under the limitations, and on the conditions, specified in the following articles:

XII. His Majesty consents, that it shall and may be lawful, during the time hereinafter limited, for the citizens of the United States to carry to any of his Majesty's islands and ports in the West Indies from the United States, in their own vessels, not being above the burthen of 70 ton, any goods or merchandises, being of the growth, manufacture, or produce of the said States, which it is or may be lawful to carry to the said islands or ports from the said States in British vessels; and that the said American vessels shall be subject there to no other or higher tonnage, duties, or charges, than shall be payable by British vessels in the ports of the United States; and that the cargoes of the said American vessels shall be subject there to no other or higher duties or charges than shall be payable on the like articles, if imported there from the said States in British vessels.

And his Majesty also consents, that it shall be lawful for the said American citizens to purchase, load and carry away in their said vessels, to the United States, from the said islands and ports, all such articles, being of the growth, manufacture; or produce of the said islands, as may now by law be carried from thence to the said States in British vessels, and subject only to the same duties and charges on exportation to which British vessels and their cargoes are or shall be subject in similar circumstances.

Provided always that the said American vessels do carry and land their cargoes in the United States only, it being expressly agreed and declared, that during the continuance of this article, the United States will prohibit and restrain the carrying any molasses, sugar, coffee, cocoa, or cotton, in American vessels, either from his Majesty's islands, or from the United States, to any part of the world, except the United States, reasonable sea stores excepted.

Provided also, that it shall and may be lawful, during the same period, for British vessels to import from the said islands, into the United States, and to export from the United States to the said islands, all articles whatever, being of the growth, produce, or manufacture of the said islands, or of the United States respectively which now may, by the laws of the said States, be so imported and exported. And that the cargoes of the said British vessels, shall be subject to no other or higher duties or charges, than shall be payable on the same articles, if so imported or exported in American vessels.

It is agreed that this article and every matter and thing therein contained, shall continue to be in force during the continuance of the war in which his Majesty is now engaged; and also for two years, from and after the day of the signature of the preliminary or other articles of peace by which the same may be terminated.

And it is further agreed, that at the expiration of the said term, the two contracting parties will endeavour further to regulate their commerce in this respect, according to the situation in which his Majesty may then find himself with respect to the West Indies, and with a view to such arrangements, as may best conduce to the mutual advantage and extension of commerce.

And the said parties will then also renew their discussions, and endeavour to agree, whether in any or what cases, neutral vessels shall

TREATY BETWEEN GREAT BRITAIN AND AMERICA A.

shall protect enemy's property ; and in what cases, provisions, and other articles, not generally contraband, may become such. But in the meantime, their conduct towards each other in these respects, shall be regulated by the articles hereinafter inserted on those subjects.

XIII. His Majesty consents that the vessels belonging to the citizens of the United States of America shall be admitted and hospitably received in all the sea ports and harbours of the British territories in the East Indies ; and that the citizens of the said United States may freely carry on a trade between the said territories and the said United States, in all articles of which the importation or exportation respectively, to or from the said territories, shall not be entirely prohibited. Provided only, that it shall not be lawful for them, in any time of war between the British government and any other power or state whatever, to export from the said territories, without the special permission of the British government there, any military stores or naval stores or rice. The citizens of the United States shall pay for their vessels, when admitted into the said ports, no other or higher tonnage duty than shall be payable on British vessels when admitted into the ports of the United States. And they shall pay no other or higher duties or charges on the importation or exportation of the cargoes of the said vessels, than shall be payable on the same articles when imported or exported in British vessels. But it is expressly agreed, that the vessels of the United States shall not carry any of the articles exported by them from the said British territories to any port or place, except to some port or place in America, where the same shall be unladen ; and such regulations shall be adopted by both parties, as shall from time to time be found necessary to enforce the due and faithful observance of this stipulation.

It is also understood, that the permission granted by this article, is not to extend to allow the vessels of the United States to carry on any part of the coasting trade of the said British territories ; but vessels going with their original cargoes, or part thereof, from one port of discharge to another, are not to be considered as carrying on the coasting trade. Neither is this article to be construed to allow the citizens of the said States to settle or reside within the said territories, or to go into the interior parts thereof, without the permission of the British government established there : And if any transgression should be attempted against the regulations of the British government in this respect, the observance of the same shall and may be enforced against the citizens of America, in the same manner as against British subjects, or others transgressing the same rule. And the citizens of the United States, whenever they arrive in any port or harbour in the said territories, or if they should be permitted in manner aforesaid, to go to any other place therein, shall always be subject to the laws, government, and jurisdiction, of what nature established in such harbour, port, or place, according as the same may be. The citizens of the United States, may also touch for refreshment at the island of St. Helena, but subject
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in all respects to such regulations as the British government may from time to time establish there.

XIV. There shall be, between all the dominions of his Majesty in Europe and the territories of the United States, a reciprocal and perfect liberty of commerce and navigation. The people and inhabitants of the two countries respectively shall have liberty freely and securely and without hindrance and molestation, to come with their ships and cargoes to the lands, countries, cities, ports, places, and rivers, within the dominions and territories aforesaid, to enter into the same, to resort there, and to remain and reside there, without any limitation of time; and also to hire and possess houses and warehouses for the purposes of their commerce: And generally the merchants and traders on each side shall enjoy the most complete protection and security for their commerce, but subject always, as to what respects this article, to the laws and statutes of the two countries respectively.

XV. It is agreed, that no other or higher duties shall be paid by the ships or merchandise of the one party in the ports of the other, than such as are paid by the like vessels or merchandise of all other nations. Nor shall any other or higher duty be imposed in one country on the importation of any articles the growth, produce, or manufacture, of the other, than are or shall be payable on the importation of the like articles, being of the growth, produce, or manufacture, of any other foreign country. Nor shall any prohibition be imposed on the exportation or importation of any articles to or from the territories of the two parties respectively, which shall not equally extend to all other nations.

But the British government reserves to itself the right of imposing on American vessels, entering into the British ports in Europe, a tonnage duty, equal to that which shall be payable by British vessels in the ports of America; and also such duty as may be adequate to countervail the difference of duty now payable on the importation of European and Asiatic goods, when imported into the United States in British or in American vessels.

The two parties agree to treat for the more exact equalization of the duties on the respective navigation of their subjects and people in such manner as may be most beneficial to the two countries. The arrangements for this purpose shall be made at the same time with these mentioned at the conclusion of the 12th article of this treaty, and are to be considered as a part thereof. In the interval it is agreed, that the United States will not impose any new or additional tonnage duties on British vessels, nor increase the now subsisting difference between the duties payable on the importation of any articles in British or in American vessels.

XVI. It shall be free for the two contracting parties respectively to appoint Consuls for the protection of trade, to reside in the dominions and territories aforesaid, and the said Consuls shall enjoy those liberties and rights which belong to them by reason of their function. But before any Consul shall act as such, he shall be in
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the usual forms approved and admitted by the party to whom he is sent; and it is hereby declared to be lawful and proper, that in case of illegal and improper conduct towards the laws or government, a Consul may either be punished according to the law, if the laws will reach the case, or be dismissed, or even sent back; the offended government assigning to the other their reasons for the same.

Either of the parties may except from the residence of Consuls such particular places as such party shall judge proper to be so excepted.

XVII. It is agreed, that in all cases where vessels shall be captured or detained, on just suspicion of having on board enemy's property, or of carrying to the enemy any of the articles which are contraband of war, the said vessel shall be brought to the nearest or most convenient port; and if any property of an enemy should be found on board such vessel, that part only which belongs to the enemy shall be made prize, and the vessel shall be at liberty to proceed with the remainder without any impediment. And it is agreed, that all proper measures shall be taken to prevent delay, in deciding the cases of ships or cargoes so brought in for adjudication; and in the payment or recovery of any indemnification adjudged or agreed to be paid to the masters or owners of such ships.

XVIII. In order to regulate what is in future to be deemed contraband of war, it is agreed, that under the said denomination shall be comprised all arms and implements serving for the purposes of war, by land or by sea; such as cannon, muskets, mortars, petards, bombs, grenades, carcasses, faucisses, carriages for cannon, musket rests, bandoners, gunpowder, match, saltpetre, ball, pikes, swords, headpieces, cuirasses, halberts, lances, javelins, horse furniture, holsters, belts, and generally all other implements of war; as also timber for ship-building, tar or resin, copper in sheets, sails, hemp, and cordage, and generally whatever may serve directly to the equipment of vessels, unwrought iron, and fir planks, only excepted; and all the above articles are hereby declared to be just objects of confiscation, whenever they are attempted to be carried to an enemy.

And whereas the difficulty of agreeing on the precise cases in which alone provisions and other articles not generally contraband may be regarded as such, renders it expedient to provide against the inconveniencies and misunderstandings which might thence arise: It is further agreed, that whenever any such articles so becoming contraband, according to the existing laws of nations, shall for that reason be seized, the same shall be confiscated, but the owners thereof shall be speedily and completely indemnified; and the captors, or in their default the government under whose authority they act, shall pay to the masters or owners of such vessels, the full value of all articles, with a reasonable mercantile profit thereon, together with the freight, and also the demurrage incident to such detention.

And whereas it frequently happens that vessels sail for a port or place belonging to an enemy, without knowing that the same is
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either besieged, blockaded or invested; it is agreed, that every vessel so circumstanced may be turned away from such port or place, but she shall not be detained, nor her cargo, if not contraband, be confiscated, unless after notice she shall again attempt to enter; but she shall be permitted to go to any other port or place she may think proper; nor shall any vessel or goods of either party, that may have entered into such port or place, before the same was besieged, blockaded, or invested by the other, and be found therein after the reduction or surrender of such place, be liable to confiscation, but shall be restored to the owners or proprietors thereof.

XIX. And that more abundant care be taken for the security of the respective subjects and citizens of the contracting parties, and to prevent their suffering injuries by the men of war or privateers of either party, all commanders of ships of war and privateers, and all others the said subjects and citizens shall forbear to do any damage to those of the other party, or committing any outrage against them; and if they act to the contrary, they shall be punished, and shall also be bound in their persons and estates to make satisfaction and reparation for all damages, and the interest thereof, of whatever nature the said damages may be.

For this cause all commanders of privateers, before they receive their commissions, shall hereafter be obliged to give, before a competent judge, sufficient security by at least two responsible sureties, who have no interest in the said privateer; each of whom, together with the said commander, shall be jointly and severally bound in the sum of fifteen hundred pounds sterling, or, if such ship be provided with above one hundred and fifty seamen or soldiers, in the sum of three thousand pounds sterling, to satisfy all damages and injuries which the said privateer, or officers, or men, or any of them, may do or commit during their cruise, contrary to the tenor of this treaty, or to the laws and instructions for regulating their conduct; and further, that in all cases of aggression the said commission shall be revoked and annulled.

It is also agreed, that whenever a Judge of a Court of Admiralty of either of the parties shall pronounce sentence against any vessel, or goods, or property, belonging to the subjects or citizens of the other party, a formal and duly authenticated copy of all the proceedings in the cause, and of the said sentence, shall, if required, be delivered to the commander of the said vessel, without the smallest delay, he paying all legal fees and demands for the same.

XX. It is further agreed, that both the said contracting parties shall not only refuse to receive any pirates into any of their ports, havens, or towns, or permit any of their inhabitants to receive, protect, harbour, conceal, or assist them in any manner, but will bring to condign punishment all such inhabitants as shall be guilty of such acts or offences.

And all their ships, with the goods or merchandises taken by them, and brought into the port of either of the said parties, shall be seized, as far as they can be discovered, and shall be restored to the owners, or the factors or agents duly deputed and authorised

in writing by them (proper evidence being first in the Court of Admiralty for proving the property), even in case such effects should have passed into other hands by sale, if it be proved that the buyers knew, or had good reason to believe or suspect, that they had been piratically taken.

XXI. It is likewise agreed, that the subjects and citizens of the two nations shall not do any acts of hostility or violence against each other, nor accept commissions or instructions so to act from any foreign prince or state, enemies to the other party; nor shall the enemies of one of the parties be permitted to invite, or endeavour to enlist in the military service any of the subjects or citizens of the other party, and the laws against all such offences shall be punctually executed. And if any subject or citizen of the said parties respectively, shall accept any foreign commission, or letters of marque, for arming any vessel to act as a privateer against the other party, and be taken by the other party, it is hereby declared to be lawful for the said party to treat and punish the said subject or citizen, having such commission or letters of marque, as a pirate.

XXII. It is expressly stipulated that neither of the said contracting parties will order or authorise any acts of reprisal against the other, on complaint of injuries or damages, until the said party shall first have presented to the other, a statement thereof, verified by competent proof and evidence, and demanding justice and satisfaction, and the same shall either have been refused or unreasonably delayed.

XXIII. The ships of war of each of the contracting parties shall, at all times, be hospitably received into the ports of the other, their officers and crews paying due respect to the laws and government of the country. The officers shall be treated with that respect which is due to the commissions which they bear; and if any insult should be offered to them by any of the inhabitants, all offenders in this respect shall be punished as disturbers of the peace and amity between the two countries. And his Majesty consents, that in case an American vessel should, by stress of weather, danger from enemies, or other misfortunes, be reduced to the necessity of seeking shelter in any of his Majesty's ports, into which such vessel could not in ordinary cases claim to be admitted, she shall, on manifesting that necessity to the satisfaction of the government of the place, be hospitably received and permitted to refit, and to purchase at the market price such necessaries as she may stand in need of, conformably to such orders and regulations as the government of the place, having respect to circumstances of each case, shall prescribe. She shall not be allowed to break bulk, or unload, her cargo, unless the same shall be *bona fide* necessary to her being refitted; nor shall she be permitted to sell any part of her cargo, unless so much only as may be necessary to defray her expences, and then not without the express permission of the government of the place; nor shall she be obliged to pay any duties whatever, except only on such articles as she may be permitted to sell for the purpose aforesaid.

XXIV. It shall not be lawful for any foreign privateers (not being subjects or citizens of either of the said parties), who have commissions from any other prince or state in enmity with either nation, to arm their ships in the ports of either of the said parties, nor sell what they have taken, nor in any other manner to exchange the same; nor shall they be allowed to purchase more provisions than shall be necessary to their going to the nearest port of that prince or state from whom they obtained their commissions.

XXV. It shall be lawful for the ships of war and privateers belonging to the said parties respectively, to carry whithersoever they please the ships and goods taken from their enemies, without being obliged to pay any fee to the officers of the Admiralty, or to any Judges whatever; nor shall the said prizes when they arrive at, and enter the ports of the said parties, be detained or seized, neither shall the searchers or other officers of those places visit such prizes, (except for the purpose of preventing the carrying of any part of the cargo thereof on shore in any manner contrary to the established laws of revenue, navigation, or commerce), nor shall such officers take cognizance of the validity of such prizes; but they shall be at liberty to hoist sail, and depart as speedily as may be, and carry their said prizes to the place mentioned in their commissions of patents, which the commanders of the said ships of war or privateers shall be obliged to show.

No shelter or refuge shall be given in their ports to such as have made a prize upon the subjects or citizens of either of the said parties; but if forced by stress of weather, or the danger of the sea, to enter therein, particular care shall be taken to hasten their departure, and to cause them to retire as soon as possible. Nothing in this treaty contained shall however be construed or operate, contrary to former and existing public treaties with other sovereigns or states; but the two parties agree, that while they continue in amity, neither of them will in future make any treaty that shall be inconsistent with this or the preceding article.

Neither of the said parties shall permit the ships or goods belonging to the subjects or citizens of the other, to be taken within cannon shot of the coast, nor in any of the bays, ports, or rivers of their territories by ships of war, or others having commission from any prince, republic, or state whatever. But in case it should so happen, the party, whose territorial rights shall thus have been violated, shall use his utmost endeavours to obtain from the offending party, full and ample satisfaction for the vessel or vessels so taken, whether the same be vessels of war or merchant vessels.

XXVI. If at any time a rupture should take place (which God forbid) between his Majesty and the United States, the merchants and others of each of the two nations residing in the dominions of the other, shall have the privilege of remaining and continuing their trade, so long as they behave peaceably and commit no offence against the laws; and in case their conduct should render them suspected, and the respective governments should think proper to order them to remove, the term of twelve months, from the publication of the order,

der, shall be allowed them for that purpose, to remove with their families, effects, and property, but this favour shall not be extended to those who shall act contrary to the established laws; and for greater certainty it is declared, that such rupture shall not be deemed to exist, while negotiations for accommodating differences shall be depending, nor until the respective ambassadors or ministers, if such there shall be, shall be recalled or sent home, on account of such differences, and not on account of personal misconduct, according to the nature and degrees of which both parties retain their rights, either to request their recall, or immediately to send home the ambassador or minister of the other, and that without prejudice to their mutual friendship and good understanding.

XXVII. It is further agreed, that his Majesty and the United States, on mutual requisitions, by them respectively, or by their respective ministers or officers authorised to make the same, will deliver up to justice, all persons, who, being charged with murder or forgery, committed within the jurisdiction of either, shall seek an asylum within any of the countries of the other; provided that this shall only be done on such evidence of criminality, as, according to the laws of the place, where the fugitive or person so charged shall be found, would justify his apprehension and commitment for trial, if the offence had there been committed. The expence of such apprehension and delivery shall be borne and defrayed by those who make the requisition and receive the fugitive.

XXVIII. It is agreed, that the first ten articles of this treaty shall be permanent, and that the subsequent articles, except the twelfth, shall be limited in their duration to twelve years, to be computed from the day on which the ratification of this treaty shall be exchanged, but fully subject to this condition—That whereas the said twelfth article will expire, by the limitation therein contained, at the end of two years from the signing the preliminary or other articles of peace which shall terminate the present war in which his Majesty is engaged, it is agreed, that proper measures shall by concert be taken for bringing the subject of that article into amicable treaty and discussion, so early before the expiration of the said term, as that new arrangements on that head may by that time be perfected, and ready to take place. But if it should unfortunately happen, that his Majesty and the United States should not be able to agree on such new arrangements, in that case all the articles of this treaty, except the first ten, shall then cease and expire together.

Lastly, This treaty, when the same shall have been ratified by his Majesty, and by the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of their senate, and the respective ratifications mutually exchanged, shall be binding and obligatory on his Majesty, and on the said States, and shall be by them respectively executed and observed with punctuality, and the most sincere regard to good faith: And whereas it will be expedient, in order the better to facilitate intercourse and obviate difficulties, that other articles be proposed and added to this treaty, which articles from want of time and other circumstances, cannot now be per-

fectet—it is agreed, that the said parties will, from time to time, readily treat of and concerning such articles, and will sincerely endeavour to form them, as that they may conduce to mutual convenience, and tend to promote mutual satisfaction and friendship; and that the said articles, after having been duly ratified, shall be added to, and make a part of this treaty. In faith whereof, we, the undersigned Ministers Plenipotentiary of his Majesty the King of Great Britain, and the United States of America, have signed this present treaty, and have caused to be affixed thereto the seal of our arms.

Done at London, this nineteenth
day of November, one thousand
seven hundred and ninety-four.

GRENVILLE. (Seal.)

JOHN JAY. (Seal.)

TREATY OF PEACE

Between France and Prussia.

The French Republic and his Majesty the King of Prussia, equally animated with the desire of putting an end to the war which divides them, by a solid peace between the two nations, have nominated for their plenipotentiaries, viz.

The French Republic, the Citizen François Barthelemy, its ambassador in Switzerland;

And the King of Prussia, his Minister of State, of War, and the Cabinet, Charles Auguste, Baron de Hardenberg, Knight of the Order of the Red Eagle, of the White Eagle, and of St. Stanislaus.

Who have agreed upon the following Articles:

Art. I. There shall be peace, amity, and good understanding between the French Republic and the King of Prussia, considered both as such, and as Elector of Brandenburg, and Co-Estate of the German Empire.

II. In consequence, all hostilities between the two contracting powers shall cease, from the day of the ratification of the present treaty, and neither of them, from the same period, shall furnish against the other, in any quality, or under any title whatsoever, any succours or contingent, in men, horses, provisions, money, warlike stores, or otherwise.

III. Neither of the contracting powers shall grant a passage through its territory, to the troops of the enemies of the other.

IV. The troops of the French Republic shall evacuate, within fifteen days after the ratification of the present treaty, the parts of the Prussian States they may occupy on the right bank of the Rhine.

The contributions, deliveries, supplies, and services of war, shall cease entirely within fifteen days after the signature of this treaty.

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All arrearages due at that period, as well as billets and promises given or made in that respect, shall be null. Whatever shall be taken or received after the period aforesaid, shall be restored gratuitously, or paid for in ready money.

V. The troops of the French Republic shall continue to occupy the parts of the states of the King of Prussia, situated on the left bank of the Rhine. All definitive arrangement with respect to these provinces, shall be deferred till the general pacification with the German Empire.

VI. Until a treaty of commerce between the two contracting powers shall be made, all the commercial communications and relations between France and the Prussian States, shall be re-established on the footing on which they were before the present war.

VII. As the disposition of article VI. cannot have the full effect, but in proportion as liberty of commerce shall be re-established for all the north of Germany, the two contracting powers shall take measures for removing from it the theatre of war.

VIII. To individuals of the two nations respectively shall be granted the restoration of all effects, revenues, or property, of what kind soever, detained, seized, or confiscated on account of the war between France and Prussia, as well as prompt justice with respect to all debts due in the states of either of the two contracting powers to the subjects of the other.

IX. All prisoners taken respectively since the commencement of the war, without regard to difference of number or rank, including Prussian marines and sailors, taken either in Prussian ships or ships of other nations, as well as in general all those detained on either side, on account of the war, shall be restored within the space of two months at the latest after the exchange of the ratification of the present treaty, on paying the private debts they may have contracted during their captivity. The same shall be done with respect to the sick and wounded immediately after their getting well.

Commissioners shall be immediately appointed on both sides, for executing this article.

X. The prisoners of Saxon, Mentz, Palatine, and Hessian corps, with those of Hesse-Cassel and Darmstadt, who have served in the army of the King of Prussia, shall be included in the exchange above mentioned.

XI. The French Republic will accept of the good offices of his Majesty the King of Prussia in favour of the princes and states of the German Empire, who shall desire to enter directly into negotiation with it, and who to that end have already requested, or shall request, the interposition of the King.

The French Republic, to give to the King of Prussia a first proof of its desire to concur in the re-establishment of the ancient bonds of amity which have subsisted between the two nations, consents not to treat as an enemy's country, during the space of three months after the ratification of the present treaty, the territories of those princes and states of the Empire aforesaid, situated on the left bank of the Rhine, in whose favour the King shall interest himself.

XII.

XII. The present treaty shall have no effect till after being ratified by the contracting parties; and the ratifications shall be exchanged in this city of Basle within one month from this date, or sooner if possible.

In testimony of which, we the undersigned Ministers Plenipotentiary of the French Republic, and his Majesty the King of Prussia, by virtue of our full powers, have signed the present treaty of peace and amity, and affixed to it our respective seals.

Done at Basle the 16th Germinal, the third year of the French Republic, April 5, 1795.

Signed FRANCOIS BARTHELEMY.

CHARLES-AUGUSTE BARON DE HARDENBERG.

SECOND TREATY

Between the French Republic and the King of Prussia.

The French Republic and his Majesty the King of Prussia, having stipulated in the Treaty of Peace and Amity, concluded between them on the 16th of last Germinal (April 5) secret clauses relative to the 7th article of that treaty, and which establish a line of demarcation and neutrality, the object of which is to remove the seat of war from all the north of Germany, have deemed it proper to explain themselves further, and to fix definitively the conditions by a particular convention.

To this end the respective Plenipotentiaries of the two high contracting powers, *viz.*

On the part of the French Republic, the French citizen, Barthelemy, Ambassador in Switzerland, and on the part of the King of Prussia, his Minister of State, of War, and of the Cabinet, Charles Augustus Baron de Hardenberg, Knight of the Red Eagle, of the White Eagle, and of Stanislaus, &c. have agreed upon the following articles:

Art. 1. In order to remove the theatre of war from the frontiers of the states of his Majesty the King of Prussia, to preserve the tranquillity of the north of Germany, and to re-establish the entire freedom of commerce, between that part of the Empire and France, in the same manner as before the war, the French Republic consents not to push the operations of war, nor to send troops either by land or sea into the states situated beyond the following line of demarcation.

This line shall comprehend East Friesland, and descend along the Ems, and the Aa, or Alpha, to Munster, taking afterwards its direction towards Coesfeld, Borken, Bockholt, to the frontier of the dutchy of Cleves, near Iffenbourgh, following this line of frontier to Magenport, upon the new Issel, and ascending the Rhine to Duyfbourgh; from thence extending along the frontier of the county of Marck, to Werden, Gemarke, and along the Wipper to Hombourg, Altenkirchen, Limbourg upon the Lahn; along that river,

river, and from that which stretches from Idstein to that city, Epstein, and Höchst upon the Mein: from thence to Rauenheim, along the Landgraben to Dornheim, thence following the brook which crosses that district to the frontiers of the Palatinate; thence along the frontiers of the country of Darmstadt, and the circle of Franconia, which the line will entirely enclose to Eberbach upon the Necker, continuing the course of that river to Wimpfen, a free town of the Empire, and taking thence a course to Lœwenstein, Murhard, Hohenstadt, Noerdlingen, a free town of the Empire, and Holzkirch, upon the Wernitz; enclosing the county of Pappenheim and the whole circle of Franconia and Upper Saxony, along Bavaria, the Upper Palatinate, and Bohemia, to the frontiers of Silesia.

II. The French Republic considers as neutral country, and as neutral states, all those which are situated behind this line, on condition that they observe on their part, the most strict neutrality, the first point of which shall be to recall their contingencies, and not to make any new contract, which can authorize them to furnish troops to the powers at war with France.

Those who shall not comply with these conditions, shall be excluded from the benefit of the neutrality.

III. His Majesty the King of Prussia engages to cause the most strict observance of this neutrality by all the states situated upon the right bank of the Mein, and comprised in the line of demarkation above-mentioned.

The King charges himself with guaranteeing, that no troops, the enemies of France, shall pass that part of the line, or go out of the countries therein comprised, in order to oppose the French arms; and to this effect the two contracting parties are bound to keep upon the most essential points, afterwards to be agreed upon between them, corps of observation sufficient to make this neutrality respected.

IV. The passage of troops, whether those of the French Republic, or those of the Empire, shall remain entirely free through the roads leading to the right bank of the Mein, by Francfort.

1st. From Kaigstein and Limbourg, to Cologne.

2d. From Friedberg, Wetzlar, and Siegen, to Cologne.

3d. From Hadersheim, Wisbaden and Nasseau, to Coblentz.

4th, and lastly—from Haddersheim to Mayence, and *vice versa*.

As well as through all the countries situated on the left bank of this river, and throughout the whole circle of Franconia, without doing the least prejudice to the neutrality of all the states and countries included in the line of demarcation.

V. The county of Sayn Alten Kirchen, on the Westerwald, comprising therein the little district of Bendorf below Coblentz, being in the possession of his Majesty the King of Prussia, shall enjoy the same benefits and advantages as the other states situated on the left bank of the Rhine.

VI. The present Convention shall be ratified by the two contracting parties, and the ratifications shall be exchanged in this city of Basle, within the term of one month, or sooner, if possible, reckoning

ing from this day. In testimony of which, we, the undersigned, Plenipotentiaries of the French Republic and his Majesty the King of Prussia, by virtue of our full powers, signed the present Convention, and have affixed thereto our respective seals.

Done at Basle, the 28th Floreal, the 3d year of the French Republic, (17th May, 1795.)

(Signed)

{ FRANCIS BARTHELEMY,
CHARLES AUGUSTE BARON DE
HARDENBERG.

TREATY OF ALLIANCE, OFFENSIVE AND DEFENSIVE,

Concluded between the Republic of France and the Republic of the United Provinces.

ART. I. The Republic of France acknowledges and guarantees the independence of the Republic of the United Provinces, as also the abolition of the Stadholdership.

II. There shall be a lasting peace, amity, and good understanding, between the two Republics.

III. There shall also be an alliance, offensive and defensive, against all the enemies of the respective Republics, during the present war.

IV. There shall be a lasting alliance, offensive and defensive, against Great Britain.

V. No treaty shall be entered into with Great Britain, without the consent of the two Republics.

VI. The French Republic shall make no peace with any power whatever, without comprising in it the Republic of the United Provinces.

VII. The Republic of the United Provinces shall furnish, for the present campaign, twelve ships of the line and eighteen frigates, for the North Sea and the Baltic.

VIII. The Republic of the United Provinces shall furnish, for the present campaign, half the number of the troops which the Republic shall have on foot.

IX. All the forces employed in actual service shall be under the command of French generals. The arrangements for the campaign shall be made in concert; the States General may send a deputy, who shall sit and have a deliberative voice in the Committee of Public Welfare at Paris.

X. All arsenals and ammunition belonging to the Republic of the United Provinces shall be restored.

XI. From the ratification of the present treaty, restitution shall be made of all the countries and places belonging to the United Provinces, with the exceptions contained in the following article.

XII. Dutch Flanders and the right side of the Hondt, Maestricht, Venlo, and their dependencies, shall be reserved by the French Republic, as indemnities.

XIII. A French garrison shall be admitted, in peace and war, into the town of Flushing, until other arrangements shall have been decided.

XIV. The port of Flushing shall be open to the two Republics, conformably to the rules laid down in the separate articles attached to this treaty.

XV. In case of hostilities on the side of the Rhine, or of Zealand, French garrisons shall be admitted into Breda, Bois-le-Duc, and Bergen-op-Zoom.

XVI. At the epoch of a general peace, cession shall be made to the United Provinces of portions of territory, equivalent in extent to the cession contained in the 10th article, and in a position most convenient to the Republic of the United Provinces.

XVII. Until the general peace, such a number of troops shall be stationed in the necessary places as shall be deemed adequate for the defence of them.

XVIII. The navigation of the Scheldt and the Hondt shall be open to the two Republics; French and Dutch vessels shall be indiscriminately admitted, under the same conditions.

XIX. The French Republic gives up to the Republic of the United Provinces, all the immoveable effects belonging to the House of Orange, and all the moveable property not already disposed of.

XX. As an indemnification for the expences of the war, the Republic of the United Provinces shall pay to the Republic of France one hundred millions of livres, either in specie, or in bills upon foreign powers, as shall be agreed upon.

XXI. The French Republic shall use their good offices with foreign powers in favour of the United Provinces, in order that they may obtain the payment of the sums due to them before the war.

XXII. No asylum shall be given, by the Republic of the United Provinces, to the French emigrants; and no asylum shall be given by the Republic of France to the Orange emigrants.

XXIII. The present treaty shall be ratified within two decades, or sooner if possible.

Separate Articles relative to the Port of Flushing.

ART. I. The two nations shall indiscriminately make use of the port and the docks.

II. Each nation shall have timber yards, &c.

III. From the ratification of the present treaty, the Republic of the United Provinces shall relinquish the building for the West India Company and the ground adjacent to it, and also one of the docks.

IV. All new acquisitions for the construction of fresh arsenals, and all acquisitions of ground, shall be made at the expence of the French Republic.

V. The expences of the repairs of the bason, and the quay, shall be defrayed by the two Republics, but the direction of the remainder shall belong to the Republic of the United Provinces. The French Republic, however, shall be informed of every operation, and the *proces verbaux* shall be sent to the French government, who will defray half the expence.

VI. No admiral's ship, nor guardship belonging to either of the two Republics, shall be in the port of Flushing.

VII. If any dispute should arise relative to the foregoing regulations, which shall not be amicably adjusted, they shall be decided by five arbitrators; two of whom shall be French, and two Dutch; and for the fifth, each Republic shall choose one, and it shall be decided by lot.

VIII. These regulations shall be carried into execution, as part of the treaty of alliance, offensive and defensive, between the Republic of France and the Republic of the United Provinces.

Concluded at the Hague, on the 15th of May, at noon, 1795.

THE TREATY

Between the French Republic and the King of Spain.

The French Republic, and his Catholic Majesty the King of Spain, equally animated with the desire of putting an end to the calamities of war, considering besides that there exist between them real interests, which command them to enter into union and peace, have appointed for their respective ministers to re-establish peace the Citizen Francois Barthelemi, on the part of the French Republic, and, on the part of his Catholic Majesty, Don Domingo d'Iriarte, Minister Plenipotentiary to the King of Spain. The said ambassadors, after having exchanged their powers, have agreed upon the following articles:

ART. I. There shall be peace, amity, and good understanding, between the French Republic and the kingdom of Spain.

II. In consequence thereof, all hostilities shall cease between the two powers, as soon as the present treaty is ratified.

III. Neither of the two powers shall furnish against the other any contingent in men, arms, horses, money, or ships; nor shall the two powers grant a passage through their territories to any troops of a nation at war with either of the contracting powers.

IV. The French Republic restores to his Catholic Majesty all the conquests she has made in his dominions during the present war, in a fortnight from the date of the ratification of the present treaty.

V. The

V. The fortresses and strong places taken by the French Republic shall be restored, with the cannon and ammunition found in them at the period of their capture.

VI. There shall immediately be appointed Commissioners on each side, to fix in an amicable manner the respective limits of the two empires; the commissioners shall take for the basis of these limits the tops of mountains.

VII. In exchange for the possessions yielded by the 4th article, the King of Spain cedes to the French Republic the Spanish part of St. Domingo, with all the cannon and ammunition contained in it.

VIII. Until a new treaty of commerce shall be concluded between the two powers, all the communications shall remain as they were before the war. The merchants of the two nations shall travel through the territories of the two powers, provided they conform to the law, manners, and customs, of the country.

IX. All the prisoners on either side shall be liberated, without any distinction of rank or number. The Portuguese prisoners in the service of his Catholic Majesty shall also be given up.

X. The articles of this treaty extend to the Republic of the United Provinces, the ally of France.

XI. The French Republic accepts the mediation of the King of Spain in favour of the Kings of Portugal, of Naples, of Sardinia, and all the Princes of Italy, for the re-establishment of Peace.

XII. The French Republic, convinced of the interest which his Catholic Majesty has in the establishment of a general peace, will accept his good offices in favour of all the other belligerent powers, who shall wish to treat with her.

Done at Basle, the 4th Thermidor, (July 22.)

Important Political Transactions, State Papers, Treaties, &c. in which Great Britain is deeply interested, as they tend materially to affect and alter the Complexion of the present War with France.

Circumstances and ceremonies that preceded the Stadtholder's departure, extracted chiefly from the Registers of the States General.

"It was on the evening of the 16th of January, that the Stadtholder in the Assembly of the States General, and in the Assembly of the States of Holland, requested that his two sons might be permitted to resign the situations which they held in the army of the Republic. The request was instantly complied with. On the next day, he assisted again at the deliberations of the two assemblies, and obtained the necessary dispositions for absenting himself from

the United Provinces. The States General, however, appointed previously a committee to examine the documents and representations laid before them by the Stadtholder. After the Committee had made their report, the States General came to the following resolution :

“ Sunday, Jan. 18.

“ We have heard the report of Messrs. De Grotenray, and other deputies for military affairs ; we also examined a letter from his Highness, dated from the Hague this day, and stating, “ that, as from the situation of the Republic his Highness foresees the fate that awaits the country in case the enemy penetrates further, and as he is unwilling to be an obstacle to the making of peace, he has taken the resolution to retire for a time out of the country ; he hopes that their High Mightinesses will not disapprove of this step, and he prays that the Supreme Being will bestow his blessings upon the provinces, and restore them to their former prosperity.

“ His Highness protests that he has done every thing in his power for the good of his country. He expresses his regret that he has not been able to do more for the general good ; and he asserts, that if circumstances permit him to be again useful to his country, their High Mightinesses shall always find him ready to exert his utmost endeavours. He concludes by informing the States General that his two sons, who have received permission to resign their military commands, will leave the country with him.”

“ The States General having taken the above circumstances into their consideration, and having considered that the existing circumstances require immediate measures, and that the ordinary forms of discussion and deliberation cannot be followed, decree previously, that what shall be done and resolved upon, in the present posture of affairs, is not to be considered as a precedent : Without any prejudice, therefore, to any ulterior deliberation, it is determined that information shall be communicated to the commanders of regiments and corps in the service, as well as to all governors and commanders of towns and places occupied by the troops of the state ; and that the Prince of Orange and Nassau has absented himself for some time, and that the Princes of Orange, his sons, have been discharged from the command of the army. All Colonels, or Commanding Officers, as well as Governors and Commanders, are therefore to address themselves provisionally to the Council of State of the United Low Countries, on the subjects of those orders which they have hitherto received from the said Princes. It is also decreed, that the private Secretary of his Highness Larrey, shall be written to, to send immediately to the Council all letters addressed to his Highness on military affairs.”

The Stadtholder and his Family arrived in England, and landed at Harwich, on Tuesday the 20th of January, and in a few Days afterwards repaired to Hampton Court, where Apartments were provided for them :—On the 28th of May the Stadtholder made the following

DECLARATION.

The Prince of Orange has hitherto thought it unnecessary to publish the motives which induced him to absent himself for some time from his country, being convinced that no person could, with any shadow of justice, accule him of the smallest crime in having quitted the territories of the provinces of Holland, after the states of that province had thought proper to send deputies to the commanders of the enemy's forces to capitulate, or rather to submit to them ; but the resolution taken by the pretended States General the 24th of February last, on the motion made in that Assembly the 31st of January, by the deputies of the pretended Provisional Representatives of the People of Holland, having come to his knowledge, in which they thought proper to abolish the office of Stadtholder, Captain General and Hereditary Admiral, with which this Prince was invested, alleging, as a motive for this resolution, that he himself had abdicated them, he feels it incumbent on himself to be no longer silent, and to repel this calumny by a simple and exact statement of the facts, which preceded and rendered necessary his departure from the territories of the United States.

The inundations formed for the defence of the Republic, and in particular for that of the province of Holland, (as well as the rivers in that country) being frozen in December last, there no longer remained any means of defending the provinces of Utrecht and Holland, after the retreat of the army commanded by General Count Wallmoden from the borders of the Waal and the Rhine.

The troops of the state, which might have been employed in the defence of these two provinces, being reduced (as well by hardships which the army sustained during the last campaign, as by sickness) to too small a number to garrison sufficiently those posts, which it was necessary should be occupied in order to prevent the enemy from penetrating ;

It must here be observed, that a great part of the troops, which were in these two provinces, could not be employed against the enemy, in virtue of the capitulations which many places had made, and in which it was stipulated that their garrisons should be sent into the interior of the republic, after having sworn not to serve against the armies of France during the war until they were exchanged.

The states of Utrecht, therefore, thought it right to capitulate on Friday the 16th of January, after having some days before informed the States General of their intention, and found themselves obliged to submit to those conditions which the conqueror thought fit to grant : It will suffice to state, that the states of that province having requested that their constitution and form of government might

might be preserved, the victor would only provisionally agree to it, which afforded no security for the future.

The Prince of Orange being informed, that the states of the provinces of Holland were about to adopt the same resolution on the same day, found himself under the necessity of sending away the Princesses, his wife, and daughter-in-law, with the Prince his grandson, on board a fishing-boat on Sunday morning the 18th of January, and was himself obliged to follow them on the same day, (with the two Princes) his sons, which however he did not do till he had acquainted the States General, as also the states of the Seven Provinces, and of the country of Dronthe, with his intended departure, writing to them, "That he easily foresaw, from the present situation of the republic, what lot he must expect, if the enemy should penetrate further into the country: and, not wishing to be any obstacle to peace, he had resolved to absent himself and his family for a time from the territories of the States, and hoped that their High Mightinesses would approve of this step."

It should here be remarked, that the Prince did not depart till after his letter had been read, as well in the Assembly of the States General, as in that of the States of Holland; that his departure from the Hague and his embarkation were fully known to both Assemblies, who did not take any step to oppose the measure; and that his departure did not take place till the States of Holland had resolved to capitulate, and had required in their name, from the Prince of Orange, as Captain-General of that province, an officer and a trumpet to announce the commission from the States of Holland, who were to repair to the General of the enemy to ascertain what articles should form a capitulation for that province. The Prince knew these deputies were commissioned not to make any difficulties, but to yield to every article. The same day, after the Prince had notified his intention of quitting the Dutch territories, four members of the College of Counsellors, deputed by Holland, demanded an audience of the Prince, and begged he would hasten his departure; that they could give no reply to any thing, and that even if it was insisted upon in the French General's answer, that the Prince and his family should not be permitted to quit the country, they would be under the necessity of taking measures to prevent their departure, especially in case the French General, or the Commissioners of the National Convention should require that the College of the deputed Counsellors should be made responsible if the Prince absented himself before the arrival of the French troops. After such a declaration, the Prince of Orange thought it no longer safe to remain at the Hague, and embarked at Scheveling on board a fishing-boat. Having consulted the marine officers and pilot who were on board the vessel what course he should steer, they were unanimously of opinion that the best plan would be to make for an English port. The Prince, before he quitted the road of Scheveling, wrote to M. Van Spiegel, Counsellor Pensionary of the Province of Holland, with the opinion of the marine officers and pilot of the above-mentioned vessel, signed by them. The Counsellor
Pen-

Pensionary having communicated the same to their High Mightinesses, they, by their resolution of the 19th of January, approved of the Prince of Orange's departure, as a measure of absolute necessity; declaring, moreover, that they were desirous of hearing of that Prince's safe arrival in one of the ports of the kingdom of Great Britain on board a ship of war belonging to the States, and that he might shortly be able to return to the republic, in order to continue assisting them with his council and presence for the maintenance of the independence and constitution of the republic. The Prince's intention, of which he had already informed M. Van de Spiegel, Pensionary Counsellor, in his letter, was to inform himself, during his stay in England, of the situation of affairs, as well in the province of Zealand as in the province of Frize and Groningen, and to embark on board a ship of war of the States for either of those provinces in which it should appear his presence might be most useful. It is right to observe that all correspondence between those provinces and the Hague was at that time intercepted, not only by the enemy, but by the frost.

As soon as the States of Holland had resolved to admit forces inimical to the republic of the United Provinces into the place where the States General were assembled, and had given orders to their different garrisons no longer to oppose the progress of the French, the Prince of Orange was desirous that the States General, to whom this resolution had been communicated, should determine to dissolve their assembly, and to call it together again in one of the provinces which had not submitted to the yoke of the conqueror.

The States General thought proper to remain assembled in a place where the enemy's troops, joined by a number of malcontents, deprived them of the liberty of deliberating and doing what the public good required.

The French troops having arrived at the Hague, the States General were compelled to do every thing that was exacted from them. The deputies lawfully named by the provinces of Holland were obliged to quit that Assembly, and have been replaced by deputies named by those who have taken upon themselves the supreme power of that province, under the name of Provisional Representatives of the People. These latter being admitted into the Assembly of the States General, that Assembly ceases to be legal, and the resolutions taken since that time cannot be considered as resolutions dictated by the real States General.

The Prince of Orange's design was, as had already been observed, to go into Zealand as soon as he should have received information relative to the situation of affairs in that province, hoping that his presence there might be useful. But the States General having given orders soon after the Prince's departure, and nearly at the time of the arrival of the French troops at the Hague, to the commanding officers of Bergen-op-zoom, Breda, Wilhemstadt and Steenberg, fortresses which still held out, to capitulate, likewise to the troops who were in those provinces which had not yet submitted to the French, as also to the ships of the State, not to de-

fend

send themselves against the French, the States of Zealand were under the necessity of following the example of those of Holland and Utrecht, in capitulating for their province, or rather in submitting to the conqueror.

The Prince of Orange being informed of this resolution, and perceiving that his presence could no longer be of any service there, was obliged to give up his intention of going into Zealand, and the ice having for a long while prevented all communication between the provinces of Friesland and Groningen with England, during that time the Prince could not receive any intelligence from those provinces, and the first he received was, that they had submitted in the same manner as the others had done, which frustrated his plan of going into either of those provinces.

The Prince of Orange waits with confidence, the judgment which every impartial person will pass on his conduct, and cannot think it was expected he should remain in a country which had submitted to the French arms, whilst the French National Convention had declared war against him personally, and deliver himself into the hands of his enemies, without being able thereby to render the least service to his country.

He leaves it to the impartial public to judge if it is with reason, that the pretended States General could declare, on the proposal of the self-named Provisional Representatives of the Dutch people, that the Stadtholdership was abolished, because the Stadtholder, Captain and Admiral General, had thought proper to quit his post; whilst the said Provisional Representatives of the people of Holland judged it right, in the same assembly where they have changed the form of government, and usurped the supreme power, to abolish those charges for the province of Holland, without assigning any other motive than that the nobility and hereditary offices were incompatible with equality.

The Prince of Orange considers himself authorised to appeal to the whole universe from a resolution so unjust, and declares that he will not acknowledge as lawful any resolution taken by those who now call themselves the States General, or States of the Provinces, as long as the republic shall be occupied by the French troops. He flatters himself, that if more fortunate circumstances should deliver his unhappy country from a foreign yoke, the nation restored to itself, and enjoying, as it has done for these two centuries, a true liberty founded upon law, will do him justice by not delaying to call him to the exercise of the hereditary charges which he possesses in that republic, and which have been granted to his house by the will of the nation, with the view of contributing to the maintenance of the religion, good order, independence and prosperity of the state, and of the true liberty and well being of its inhabitants.

Hampton Court Palace, May 28, 1795.

W. PR. OF ORANGE.

FRENCH

FRENCH CONVENTION HELD AT PARIS.

Death of the Dauphin, the Son of Louis XVI.

Sevestre, in the name of the Committee of Public Safety, announced this event in the following words:—

“For some time the son of Capet had been troubled by a swelling of the right knee, and another of the left wrist. His appetite failed him, and he was at length attacked by a fever. The celebrated Dessault was appointed to visit and attend him: His talents and his probity convinced us, that none of the attentions due to humanity would be spared. Dessault died on the 16th of this month (June 4), and your Committee appointed, as his successor, Citizen Pelletan, a very distinguished Officer of Health: Citizen Demanger, First Physician of the Hospital of Health, was added to the former. Faithful to the principles of humanity, your Committee neglected nothing to bring about the re-establishment of the health of the sick youth. The disease, however, manifested alarming symptoms. At eleven yesterday morning, the bulletin delivered to us announced great and immediate danger; and this morning, at a quarter after two, we were apprised of the news of young Capet's death. I propose to you to decree, that the *Procès-Verbaux* in which it is entered, may be deposited in the National Archives.”—*Decreed. The above report to be inserted in the Bulletin.*

Procès Verbal of the opening of the Body of the Son of the deceased Louis Capet.

The Tower of the Temple, this 21st Prairial, (9th June), in the third Year of the French Republic, one and indivisible. Half past Eleven o'Clock in the Morning.

“We, the undersigned, Jean-Baptiste, Eugene Dumangin, Physician in Chief of the Hospital of Unity, and Philippe Jean Pelletan, Surgeon in Chief of the Great Hospital of Humanity, accompanied by the citizens, Nicholas Jeanroy, formerly Professor in the Schools of Physic at Paris, and Pierre Lassus, Professor of Physic in the Schools of Health at Paris, declare, that we assembled in consequence of an arret of the Committee of General Safety of the National Convention, dated yesterday, and signed Bergoing, President, Coutois Gautier, Pierre Guyomar, directing us to assist together in the opening of the body of the son of the deceased Louis Capet, and to declare the condition in which we have found it, have acted as follows:

“We arrived at eleven in the morning, at the outward gate of the Temple, and were received by Commissaries, who introduced us into the Tower: we were conveyed to the second story, and were shewn into an apartment, where we found, lying on a bed the dead body of a child, who appeared to us to have been about ten years of age, which body the Commissaries declared to be the body of the son of the deceased Capet, and which two of us knew to be that of the child who had been ill for several days,

" The said Commissaries declared to us that the child died on the preceding evening at three o'clock, upon which we proceeded to verify the signs of death which we found characterised by an universal paleness, a coldness of the whole body, a stiffness of the members, a dullness of the eyes, violet coloured spots on the skin of the body, and particularly by a putrefaction which had begun at the belly, the scrotum, and within the thighs.

" We remarked, before we proceeded to the opening of the body, a general leanness, which proceeds from a marasmus; the belly was swelled; in the inside of the right knee we remarked a swelling, which had not changed the colour of the skin, and another swelling not so large, on the *os radius*, near the right wrist. The swelling of the knee contained about two ounces of a greyish coloured matter pure and clean, situated between the periosteum and the muscles; the swelling of the wrist contained matter of the same kind, but thinner.

" On opening the body a pint of purulent serum flowed out, yellow, and extremely fetid; the intestines were pale, and adhered together, as well as to the partitions of that cavity; they were sprinkled with a great quantity of pimples of different sizes, each of which contained the same matter that was found in the swellings of the knees and feet. The intestines which we opened were internally very found, and contained a very small quantity of bilious matter. The stomach was in the same state; it adhered to all the surrounding parts, was pale on the outside, and sprinkled with lymphatic pimples, similar to those on the surface of the intestines.— The internal membrane was found, as well as the pylorus or lower orifice of the stomach, and the œsophagus or windpipe; the liver adhered by its convexity to the diaphragma, and by its concavity the viscera which it covered. Its substance was found; its size not larger than common. The gall bladder was moderately filled with bile of a greenish colour. The spleen, the pancreas, the reins, and the bladder were found. The epiploon and the mesentery, not fat, were covered with lymphatic pimples, like those of which we have already spoken. Similar tumours were dispersed over the *peritoneum* and the interior of the *diaphragma*: This muscle was found. The lungs adhered to the pleura, to the diaphragma, and to the pericardium, found in substance, and without any pimples; there were a few only near the trachean artery and the œsophagus; the pericardium contained the usual quantity of serum; the heart was pale, but in its natural state. The brain, and its dependant parts, were in a perfectly good condition.

" All the disorders, of which we have given a detail, are evidently the effect of a scrophulous habit of a long standing, to which we decidedly attribute the death of the infant.

" The present *Proces Verbal* has been drawn up at Paris by the undersigned, at half past four o'clock, on the day above-mentioned,

" Signed by us,

" P. J. PELLETAN,

" P. LASSUS,

" N. JEANROY,

" J. B. E. DUMANGIN."

GENERAL INDEX

T O

WOODFALL'S PARLIAMENTARY REPORTS.

FIFTH SESSION of the SEVENTEENTH PARLIAMENT of GREAT
BRITAIN, called to meet at Westminster, on Tuesday,
the 30th of December, 1794.

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the Page.

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END OF THE FOURTH VOLUME.

1. The first of these is the fact that the Commission has not yet received any information from the Government of the United States regarding the activities of the Committee for the Liberation of the People of the South (CLPS) in the United States.

1. The first of these is the fact that the Commission has not yet received the necessary information from the Government of the United States to enable it to make a proper assessment of the situation in the United States. The Commission is therefore unable to make a proper assessment of the situation in the United States.

END OF THE FOURTH VOLUME

